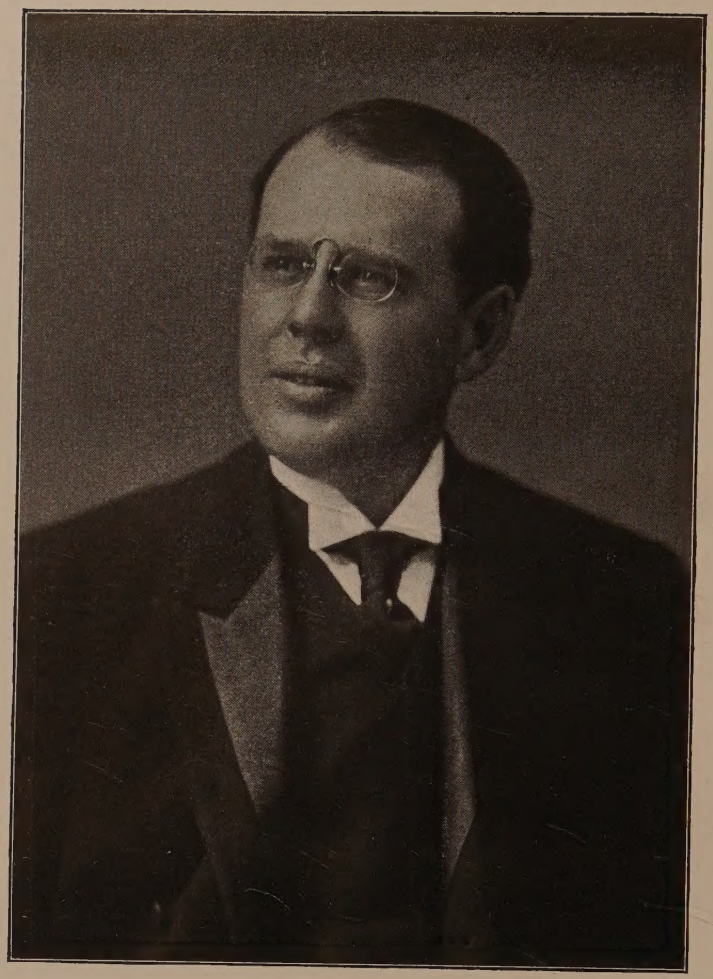
History of Fall River.



John T. Coughlin
Mayor

HISTORY OF

FALL RIVER

Prepared under the direction of a Committee of Prominent Citizens appointed by

HIS HONOR MAYOR JOHN T. COUGHLIN

BY

HENRY M. FENNER, A. B.

Assisted by Benjamin Bullivan

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED

IN ONE VOLUME

PUBLISHED BY
F. T. SMILEY PUBLISHING COMPANY
149th Street and Bergen Avenue
NEW YORK
1906

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149th St. and Bergen Ave.
New York City

PREFACE

The history of Fall River presented to the public in this volume is designed to fill a niche that has long been vacant, inasmuch as no record of the city's growth has been published in nearly thirty years. The aim has been to present a concise and accurate statement of the city's history that will be of value as a work for reference, as much as for general reading. Some matter already familiar to many readers has been incorporated, because of its importance, though in a condensed form, but a considerable proportion is new.

The work has been prepared under the direction of a committee of representative citizens appointed by Mayor John T. Coughlin, consisting of Former Mayor and Congressman Robert T. Davis, as Chairman; Leontine Lincoln, City Engineer Philip D. Borden, Judge John J. McDonough and Benjamin Buffinton. City Solicitor Hugo A. Dubuque, who was also appointed to the committee, was unable to serve.

The editor desires to acknowledge his great indebtedness to city officials, especially the City Clerk, Arthur B. Brayton, the officers of banking and manufacturing institutions, and various associations, and to scores of private individuals for their unfailing courtesy in the furnishing of material, and, in some instances, complete articles, as well as in the examination of manuscript. To the members of the committee appointed to pass upon the work, he also wishes to extend his thanks for their interest and encouragement, and to Michael Reagan, Secretary to the Mayor. Mr. Philip D. Borden has also been of great assistance, and was untiring in his efforts for the success of the work.

HENRY M. FENNER,
Editor.

Fall River, June 1, 1906.

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HENRY M. FENNER,
Editor.

Fall River, June 1, 1906.

Copy.

City of Fall River. *In Board of Aldermen,*

February 19, 1906.

Ordered,

That the History of Fall River now being compiled by the Smiley Publishing Company, of New York, and now in the hands of the committee consisting of Hon. Robert T. Davis, Hon. John W. Cummings, City Solicitor Hugo A. Dubuque, City Engineer Philip D. Borden, Leontine Lincoln, Esq., and Benjamin Buffinton, and appointed by His Honor, the Mayor, be indorsed by the Board of Aldermen. If the work is satisfactory to said committee, the City of Fall River shall purchase four hundred copies of the book, the cost of the same not to exceed the sum of one thousand dollars.

In Board of Aldermen, February 19, 1906.
Adopted.
(Signed) Arthur B. Brayton, City Clerk.

Approved, February 20, 1906.
(Signed) John T. Coughlin, Mayor.

A true copy.
Attest:

Arthur B Brayton,
City Clerk.

To His Honor, the Mayor, February 21, 1906.

Fall River, June 6, 1906.

The undersigned members of the committee appointed by Mayor John T. Coughlin to pass upon the manuscript of the history of Fall River hereby signify their approval of the work as submitted to them.

Signed { LEONTINE LINCOLN,
PHILIP D. BORDEN,
JOHN J. McDONOUGH,
R. T. DAVIS,
BENJAMIN BUFFINTON.

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CHAPTER I

THE EARLIEST DAYS

The Native Inhabitants and Their Lives. King Philip and Weetamoe. The Pocasset and Freemen's Purchases

Though the New World was discovered by Columbus in 1492 and the northern coast was skirted six years later, by Sebastian Cabot under the protection of the English King, thereby giving England some claim to the territory, it was not till the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth in 1620 that any permanent settlement was made in New England. Till then the territory that now comprises the city of Fall River had been a part of the domain of the Wampanoag Indians, in whose possession it remained till shortly before King Philip's war, fifty-five years later, and with these original proprietors of the soil the history of the city properly begins.

The section had been visited by others before the Pilgrims came, however, though one cannot speak with absolute certainty of their names or the date of their coming. The Northmen, the hardy, sea-loving Vikings of many a tale, were of an adventurous disposition, and, according to their sagas, in 1008, a party of them, under Thorfinn, sailed up the Seaconnet River to Mt. Hope Bay, where they spent the winter. They "called the place Hop," whence some have thought to trace the name Mt. Hope. They traded with the natives and may have marked a curiously-traced stone found at Bristol, as well as Dighton rock. On this, however, critical historians are skeptical.

Far more thoroughly authenticated than this, and, indeed, a matter of accepted history, is the visit of Joseph Verrazzano, a Florentine discoverer, under French patronage, who in 1524, after calling at Block Island, entered Narragansett Bay, where he and his company of fifty men remained, probably at Newport, about fifteen days. He was greatly pleased with the natives, of whom he saw much, and described them and their customs at length in a letter to the king.*

"They were," he said, "the finest-looking people and the handsomest in their costumes that we found on our voyage. They exceed us in size, and are of a very fair complexion; some of them incline more to a white and some are of a tawny color. Their faces are sharp; their hair is long and black, on the adornment of which they bestow great care. Their eyes are black and keen; their demeanor is gentle and attractive. . . . The women resemble them in size and are very graceful and handsome, and quite attractive in dress and manners. They had no other clothing except a deer skin, ornamented as were the skins worn by the men. Some had very rich lynx skins upon their arms and wore various ornaments upon their heads, braided in their hair, which hung down upon their breasts."

These were a part of the Wampanoags, long a powerful and populous people, able to call together 3,000 warriors, and the owners of nearly all of Southeastern Massachusetts. They were an important division of the Algonquin nation, but as the result of a terrible epidemic, possibly smallpox, about 1612, their numbers had been greatly reduced at the time of the Plymouth settlement, and they had been obliged to pay tribute to their ancient enemies, the Narragansetts, who dwelt on the west shores of the bay. It was this weakened condition of the tribe which was probably a potent factor in bringing the chief, Massasoit, early to make a treaty of friendship with the Plymouth settlers, through Indians who had learned English from chance traders, and to remain their firm friend till his death, forty years later. The treaty, too, was of great advantage for all, not only in trade, but as a shield for the whites against hostile natives, as well as for the Wampanoags against their foes. One sub-chief, Corbitant, who occupied this territory, was hostile to the whites, but he was restrained by Massasoit and died a few years after the Plymouth settlement.

*Bicknell's Barrington.

The good qualities of the Wampanoag Indians may, of course, be easily overestimated, and yet much could be said for their intelligence and hospitality, as well as for their generally superior qualities when compared with some other tribes. During the long reign of Massasoit, whose death occurred in 1660, they were consistently friendly to the Plymouth settlers, and it was not till he was gone and Wamsutta, his eldest

King Philip

son, had succeeded him, that the whites began to question their good faith. Wamsutta's humiliating treatment by the English, and his death of fever possibly brought on by this, which the Indians suspected was poisoning, did not improve a feeling already growing tense. Philip, the second son, known to his followers as Metacomet, became chief, and as matters grew worse and the settlers encroached more and more on his hunting grounds, nursed thoughts that had their vent in the historic war that bears his name. Though this raged about the present city, no important incident in the conflict took place within its limits. The end of the struggle was the practical destruction of the Wampanoags as a tribe, and the flight of most of the few survivors to the Penobscot Indians in Maine. Philip himself was killed, near Mt. Hope, August 12, 1676, and his wife and child sold into slavery in Bermuda.

So complete was the destruction of the Indian power that in the Governor's Thanksgiving proclamation in December it was stated: "Of those several tribes and parties that have hitherto risen up against us, which were not a few, there now scarce remains a name or family of them in their former habitations, but are either slain, captivated or fled into remote parts of this wilderness, or lie hid, despairing of their first intentions against us."*

One of the best, if not the very best, documents setting forth the Indian attitude toward the whites about 1670, and more especially that of King Philip, is his reply to John Borden, of Portsmouth, following the receipt of a complaint from the council at Plymouth, just before the outbreak of the war. This reply, which was prepared and probably delivered at Mt. Hope, sets forth the grievances of the Indians most simply and yet forcibly, and is a notable example of Indian eloquence. It is as follows:

"The English who came first to this country were but an handful of people, forlorn, poor and distressed. My father was their sachem. He relieved their distresses in the most kind and hospitable manner. He gave them land to build and plant upon. He did all in his power to serve them. Others of their own countrymen came and joined them. Their numbers rapidly increased. My father's counsellors became uneasy and alarmed, lest, as they were possessed of firearms, which was not the case with the Indians, they should finally undertake to give law to the Indians, and take from them their country. They, therefore, advised him to destroy them, before they should become too strong, and it should be too late. My father was also the father of the English. He represented to his counsellors and warriors that the English knew many sciences

*Memorial History of Boston, I:325.

which the Indians did not; that they improved and cultivated the earth, and raised cattle and fruits, and that there was sufficient room in the country for both the English and the Indians. His advice prevailed. It was concluded to give victuals to the English. They flourished and increased. Experience taught that the advice of my father's counsellors was right.

"By various means they got possessed of a great part of his territory. But he still remained their friend till he died. My elder brother became Sachem. They pretended to suspect him of evil designs against them. He was seized and confined, and thereby thrown into sickness and died. Soon after I became Sachem, they disarmed all my people. They tried my people by their own laws, and assessed damages against them which they could not pay. Their land was taken. At length a line of division was agreed upon between the English and my people, and I myself was to be responsible. Sometimes the cattle of the English would come into the cornfields of my people, for they did not make fences like the English.

"I must then be seized and confined till I had sold another tract of my country for satisfaction of all damages and costs.

"Thus tract after tract is gone. But a small part of the dominion of my ancestors remains.

"I am determined not to live till I have no country."

Of the habits of the Wampanoags a fairly complete picture has come down to us. They were considerably advanced in civilization, cultivating corn, beans, pumpkins and squashes, preparing food by no means unpalatable, with the aid of fire, dressing bark for their canoes, and weaving mats of rushes and grasses for their wigwams. They made cooking utensils of stone and clay, and other rude articles of shell, stone and bone, and prepared skins for clothing. They were accurate in their observations of the weather, and had names for the constellations. They worshipped various gods, but believed in one supreme being and the immortality of the soul. Their weapons were the familiar stone tomahawk and the bow with arrows tipped with sharp stones.

Their lives were wandering, though with permanent haunts, which can be traced today by heaps of shells or stone implements. The summers they spent near the ponds or shore, where they could most easily obtain fish and shellfish, both of which, as well as game of many kinds, were abundant, and in winter they retired to sheltered valleys or dense swamps. Their residence was always where the means of obtaining food were easiest and life the most comfortable. The soil was fertile, and though this section was heavily wooded with oak, walnut and pine, they had cleared some places for gardens, three of which are known to have existed within the limits of the present city, in each case where the presence of water on one or more sides made fencing against wild animals easiest. One of these garden spots was on the flats near Slade's ferry, another near the Fall River Iron Works, where a neck of land now occupied by the print works ran out with tide water on three sides, and a third where the Quequechan River makes out from the ponds. As elsewhere among Indians, the women cultivated the crops, dug the clams, carried burdens and in general did the drudgery, while their lords hunted and fished. They had learned to fertilize their corn by placing fish in the hills, a custom which they taught the whites and which is still practiced.

Game, fish, scallops, oysters and clams, the latter baked much as in the clambake to-day, together with corn and nuts, were their staple foods. The corn was parched, pounded to meal in a mortar and baked, sometimes with the addition of berries, which were abundant. The latter, notably strawberries, were often bruised and added to the bread to make a primitive shortcake. Shad roes, boiled with acorns, were another favorite dish. Nuts of all kinds were gathered for winter stores and acorns for the hair oil they would produce, as well as for their nutriment.

For protection against the winter they built easily transported wigwams, made of thick and well-woven grass mats thrown around poles meeting at the top. These coverings were double, with the finer inside. A small mat could be thrown over the top to retain the warmth, and another was used to close the entrance which was about three feet high. Mats were also used for beds.

The leaders did not encourage efforts of missionaries to convert their followers, to Christianity. It is told of Philip, for example, that on hearing of such work across his borders he positively refused to entertain the preachers, to listen to their teaching or to allow his subjects to be approached by it. He spoke bitterly in contempt of the English creed, and on one occasion, taking hold of

Eliot's coat button, told him he cared no more for his religion than for that.*

The sharpness of the native intellect and their acuteness in framing difficult questions may be seen in some of the queries the Indians about Boston put to Eliot.† He had told them they were the children, not of God, but of the devil, and they were naturally most interested in the latter. They asked: Whether the devil or man was made first? Whether there might not be something, if only a little, gained by praying to the devil? Why does not God, who has full power, kill the devil that makes all men so bad? If all the world be burned up, where would hell be then?

Their language was easily learned, by the whites, at least sufficiently for most purposes, but was difficult to put in writing. It was extremely guttural, and often the words were of great length, sometimes running to more than forty letters each, with thirteen or even fifteen syllables. Though the dialects varied considerably, it was the same tongue as that spoken throughout Massachusetts, Rhode Island and the greater part of Connecticut. The natives soon came to understand the English language, though they were not so quick to acquire the ability to speak it.

Many of the implements of the Indians have been found in various parts of the city, and some notable private collections have been made. The Indian names have largely been preserved in the titles of banking and manufacturing corporations and clubs within the city, as well as in the name of the Quequechan River and in the designation of scores of near-by sections.

Until the war which wrought the extermination of the Wampanoags, there had been no white settlers within the bounds of the present city, though the title to the section north of the Quequechan had passed to the English in 1659 by what is known as the Freemen's Purchase. This extended from the Quequechan River on the south to Stacey's Brook, the present northern boundary of Freetown, a distance of eight or nine miles, and easterly from the Taunton River about four miles. It had been granted to the twenty-six residents of Plymouth who were its purchasers by the general court there July 3, 1656, and was conveyed by the Indians in accordance with a written promise made by Wamsutta, eldest son of Chief Massasoit, to John Barns, of Plymouth, to whom he was in debt, December 24, 1657. In addition to satisfying this debt, the English paid the Indians the various articles named in the deed, which was as follows:

"Know all men by these presents that we, Ossamequin, Wamsitta, Tattapanum, Natives inhabiting and living within the goyernment of New Plymouth, in New England in America, have bargained, sold, enfeoffed and confirmed unto Captain James Cudworth, Josiah Winslow, Sr., Constant Southworth, John Barns, John Tesdale, Humphrey Turner, Walter Hatch, Samuel House, Samuel Jackson, John Daman, Mr. Timothy Hatherly, Timothy Foster, Thomas Southworth, George Watson, Nathaniel Morton, Richard Moore, Edmund Chandler, Samuel Nash, Henry Howland, Mr. Ralph Partridge, Love Brewster, William Paybody, Christopher Wadsworth, Kenelme Winslow, Thomas Bowen and John Waterman, the son of Robert Waterman, and do by these presents bargain, sell, enfeoff and confirm from us, our heirs, unto James Cudworth, Josiah Winslow, Senior, Constant Southworth, John Tesdale, &c., and they and their heirs, all the tract of upland and meadow lying on the easterly side of Taunton River, beginning or bounded towards the south with the river called the Falls or Quequechand, and so extending itself northerly until it comes to a little brook, called by the English by the name of Stacey's Creek; which brook issues out of the woods, into the marsh or bay of Assonate close by the narrowing of Assonate Neck, and from a marked tree, near the said brook at the head of the marsh, to extend itself into the woods on a northeasterly point four miles, and from the head of said four miles on a straight line southerly until it meet with the head of the four-mile line at Quequechand, or the Falls aforesaid, including all meadow, necks or islands lying and being between Assonate Neck and the Falls aforesaid (except the land that Tabatacason hath in present use) and the meadow upon Assonate Neck, on the south side of the said neck, and all the meadow on the westerly side of Taunton River from Taunton bounds round until it come to the head of Weypowset River, in all creeks, coves, rivers and inland meadow not lying above four miles from the flowing of the tide in, and for the consideration of twenty coats, two rugs, two iron pots, two kettles

*Memorial History of Boston, I:264.
†Ibid, 269.

and one little kettle, eight pair of shoes, six pair of stockings, one dozen hose, one dozen of hatchets, two yards broadcloth and a debt satisfied to John Barnes which was due from Wamsitta, unto John Barnes before the 24th of December, 1657, all being unto us in hand paid, wherewith we, the said Ossamequin, Wamsitta, Tattapanum, are fully satisfied, contented and paid, and do by these presents exonerate, acquit and discharge (here all the grantees are again named) they and either of them and each of the heirs and executors of them forever. Warranting the hereof from all persons, from, by or under us, as laying any claim unto the premises from, by or under us, claiming any right or title thereunto, or unto any part or parcel thereof, the said (grantees) to have and to hold to them and their heirs forever, all the above upland and meadow as is before expressed, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging from us, Ossamequin, Wamsitta and Tattapanum, and every of us, our heirs and every of them forever, unto them, they, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns forever, according to the tenure of East Greenwich, in free soccage and not in capte nor by knights' service. Also the said Ossamequin, Wamsitta and Tattapanum do covenant and grant that it may be lawful for the said (grantees) to enter the said deed in the court of Plymouth, or in any other court of record provided for in such case, in and for the true performance whereof Ossamequin, Wamsitta and Tattapanum have hereunto set our hands and seals this 2d day of April, 1659.

[Seal]

WAMSITTA, his X mark. [Seal]

TATTAPANUM, her X mark. [Seal]

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

THOMAS COOKE,
JONATHAN BRIDGE,
JOHN SASSAMON.

Chief Massasoit (Ossamequin) never signed the deed. He was already aged and may have declined business or delegated it to his eldest son, Wamsutta, on account of his advanced years. Wamsutta's wife Weetamoe (or Tattapanum), who had succeeded her father Corbitant as squaw sachem of the Pocassets, raised strenuous objections to signing the document, on the ground that the territory was her own property, which her husband had no right to sell. A settlement was finally made with her and her signature obtained by the payment in addition of twenty yards blue trading cloth, two yards red cotton, two pairs shoes, two pairs stockings, six broad hoes and one axe. She has been described by a white woman who lived some time among the natives as "a severe and proud woman, . . . bestowing every day in dressing herself nearly as much time as any of the gentry, powdering her hair and painting her face, going with her necklace, with jewels in her ears and bracelets upon her hands." She was drowned at Slade's Ferry during King Philip's war, while fleeing from the English.

The grant from the Plymouth government under which the Freemen's Purchase was made was later confirmed in a deed from the Plymouth officials.

That part of the city lying south of the Quequechan, as well as the present town of Tiverton, was designated as the Pocasset Purchase, from the name of the sub-tribe of Indians from whom it was taken in King Philip's war. It extended from the Quequechan to the Puncatest and Dartmouth bounds on the south and easterly from the bay from four to six miles. The price, as given in the deed from the Plymouth government, was £1,100. The text of the instrument is as follows:

"To all to whom these presents shall come, Josiah Winslow, Esq., Governor of the Colony of New Plymouth; Major Wm. Bradford, Treasurer of the said Colony; Mr. Thomas Hinckley and Major James Cudworth, Assistants to the said Governor, send Greeting; and whereas we, the said Governor, Treasurer and Assistants, or any two of us, by virtue of an order of the General Court of the Colony aforesaid, bearing date November, A. D., 1676, are impowered in said Colony's behalf to make sale of certain lands belonging to the Colony aforesaid, and to make and seal deeds for the confirmation of the same, as by the said order remaining on record in the said court rolls more at large appeareth; now, know ye that we, the said Governor, Treasurer and Assistants, as agents, in behalf of the said Colony, for and in consideration of the full and just sum of one thousand and one hundred pounds in lawful money of New England, to us in hand, before the ensealing and delivery of these presents, well and truly paid by Edward Gray, of Plymouth, in the Colony aforesaid; Nathaniel Thomas, of Marshfield, in the Colony aforesaid; Benjamin Church, of Puncatest, in the Colony aforesaid; Christopher Almy, Job Almy and Thomas Waite, of

Portsmouth, in the Colony of Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations; Daniel Wilcox, of Puncatest, and William Manchester, of Puncatest, in the Colony of New Plymouth aforesaid, with which the said sum, we, the said agents, do acknowledge to be fully satisfied, contented and paid, and thereof do acquit and discharge the said (grantees) and their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns forever; by these presents have given, granted, bargained, sold, aliened, enfeoffed and confirmed; and by these presents for us and the said Colony of New Plymouth, do freely, fully and absolutely give, grant, &c., to the said (grantees) all those lands situate, lying and being at Pocasset, and places adjacent in the Colony of Plymouth aforesaid, and is bounded as followeth: Northward and westward by the Freemen's lot, near the Fall River; westward by the Bay or Sound that runneth between the said lands and Rhode Island; southward partly by Seaconnet bounds, and partly by Dartmouth bounds, and northward and eastward up into the woods till its meets with the lands formerly granted by the Court to other men, and legally obtained by them from the natives, not extending further than Middlebury town bounds and Quitquissett ponds." (Several small reservations previously sold are here named, and the deed proceeds in the usual form, and adds): "That is to say, to the said Edward Gray nine shares or thirtieth parts; to the said Nathaniel Thomas five shares or thirtieth parts; to the said Benjamin Church one share or thirtieth part; to the said Christopher Almy three shares and three quarters of one share; to the said Thomas Waite one share; to the said Daniel Wilcox two shares; to the said William Manchester five shares." (The rest of the deed is in the usual form of a warrantee deed.)

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of witnesses, March 5, 1679-80.

JOSIAH WINSLOW, Governor;
WM. BRADFORD, Treasurer;
THOMAS HINCKLEY,
JAMES CUDWORTH, Assistants.

The Freemen's Purchase was incorporated in 1683 as the town of Freetown, then a part of the Plymouth Colony. Two years later the lands under the control of the Plymouth government were divided into the three counties of Bristol, Barnstable and Plymouth, and Freetown, as well as the Pocasset Purchase, became a part of Bristol County. In 1692 the three counties were united with Massachusetts and the Plymouth Colony government, which then included Tiverton, came to an end.

The first owners of the Freemen's Purchase divided it among themselves by lot into twenty-six shares, each having a frontage of about 100 rods on the river and extending easterly about four miles to the eastern boundary of the strip purchased. These lots were numbered consecutively, beginning a few rods north of the Quequechan River. Thirteen full lots and a part of the fourteenth fell within what is now the city of Fall River.

The first lot, nearest the Quequechan, was drawn by Timothy Foster and sold in 1679 to William Earle, John Borden and David L. Lake, all of Portsmouth, for £140. Much of it was sold to the Bordens and remained in that family for generations. The second was drawn by Humphrey Turner, and passed through various owners till 1731, when the west end of it became the property of Benjamin Durfee, at whose death it passed to his son, Thomas, who had also acquired the north half of the first lot and was thus the owner of all the land from Elm street to Turner, and from the river to the ponds. Christopher Wadsworth drew the third lot; Edmund Chandler, the fourth; Samuel House, the fifth; John Howland, the sixth; George Watson, the seventh; Ralph Partridge, the eighth; Timothy Hatherly, the ninth; Love Brewster, the tenth; Richard Moore, the eleventh; William Hatch, the twelfth; Thomas Southworth, the thirteenth; and William Paybody, the fourteenth. The divisions and transfers from these early owners to the present day can be traced by the curious at the registry of deeds without much difficulty.

The Pocasset Purchase was likewise divided among the proprietors by a committee consisting of Christopher Almy, Job Almy, William Manchester and Nathaniel Thomas, appointed at a meeting of the purchasers April 11, 1681. The first twelve lots were within Fall River, and with the exception of seven, eight and nine were fifty-two rods wide. A strip thirty rods wide adjoining the Quequechan was owned in common. The others were called "great lots" and extended from the bay one mile eastward to Eight Rod Way, now Plymouth avenue, which was ordered laid out in 1696. They were numbered beginning thirty rods south of the Quequechan and were drawn as fol-

lows: Lots 1, 2, 4, 8 and 12, Edward Gray; 3 and 5, William Manchester; 6, Benjamin Church, 7 and 9, Christopher Almy; 10, Daniel Wilcox; 11, Job Almy.

A second division was made later of the land between Plymouth avenue, Watuppa pond and the Quequechan River, which was laid out in 120-acre lots, called "six-score-acre lots," with Richard Borden, John Cook, William Corey, Job Almy, Thomas Corey, Lidy Gray, Christopher Almy, Nathaniel Southwick, Joseph Wanton, Seth Arnold and Edward Gray as the first owners. A third division of land near the pond was made in 1697, and included the section between the Quequechan River and Bedford street, now known as Flint Village. It extended westward nearly to Twelfth street.

The original grand deed of the Pocasset Purchase has been carefully preserved, and is now in the possession of the family of the late Cook Borden. The original deed of the Freemen's Purchase is believed to have been lost. The records of the Pocasset proprietors are still preserved and show that house lots with gardens in the rear were laid out at Stone Bridge, where a ferry lot and a ministry lot were also set aside, evidence that it was there the original owners expected the settlement would be made. The spelling is curious for its marked variation from present styles, sometimes greatly shortened, as in the form "Xofer Allmy" for Christopher Almy, and sometimes lengthened by the addition of apparently unnecessary letters, as in "att" and "lott." Two small "f's" were used instead of a capital and a small "w" in nearly every case. The records pertain almost entirely to the land, but there are occasionally other matters, like the vote that those who had not paid their share should not have the right to draw for sections, and another vote, May 29, 1792, that "Levi Rouncifull of Freetown and Joseph Durfee of Tiverton be appointed agents by this proprietee to forbid all and every person from taking iron ore out of any fresh pond or ponds."

The Old Slade House, formerly at S. W. Corner of North Main and Elm Streets

CHAPTER II

THE FIRST SETTLERS

The Coming of the Whites and the Building of Their Homes. First Industries. Life of the Colonial Period Here.

Of the first white settlers within the limits of the present city it is impossible to speak with certainty. Tradition, however, says there were a few scattered here and there before the outbreak of King Philip's war, and that all fled to safety with the exception of one Lawton, who was killed by the Indians on the same day as the attack on Swansea. The situation with regard to the natives had not been encouraging for frontier settlements, or, at least, for settlements in sections like this at some distance from larger villages, and if there were any whites here at the outbreak of the war, their property was undoubtedly destroyed by the Indians during the conflict.

Matthew Boomer, who is believed to have been the first to come here to dwell, had bought the north half of the fourth lot from Henry Brightman in March, 1676, and soon after, probably not until the end of the war, however, erected a dwelling on the east side of the Main road, opposite Brownell street. Sixteen years later, in 1692, he deeded half of his purchase with buildings thereon, to his son, Matthew, Jr.

John Read, of Newport, was living on the site of St. Joseph's Church, further to the north, in 1686. George Lawton was another early settler, and in 1687 he sold to Samuel Gardner, also of Newport, one-half of the fifth lot, "being the southerly side of the said Lott, where the said George Lawton now dwells," with the house and other buildings. Gardner was town clerk for a number of years, the first whose records are extant, and later purchased Gardner's Neck at South Swansea. Henry Howland, of Duxbury, was on the sixth lot as early as 1683, and four years later, after his death, his sons, Samuel and Nathaniel, divided the lot, with the house. Robert Durfee built on the tenth lot about 1680, and a little north of him various depositions are on file that Hugh Woodberee was living at this time, on the eleventh lot. William Chase, in a deed of 1684, is described as "inhabiting at Freetown neare the Fall River." Here, as in all early deeds, it will be noticed that the name Fall River appears, but refers to the stream rather than to any settlement near it. The Henry Brightman house, possibly the oldest in the city still standing, was on Crescent street, near the present sand bank.

Another early settler, about 1690, was Ralph Earle, of Portsmouth, whose dwelling stood at the northwest corner of what is now North Main and Central streets, but as styled in the earlier days, on the Main road, opposite the cleft rock. This cleft rock, on the northwest corner of Main and Bedford streets, from which an excellent spring issued, later became notable as for a time the boundary between Tiverton and Fall River. It was here that the traveller who was bound for New Bedford or other towns in that direction turned off to the east from the Main road up what is now Bedford street. Both this and the Main street of to-day follow substantially the lines of the old Indian trails. Some slight changes have been made, but in general they run the same as in the days of the Indians. In going up Bedford street, however, the latter turned slightly to the south to bring them to the Narrows by the shortest road. South of the Quequechan, on the "mill lot," so-called, and below the hill, at the corner of what is now Pond and Anawan streets, was Benjamin Church's house, erected about 1680. Francis Brayton, of Portsmouth, bought land on the lot immediately south February 22, 1701, and soon after erected a dwelling on the Main road, where the Baptist Temple now stands. He was a blacksmith and had a shop near by, while a rival shop was erected later near the site of the city hall.

On the second lot, counting south from the stream, and omitting the mill lot immediately adjoining the river, George Brow-

nell, of Portsmouth, who had bought in 1699, erected a large house on the east side of the road about where Morgan street now is. Deacon Richard Durfee's house, also erected about this time, stood at Cottage street. Benjamin Durfee's, which is still standing, was at Middle, but had to be moved when that thoroughfare was cut through. Others on the Main road were at the northwest corner of Osborn street, the Pearce house opposite Hamlet street, the Bowen place at the corner of Globe, and a Durfee house at the northeast corner of Slade. The Dwelly homestead was on the west side of the road where the Bellevue house now is, the Davis house near Cook pond and the Townsend homestead in the hollow near the hill that bears the name of that family. Beyond this was the Four Rod Way, now known as State avenue, on the dividing line between Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

The first lots in the Pocasset Purchase, it will be remembered, ran only as far as Plymouth avenue, which had early been laid out at the head of these lots at a distance of one mile from the shore, thus accounting for its bends. On the first lot of the second division, east of this highway, and comprising the Richard Borden and Chace mill districts, no early house was erected. On the second stood and still stands the Snell house, in the hollow of the present Snell street. The third lot was Richard Borden's farm, and the house still stands at the northeast corner of Mott and Warren streets. On the fourth, known as the Grinnell land, was the Aaron Bowen house, on Six Rod Way, which is still standing with an addition. The Wordell house, erected about 1720, stood on Stafford road, about opposite the car barn. The Currys' home was farther down the road, near Jefferson street; the Negus place, dating from about 1789, was on the east side, just north of Tower. Three Cook houses stood beyond this, then the Perry house on the east side, opposite Lawton, and the Thomas Cook place at Sucker Brook. The Stafford land lay beyond this, with a large dwelling, and the Estes house, recently burned, on the present State line. Wherever practicable, each house was built near a spring.*

This list, which to some may be suggestive of Homer's catalogue of the ships, is believed to cover most, if not all, of the older dwellings in the present city. One other, not yet named, deserves mention because of the interest attaching to it on account of the belief in its age, the small cottage at the northeast corner of June and French streets. This was erected about 1750 by Charles Church, who was a Tory in the Revolution. He fled the country and his property was confiscated.

The town of Freetown was incorporated in 1683, but the earliest records known to be in existence are those of 1685. The two missing years were probably entered in the Proprietors' Records, which are lost.

Tiverton, in which was included the part of the city south of the Quequechan, was under a kind of provisional government of the proprietors, to whom various orders of the Plymouth government had given control over local affairs, from the time of its purchase until March 2, 1692, when the Pocasset Purchase and Puncatest were incorporated by the State of Massachusetts as the town of Tiverton. The twenty-seven original freemen include many names still well known and honored in the community. They were Major Church, John Pearce, John Cook, Gersham Woodle, Richard Borden, Christopher Almy, Thomas Cory, Stephen Manchester, Joseph Wanton, Forbes Manchester, Daniel Howland, Edward Gray, Edward Briggs, William Manchester, Amos Sheffield, Daniel Willcox, Edward Colby, Joseph Tabor, David Lake, Thomas Waite, Joseph Tallman, John Briggs, John Cooke, William Almy and John Cook, Jr. In 1698 the names of John Searle, Josiah Stafford, Benjamin Chace, Robert Dennis, Gersham Manchester, William Durfee, Thomas Cook, Jethro Jeffries and Samuel Snell also appear as owners of real estate. The town was formally annexed to Rhode Island on the readjustment of the boundary line and was incorporated in that State. A census taken ten years later gives the population of the town as 1,040, of whom 842 were whites, 99 negroes and 99 Indians.

Statistics of the population of Freetown about this time show that in 1765 there were 1,492 inhabitants; in 1776, 1 901; in 1790, 2,202; and in 1800, 2,535.

The possibilities of the water power of the Quequechan, which was later to have a most important part in developing the city as a center of manufacturing, were early recognized, and in the first division of the Pocasset Purchase, in 1680, the proprietors reserved a tract on the south of the stream,

*The location of these houses is given on the authority of a local antiquarian.

thirty rods wide and including the water power, which was known as the mill lot. This extended from the shore easterly to the vicinity of Twelfth street.

The mill lot, like the land to the south, was divided into thirty shares, of twenty-six and one-half of which Col. Benjamin Church and his brother, Caleb, a millwright, of Watertown, became the owners. John Borden is thought to have held the remaining three and one-half shares. The brothers erected a saw mill prior to 1691, in which year reference is made to it in the deed by which Caleb conveyed his half of the property to Benjamin for £100. By 1703 Benjamin had moved to Fall River and added to his property a grist mill and a fulling mill, both small concerns, standing near Main street and adjoining the dam, which was on the west side of that thoroughfare. The grist mill is believed to have been of the same dimensions as a similar mill erected by Caleb Church for Gabriel Bernon, at Watertown, which was 22x18 feet, with 11 feet stud. The fulling mill cleansed and otherwise prepared the farmers' wool for spinning by the housewives.

By 1714, Benjamin Church, then living at Little Compton, sold his interest to Richard Borden, of Tiverton, and Joseph Borden, of Freetown, sons of John Borden, and the whole control of the water power of the stream passed into the hands of the Borden family, who retained it till the erection of the Troy mill and Fall River Manufactory in 1813. They had, some time before the Revolution, erected another grist mill and a saw mill at the second privilege, as it was called, at the foot of the hill, near where the Anawan mill was later built.

Another of the early industries within the city limits was the tan yard on French's hill at the present site of the Westport Mfg. Co.'s storehouse. It had been established early in the century by Joseph Read, and was sold in 1801 by the heirs, Joseph, Samuel and George Read Nathan and Nancy Bowen and Jonathan and Phebe Barnaby, to Enoch French, who carried it on till about 1840 or '50, and who gave his name to the hill. The property when acquired by him comprised one-quarter of an acre of land, with a dwelling house and tan yard, and was sold for $400.

The town also established a salt works by vote of July 7, 1777. It was near the present location of the Mechanics' Mills. Stephen Borden, Jonathan Read and Benjamin Davis were appointed a committee to carry it on. Various saw and grist mills were also built and operated near Assonet, and an iron works, using bog iron ore dug in the town, was established in 1704.

Of the early settlers many came from the island of Rhode Island, some from Plymouth and a few from Boston and Duxbury. They were sturdy, industrious and peaceful citizens, and generally well educated for their time, as one may judge from the small number of legal documents in which recourse for signatures is had to marks. The Quakers predominated, and their teaching was that the rising generation should be well schooled. This sect made its influence felt, too, in the kindly treatment of indenture servants and negro and Indian slaves, of whom nearly every family had its quota and who were largely instrumental in developing the farming lands. The Quaker discipline roundly condemned the slave trade, and recommended kindness. The system was abolished by a legal decision following the adoption of the State Constitution in 1780.

The life of the Colonial period here, like everything old, appears strangely fascinating. It was lacking in many of the conveniences of modern times, the telephone, telegraph and railroad, for example, not to speak of running water and sanitary conveniences in the homes, steam or furnace heat and hundreds of the smaller things that we now think almost indispensable. Yet it was in many ways a life that strongly appeals to the man of our times fagged out by the sick hurry and rush of business cares. The landowner here was practically independent. Abundant fish and game in the woods, and streams nearby, and his own cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, added to the vegetables raised on his land, and a bounteous supply of butter, eggs and milk, enabled him to set a generous table. It was lacking, probably, in some of the delicacies that we provide to-day for our jaded appetites, but withal was of a kind to make one's mouth water when he reads of beef, mutton and turkey, for example, all brought on for the piece de resistance of an every-day meal. The settlers also had fruits in abundance from the orchards which they had carefully planted, and thus, from the point of view of their inner men, were well provided for. Their own corn and wheat were ground into meal and flour almost at their doors, and about all that it was abso-

lutely necessary for them to purchase for their table was tea and coffee, spices, sugar and molasses. Cider they made in generous quantities from their own apples each fall, and supplemented with supplies of New England and Jamaica rum, port wine and gin, which were then kept in nearly every house to be offered to guests. They were used in moderation, however, and intoxication was probably no more prevalent than to-day.

The cattle and sheep did more than provide food, for their hides or skins were tanned by the local tanner, who took his pay in kind, and each man was thus provided with leather, calf-skin and sheep-skin against the occasional visits of the travelling shoemaker, who, when he came, was expected to make shoes enough to last the family till he came again. Most of the other clothing of all members of the family was made of wool from the backs of the sheep kept on the farm, which had been prepared at the fulling mill on the stream, and spun, dyed and woven into cloth by the women of the home. Flax for linen was also raised and used to some extent, but very little for clothing.

A majority of the inhabitants were Quakers, and their garments were of the plain and unostentatious drab advised by the discipline of the meeting. Among the Congregational members of the community, however, there was probably more attention to apparel, for during this period the dandies of the old world flourished in the glories of silks and satins of rich hues, with slashed doublets, knee breeches, silver buckles and powdered hair. These fashions were copied in Boston, Newport and Providence, and doubtless in a smaller measure by the citizens of Freetown whose purse and conscience allowed them to do so. The same was true of the ladies.

The houses of the colonists varied, of course, as do the dwellings of their descendants to-day. Timber was at hand in almost unmeasured quantities and in the erection of dwellings was used with a generosity that would bankrupt the builder of the twentieth century. The dimensions of floor beams, and sills and rafters now cause a smile, but the structures were built to last and have done so in many cases even to this day. The kitchen was usually the main living room and the largest in the house. The bedrooms were almost invariably small. Chimneys were of huge size and built of stone, with cranes for the pots and kettles and a brick oven at the side. The wood fire was built here on andirons set on a massive hearth with a big, green backlog in front. No stoves were used to any extent till the nineteenth century. The furniture was of the kind familiar to all by the specimens that have been handed down as heirlooms, and was made by travelling cabinet-makers. A stock of furniture, including the high-posted bedsteads, dressers and chests, was then as much a part of every bride's outfit as her linen is to-day. Candles, of course, were used for light, and, like the soap and many other household articles, were made in the home.

The employment of the master and his men was like that of the farmer of the present, the care of his stock and crops and the cutting of wood, to which was added the clearing of new land. His children married young and brought up large families. Ten or twelve boys and girls were the common number in each family, and fifteen, seventeen and even nineteen were not unknown. There was something beside the fertility of the parents in this; labor was scarce and the assistance of the younger generation was needed in developing the country. The marriages, like modern ones, varied considerably in the amount of display and merrymaking. Those among the Friends were quiet and in accordance with their simple customs, while among the people of the world there was likely to be more of festivity. The funerals were often the occasion of extended remarks by the clergy, a custom that survives to-day in rural districts. Nearly every farm had its burying-ground, with usually a corner set aside for the graves of the slaves.

The Sabbath was observed with a greater degree of strictness than to-day, in accordance with the laws made in the State house at Puritan Boston, though not all the mandates of the Solons there assembled were so zealously respected. Among the Congregationalists the Lord's Day was considered to begin at sunset on Saturday and end with the setting of the sun the following day. It was observed by services for worship with sermons of great length. The Friends held the services peculiar to their sect and considered the Sabbath over at the end of the afternoon meeting. There were, however, the meetings on Wednesdays and the monthly, quarterly and yearly gatherings.

The Indian and negro slaves, to whose

kindly treatment reference has been made elsewhere, were often freed by the wills of their masters on certain conditions, like faithfulness to the widow. Provision was often made in these testaments for their sustenance by the bequest of two or three acres of land, with a small house and furniture. In one case, at least, it is ordered that a negro thus freed shall annually pay to the son of the testator a small sum of money in trust, to be used for his care in case of illness. Pews for the blacks were provided in a remote corner of the church, and their graves were also in a corner of their masters' burying-ground.

There were two taverns, one at Brightman street, near Slade's Ferry, kept by the Brightman family, and the other at the corner of North Main and Central streets, run in 1738 by Stephen Borden and a popular place till it gave way to a hotel erected near by in 1803. For evildoers stocks were erected in 1690, from the proceeds of a special assessment on the taxpayers. They stood near the meeting-house, about two miles above Steep Brook, at the present Freetown line, but were seldom used, and appear to have been discontinued about the middle of the century.

Of newspapers there were none here, of course, but in Boston the weekly News-Letter had been established as early as 1704, and had been followed by others, while in Newport the publication of a weekly had been begun in 1732. By 1768 a newspaper was being published twice a week in Boston. The circulation of these papers was small, but it is only fair to assume that some copies occasionally, at least, reached this vicinity and were read. No large collections of books were to be found in any homes, still there were some. The publications of the day most widely read related to theological controversy, for the age was argumentative and the war of words on matters of creed was bitter. Cotton Mather, George Fox and Roger Williams were among the writers of note. There were also the narratives of those who had been captured by Indians, histories of Indian wars and early settlements, and some poetry. The latter, however, makes but sad reading today. It was in the style of the Bay Psalm Book, and later followed the artificial models of the school of Pope, though but clumsily. The romance and the drama were condemned as vanities and but little allowed.

Still, the settlers in this section were far from being extremists. They were at sufficient distance from Boston to escape the Puritan severity, though under its jurisdiction, and never were tempted to burn witches. Besides, many had come from liberal Rhode Island and Plymouth, and, especially in the later days, a very considerable proportion were of the gentle faith of the Friends. They were prosperous and lived comfortably. The hard days of the Revolution made themselves felt, of course, but in the years that followed a great demand for wood sprang up, and many residents who had timber in abundance made themselves independently well off by the sale of it to their less fortunate neighbors at Newport.

Every farmer of importance in these days was a ship carpenter and had his own vessel, usually a sloop of 35 or 40 tons, of the kind which could be built in the woods and transported to the shore, in which he and his family made their trips to Providence, Newport and even to New York. Some members of the family were usually seamen, and a number of them served in the Revolutionary navy. Others entered privateering, and numbers who sailed away in larger ships never returned, and no news of their fate, whether in storm or at the hands of pirates, ever reached their families here.

The custom house for this section was established soon after the Revolution, at Dighton, and the records for the period from 1782 on show a large number of the small vessels referred to registered from Freetown. There was, for example, the "Two Brothers," a sloop of 36 tons, square-sterned, with one deck, no gallery and no head, owned by Simeon Borden and commanded by Samuel Borden. She was 48 feet 7 inches in length, with 15 feet 10 inches beam and a depth of 5 feet 8 inches. Others of about the same size were William Reed's "Defiance," Darius Chace's "Wealthy," Godfrey Briggs' "Quickstep," Philip Hathaway's "Polly" and Ebenezer Payne's of the same name, Ephraim Briggs' "King Fisher," Edmund Briggs' "Hard Times," Jonathan Read's "Ranger," Isaac Brightman's "Hannah," Zebulum White's "Lively," John Briggs' "Dolphin," George Brightman's "Rainbow," Luther Winslow's "Mayflower," Noah Chace's "Betsey," Dudley Hathaway's "Randolph," Walter Challoner's "Swallow," Jonathan Bowen's "Mary," Benjamin Bright-

man's "Dolphin," Gilbert Chace's "Chartley Ann," Edmond Valentine's "Arethusa," Nathan Briggs' "Sally," Beriah Allen's "Liberty" and many others. Larger vessels were also built, schooners and then brigs, running to about 125 tons.

The main wharf was where the Rodman wharf of the Staples Coal Company now is, with another at Slade's Ferry, and one at about every farm farther north. Assonet was then the metropolis of the town, with Steep Brook a close rival, which at one time attained the dignity of no less than six grocery stores.

In the Pocasset Purchase, the present Plymouth avenue had been laid out and reserved for a street, but there was no such reservation in the Freemen's Purchase, though the highways were left open by common consent. At the Narrows, where, as the name suggests, the land jutted out, no bridge was erected till the ponds were raised by a dam in 1826, and the shallows were crossed either on stones or by fording at "the wading place," as it was styled. A narrow plank bridge was early erected over the Quequechan, on the main road, but this was occasionally destroyed by water and had to be renewed. There was then a considerable pond to the east of the main road, making north to Bedford street, which was filled in with earth secured by cutting down the hill near Troy street.

The Taunton River was crossed a little north of the present Slade's Ferry bridge. This had been an Indian place for crossing from the earliest days, and it was near by that Weetamoe was drowned during King Philip's war. Gov. Winslow and another, possibly John Hampden, had used this ferry when on their visit to Massasoit in 1623. The Governor relates that he fired his gun as a signal that he wished to pass over, whereupon two Indians came across and took him to the opposite side in a canoe. William Slade, for whom the ferry was named, established it soon after settling in Somerset in 1689. At his death it passed to his eldest son, Jonathan, who at his decease without issue bequeathed it to his nephew, Samuel Slade, and in turn it passed by death to Jonathan, William and William L. Slade. Following rowboats, sailboats were used, with the horses of travellers swimming the stream; then a boat propelled by horses, on which the stages could cross, beginning in 1826, and steamers, the Faith in 1847 and the Weetamoe in 1847, till the opening of the bridge in 1876. The fare was established by statute, and in later times was 25 cents. A competition line was run for a while by the Brightmans, with a landing on this side near the Weetamoe mills, and there was also a ferry at Steep Brook, after the laying out of the Blossom Road by the court June 10, 1773, gave a direct road by this route from Providence to New Bedford.

This last named road had been petitioned for the year before by residents of the section beyond the pond who were unable to reach the town meeting-house by a direct road. The Selectmen approved the petition, but landowners objected and it was necessary to go to the courts. It ran from the old New Bedford road near what is now called Wordell's corner, along the line of the present Blossom road northerly, and then westerly over Wilson road, reaching the Main road at Steep Brook. The New Boston road was laid out February 23, 1790, and ran from Wilson road southerly to the south end of the Freemen's Purchase—near the corner of Bedford and Quarry streets.

The Rhode Island boundary question, which was not to be definitely settled till it had been passed on by the Supreme Court of the United States many years later, came up several times prior to 1800. It went back to the original charter of the colony of Plymouth, granted in 1629, by which the western limits of the Plymouth government were placed as the middle of the waters of the "Narragansett River." The charter granted to Rhode Island in 1663 extended her eastern boundary three miles east and northeast of the bay into Plymouth territory. The latter objected, and on appeal to the King her claim was sustained by a royal commission. Tiverton and Little Compton were then a part of Plymouth and became a section of Massachusetts on the consolidation of the two governments. The boundary between Freetown and Tiverton was at the Quequechan River—the cleft rock, to be exact.

In 1740 Rhode Island applied to the King for a re-examination of her eastern boundary, and George II., in pursuance of his policy to lessen the power of Massachusetts, appointed a commission which established the line in 1741, confirmed by the King May 28, 1746, by which Tiverton and Little Compton and three other towns were added

to Rhode Island. To define the new boundary the colonies were to appoint surveyors to establish the bounds. The line between Freetown and Tiverton, by the decision of the commission, was to run from a point on the shore 440 rods south of the Quequechan. Rhode Island at once appointed men to run the line, but instead of measuring 440 rods south in a straight line, they followed the windings of the shore around the print works point and Crab Pond, starting the line from a point near the foot of Division street, whence it ran northeasterly through the large buttonwood tree on South Main street, a little south of Spring, long a landmark here, and crossing Pleasant street near the Merchants mill. The line was run by Rhode Island men alone and was accepted by Massachusetts as correct until 1791, when this State appointed commissioners to examine and found that her territory had been considerably infringed upon. No agreement could be reached with Rhode Island, however, and the matter lay over till it was brought up again in 1844 and the line eventually fixed in its present location in 1862.

Lands for the few Indians who remained in this section were early set aside, for a brief period after 1704, on Stafford road, just south of the present State line, and later east of the Watuppa ponds, where the Indian reservation still is. In the earliest days the number of Indians on these tracts was considerable, but by intermarriage with other races and removal it has dwindled till now the reservation is occupied by but a single family, and that has probably but a slight strain of Indian blood.

The Stafford road lands first set apart were formerly the property of Daniel Wilcox, but he, having been convicted of "high misdemeanors," had been arrested in 1681 and fined £150. He escaped into Rhode Island, but in 1701 he proposed to convey to the province for the satisfaction of the fine, which was still unpaid, 160 acres of land on Stafford road. The offer was accepted and the estate became State property. Three years later, in February, 1704, the Indians residing in the southern part of Bristol County petitioned the Governor for the assignment to them as persons who had been very serviceable to the Crown in the recent wars with the Indians, of a tract of land for a plantation, "where they may settle together in an Orderly way and have the benefit of the ministry & settling a school for instructing of their children." The petition was granted and the Wilcox land given them during the government's pleasure.

In 1707 another petition was allowed for the exchange of this land for 160 acres east of the pond belonging to Col. Benjamin Church, the present reservation. In Church's deed exchanging the property, which bears the date of April 4, 1709, the new reservation is described as "lyeing more commodious for the Indian settlemt & more Remote from the English." The land is transferred to the province with the condition "But allways to be Continued & used for a plantation & settlement for the Indian Natives . . . Divers of whom have been very serviceable in the present & former Wars and some of them brought up in English families." A curious provision for rent appears in the words "to be holden of her Majesties Government of ye sd Province by the sd Indians & their heires forever yielding to the Governr of tha sd Province for the time being upon ye tenth day of December, yearly, One quarter of good venison in Lieu of all Rents & services, not to be Assigned or Alienated but continued an Indian Plantation forever."

The land was divided among the various families and by "the honorable board of London commissioners for propagating ye Christian knowledge among the natives," a schoolhouse was erected in 1772, as appears by the petition for the laying out of Blossom road in that year. Sabbath services were also held here. The land was resurveyed and again divided, in 1764, this time among twenty-eight families. But nine of the 160 acres were then under cultivation In 1818, by order of the General Court, all Indians were placed under the guardianship of the State and all land reserved for them except what was cultivated was made common.

A State commissioner's report in 1862 showed 78 descendants of Indians in this section, only 21 of whom were on the reservation. Little land was cultivated, and they were found to be indolent, negligent and of low moral condition. The children then attended the public schools. Some of the names were Peter Washunk, Sarah Titticut, Sarah Quam, Hope Penny, Mercy Hope, Isaac Church, Hannah Mouse, Benjamin Squannamay. There was also an Indian doctor named Perry.

CHAPTER III

IN THE REVOLUTION

Patriots and Tories. The Battle of Fall River. Resolutions on Boston Tea Party and Declaration of Independence. Schools and Churches

The town of Freetown, of which Fall River was then a part, had an excellent record in the Revolution. Though at first under Tory influence, the patriots here rallied promptly and by word and deed took their stand in favor of liberty and independence. The southern and eastern sections were strongly patriotic, but in conservative Assonet there were many Tories. The latter appear to have been successful at a town meeting in January, 1744, at which the destruction of tea in Boston harbor was condemned in strong resolutions.

The tea had been thrown overboard on December 16, and on January 8, pursuant to a request of a number of inhabitants for a meeting to consider the affair, such a meeting was called to be held at the middle school house January 17. Captain George Chase was moderator, and "after sum Debates and Duely Considering ye bad Consequences which probably may arise from ye proceeding," it was decided that the town should act on the matter, and a committee was appointed to prepare resolutions, which were adopted on January 26. These criticised the town of Boston for allowing the incident, declared that Freetown abhorred, detested and forever bore testimony against such acts, and instructed the representative in the General Court to use his utmost endeavor to prevent in the future all such "Riotous and Mobish proceedings." Fear was expressed that the affair "will bring upon us the Vengeance of an Affronted Majesty, and also plunge us in Debt and Misery when ye Injured owners of sd Tea shall make there Demand for ye Vallue of ye Same," and it was ordered that the vote be "farely Recorded in ye Town Book" and a copy sent to the press "that ye World may know our minds Respecting our libertys and Good Government, and ye Resolutions we have to obey ye good Laws of our land, which under God for so long this Province have been happy in ye Injoyment of." The committee which drew up these resolutions consisted of Thomas Gilbert, Abiel Terry, James Winslow, Jail Hathaway, and Jesse Bullock.

The sentiment changed quickly, however, for at a town meeting on September 19 of the same year, agreeable to the request of the Taunton committee to choose representatives to confer with those of other towns in the county as to "measures proper to us in our deplorable circumstances," Thomas Durfee, Captain Ambrose Barnaby, Dr. John Turner, Nathaniel Morton and Joshua Hathaway were selected "to consult the neighboring committees in said county and elsewhere as they shall think most for the good of the county respecting the dispensation of government at this critical day."

The committee, with others, met at the Court House at Taunton September 28, 1774, with Zephaniel Leonard, Esq., chairman. Patriotic speeches were made and resolutions unanimously adopted that they were "determined at the risk of their fortunes and their lives to defend their natural and compacted rights" and "oppose to their utmost all illegal and unconstitutional measures which have been or hereafter may be adopted by the British Parliament or the British Ministry."

Thirty-one men under Captain Levi Rounseville responded to the first call, April 19, 1775, usually known as the Lexington alarm. They were Lieutenants Samuel Taber and Natt Morton, Sergeants John White and Consider Crapo, Corporals Joshua Lawrence and Seth Hillman and Privates Philip Taber, Uriel Pierce Benj. Lawrence, Abiel Cole, Consider White, Jesse Keen, Jacob Benson, John Clark, John Braley, Per-

cival Ashley, Ichabod Johnson, Michael Ashley, Seth Morton, Jeff Sachems, Israel Haskell, Louis DeMoranville, Abram Ashley, Charles DeMoranville, Aaron Seekel, Abner Haskins, Benjamin Runnells, Thomas Rounsvill, Peter Crapo and Joseph Hacket.

The town also furnished a number for service in the field, especially against the British on Rhode Island. At a town meeting May 10, 1775, it was voted to care for the families of poor soldiers, and at a meeting the following March a committee of correspondence, inspection and safety was selected and boats ordered built for the town's use "to cross the river in if our enemies should attack our friends on the opposite shore." The articles of confederation were approved February 10, 1777.

At a town meeting July 15, 1776, with Stephen Borden moderator, resolutions drawn up by Major Joshua Hathaway, Col. James Winslow and John Hathaway as a committee, declaring strongly in favor of the recently signed Declaration of Independence, were adopted. These were as follows:—

"Whereas, George, the Third, King of Greate Britain, in Violation of ye Principles of British Constitution and of the Laws of Justice and Humanity, Hath, by an accumulation of oppressions unpariled in history, excluded ye Inhabitants of this as well as ye other neighboring Collones from his Protection; and whereas, he hath paid no regarde to any of our Remonstrances and Dutiefull petitions for redress of our Complicated Grevinces, but hath purchased foreign Troops to assist in Enslaving us and Enciteed ye Savages of this Countery to Carry on a war aaginst us, as also ye Negroes, to imbru their hands in ye Blood of their masters in a manner unpractised by Civilised Nations, and moreover hath Lately insulted our Calematyes by Declaring that he will have no mercy on us till he hath Subdued us; and, whereas, the obligations of alegence being reciprocal between ye King and his subjects, are now dissolved on ye side of ye Collonies by ye Dispotism and Declaration of ye King, insomuch that Loyalty to him is Treason against the good people of this Countery; and, whereas, not only ye parliment, but there is Great reason to beleave Too many of ye people of Great Britain have concured in ye aforesd arbitrary and unjust proceedings Against us; and, whereas, the Publick Virtue of this Collony, so essential to its Liberty and happiness must be indangered by a futer political union with, or Dependence on, a Croun and nation so lost to patriotism and magnanimty; We, the Inhabitants of Freetown, in publick Town meeting assemble, for giving instructions to our representetive by Direction from ye general Court, Do in publick Town meeting Vote and declare, and Direct our representetive to Declare in ye general Court that we are ready with our Lives and fortunes To Support the General Congress in Declaring the united American Colonies free and independent of Greate Britain, and also Direct our said representetive to move in the General Court for ye Delegates for this Colony to be Directed to move for, and give votes for, said Independence, provided, that the internal police of this Government Be allwaise left to the people of the said Colony, and we declare to all ye world that we do not make this Declaration out of pride or Envy, but By the Dictates of the Laws of Nature, and appeal to ye Supreme Governor of the world for our Sincerity in the Declaration."

The graves of a number of Revolutionary soldiers buried here have been marked by the Sons of the American Revolution and are as follows: In the North Steep Brook burying ground, Captain James Simmonds and Benjamin Weaver; in the North burying ground, Colonel Joseph Durfee, Thomas Durfee and Robert Irving; in the Oak Grove Cemetery, Ephraim Boomer, Elisha Caswell and Benjamin Peck.

One of these, Colonel Joseph Durfee, took an active part in the war and was prominent in the fight with the British here, May 25, 1778, of which he has left a graphic account. The British were then holding the southern end of the island of Rhode Island and with the aid of their fleet continually harassed the towns on the bay, including Freetown. In the fall of 1777, on his return from service in the field, Colonel Durfee saw the need of a guard for the protection of the citizens, and secured the consent of the authorities to form one. What followed is best told in his own words:

"I soon raised a guard, procured the store now standing at the end of the Iron Works Company's wharf, in this place for a guard-house, where we met every day, called the roll, and stationed sentinels for the night to watch the movements of the enemy and give the alarm when approached. The or-

ders of the sentinel were peremptory—that if a boat was seen approaching in the night to hail them three times, and if no answer was received to fire upon them. It was not long before one of the guard, Samuel Reed, discovered boats silently and cautiously approaching the shore from the bay. The challenge was given but no answer received. He fired upon the boats. This created an alarm, and the whole neighborhood was soon in arms. I stationed the guard behind a stone wall, and kept up a constant fire upon the enemy until they brought their cannon to bear upon us, and commenced firing grape shot amongst us—when, as we were unable to return the compliment, it was deemed advisable to retreat. Two of the guard were sent to remove all the planks which laid over the stream for foot people to cross upon, and to cut off, as far as possible, every facility for crossing the stream, except the upper bridge. We then retreated slowly until we reached the main road, near where the bridge now crosses the stream. I then gave orders to form and give them battle. This was done, and never were soldiers more brave. So roughly were the enemy handled by our little band of Spartans that they soon beat a retreat, leaving behind them one dead and another bleeding to death, besides the wounded whom they carried away.

"The wounded soldier left by the enemy, before he expired, informed me that the number of the enemy who attacked us was about 150, commanded by Major Ayres. When the enemy landed they set fire to the house of Thomas Borden, then nearly new. They next set fire to a grist mill and a saw mill belonging to Mr. Borden, standing at the mouth of Fall River. These buildings I saw when set on fire. When the British troops retreated, as they were compelled to do, from the shots of our little band of volunteers, they set fire to the house and other buildings of Richard Borden, then an aged man, and took him prisoner. We pursued them so closely in their retreat that we were enabled to save the building which they had last fired. The British were frequently fired upon and not a little annoyed by the musketry of our soldiers, as they passed down the bay in their boats on their retreat. Mr. Richard Borden, whom they took prisoner, was in one of their boats. Finding themselves closely pursued by a few American soldiers, who from the shore poured in their shot and balls upon them as fast as they could load and fire, and finding themselves in danger from the musketry of these few brave Whigs, who pursued them, they ordered Mr. Borden, their prisoner, to stand up in the boat, hoping that his comrades on the shore would recognize him and desist from firing upon them. But this he refused to do; and threw himself flat into the bottom of the boat. While laying there, a shot from the Americans on shore killed one of the British soldiers standing by his side in the boat. Mr. Borden was obstinately silent to all the questions which were asked him; so that not being able to make any profitable use of him, they dismissed him in a few days on parole. The engagement took place on a Sabbath morning on the 25th of May, 1778. The two British soldiers killed in this engagement were buried at twelve o'clock on the same day of the battle, near where the south end of the Massasoit factory now stands."

The site of this battle was marked by a bronze tablet erected by the Quequechan Chapter, D. A. R., May 25, 1899, on the southwest corner of the City Hall.

The Tories here were chiefly of the older, more wealthy and conservative inhabitants, who had become so accustomed to the established order that they hesitated to risk security under the new and who found the shifting of allegiance from King to colony too difficult. Some who in earlier years had been Tories, like Captain Ambrose Barnaby, and Captain Levi Rounseville, were later brought to the patriot cause and were active in its support. Captain Rounseville, indeed, was in command of the Minute Men who responded to the Lexington alarm, and Captain Barnaby also did much in the cause of liberty.

The most prominent of all the loyalists was Colonel Thomas Gilbert, of Assonet, a veteran of the French and Indian war, and the head of the second regiment of militia, to which the Freetown companies belonged. He was the town's representative in the General Court and chairman of the committee which drew up the resolutions expressing abhorrence at the Boston tea party. Early in 1775, by direction of General Gage, at Boston, he stored considerable quantities of war material and organized 300 men of this county for quelling any uprising in this section. Two thousand Whigs from other towns marched on the force, but Col-

onel Gilbert, learning of their approach, took what he could of the munitions and, with some of his followers fled to an English war vessel at Newport. The arms and ammunition left behind were seized and 29 men, who had enlisted under Gilbert, were captured, but released on promises of better behavior. This was on April 9, ten days before the battle of Lexington. Colonel Gilbert's property was confiscated.

Another active Tory was Samuel Valentine, though not the only one, as appears from a list of 26 men, voted for trial May 31, 1777.

But very little knowledge of the schools of the Colonial period has come down to us. The children were not without instruction in the elementary subjects of reading, writing and arithmetic, however, for it was firmly fixed in the minds of the fathers that the educating of their offspring was a solemn religious duty. This was emphasized by the early enactment of a law compelling every town of fifty families to maintain a public school and every town of 100 families one to fit pupils for Harvard College. In this community, too, the teaching of the Friends' Discipline that members of the meeting should give special care to the instruction of the young was of great weight, for a large number of the settlers belonged to that faith and early established their own school system, by which the Quaker children were taught, usually by women, at homes of members of the society.

The first mention of schools in the town records appears in 1702, when Robert Durfee was chosen agent to secure a man to dispense the gospel and teach the children reading and writing. This double service as minister and pedagogue was common in the colonies and continued to be so for many years. William Way was the first schoolmaster, elected in 1704, it appears, and remained till three years later, when he was dismissed by vote of the town.

The next date on which the matter of schools appears is May 5, 1718, when Jacob Hathaway was chosen "to seek for a schoolmaster." In October of that year Thomas Roberts was hired to teach for £36 a year, the first third of the period at the north end of the town, the next third at the meeting house and the last third at or near John Howland's, which was within the limits of the present city. Roberts probably did not stay more than three years, for in 1721 it was voted to seek a new man, and in the following year William Caswell was voted £30, to teach for a year, with the understanding that he was to be at all cost for boarding himself. William Gaige was another early teacher. There were years, however, when public educational facilities were few, for the town was repeatedly indicted for not having a schoolmaster as the law directed.

The first record of schoolhouses appears in 1722 in a vote to erect two buildings "at the middle of each half of the town from the meeting-house or centre," and in 1727 it was ordered that a school to be erected should be 18 by 14 feet. Seventy pounds were appropriated for meeting the expense of the three structures. The dimensions and cost given show that the buildings of this time were far different from the modern structures, and even as late as 1791, when the town was divided into seven school districts and a vote passed for the erection of new houses, they had not greatly increased. The largest of these, for district No. 3, between Steep Brook and Assonet, where there were 58 families, was but 25½ by 20 feet. The school in district No. 1, near the centre of Fall River, was 24x20, and was to accommodate the pupils from 47 families. District No. 2, to the north of this, had a building of the same dimensions and 52 families.

These schoolhouses were, of course, but one story high, and were built with an eye single to utility. The walls were covered with pine boards and plastered and a small entry partitioned off at the front. Opposite the teacher's desk was a large fireplace in which four-foot wood was burned, and running around the side of the room in several rows were rough benches for the pupils with desks for the older scholars of two-foot planks. There were no receptacles for books and slates, unless here and there an individual drawer. The teacher's desk was equally plain—a frame of planed pine boards standing four and a half feet high. The windows were small and without shades, and there were no maps or pictures.

Reading, writing and arithmetic were the principal studies. For the first the Bible was a favorite, and later the New England Primer. For penmanship, in which the pupils took much pride if they did well, for graceful chirography was considered a notable accomplishment, there were copies set by the teacher, whose duty it also was to

mend the goose-quills used for pens. The arithmetic was mostly done by rules, easily learned and applied, and while the examples set often involved laborious calculations, they did not tax the mental powers or develop the reasoning abilities as do the problems given to the school children of to-day. Spelling was also taught, but history, geography, nature study and other subjects brought into the schools of this century received but scant notice.

The early town records are still preserved in the old town of Freetown, and copies of them are kept in the City Clerk's office here. The records are not in chronological order at the first, and the minutes appear to have been written wherever a convenient place offered. The first entry is the birth of Abigail Makepeace, and is followed by the record of the election and swearing in of various officers, including Thomas Freelove as tuning man. There are also numerous records of the ear-marks of domestic animals belonging to citizens of the town, of which "Joseph Dunham his earmark on his creatures is a fork on the left ear and a halfpenny on each side of the same" is a typical example. Regulations for horses, swine and sheep that were allowed to go at large, fines for non-attendance at town meeting, provisions for scout duty and the licensing of Indians who came here to hunt, and the appropriation of 15 shillings to build a town stocks, after the town had been indicted for not having one, throw considerable light on the life of the period.

A frequent subject for consideration at town meetings was the matter of a town minister, in accordance with the law of the colony. The local residents appear to have had little sympathy for this, and were repeatedly indicted for failure to provide such an officer. The early schoolmasters were sometimes also expected to act as ministers, but objections were raised that they were not duly approved by the ministers of the neighboring towns, as the law required. In 1707 the town voted to appeal to the Bishop of London to supply a clergyman, possibly hoping thereby to escape the expense of the minister's salary, as well as annoy the Puritan State Magistrates, and this vote was frequently cited as an objection when attempts were later made to elect a Congregational clergyman. Joseph Avery, Jonathan Dodson, Thomas Craighead, James McSparron and Silas Brett were among the official ministers of the town at this period.

A meeting-house 26x36 feet and 18 feet between joints was completed in 1714, on land given for the purpose by Samuel Lynde. It stood on the main road, near the present line between Freetown and Fall River. Twenty pounds toward the cost were given by the General Court.

The Friends were long the largest and most powerful denomination in the town. Their meeting-house was erected not far from the present Crystal Spring Bleachery, about 1725.

CHAPTER IV

FALL RIVER A TOWN

Struggle Over the Separation From Freetown. Change of the Name. Building the First Mills. The Whaling Industry

By 1800 the population of Freetown had reached 2,535, and the agitation for setting off the southern portion as a separate community, which had been on foot for some time, began to gain new strength. It was opposed by the residents of the northern section, however, for various reasons, and was a subject of discussion at several town meetings.

The Thomas Durfee House, 94 Cherry Street

The grounds on which the desire for a division was based appear in the petiiton of Thomas Borden and 155 others, dated January 12, 1802. It was addressed to the General Court and ran in part as follows:

"The Subscribers Inhabitants of the South End of Freetown Humbly Shew that their Situation in Sd town is extremely Unfortunate Owing to The great Distance the Town meetings are Held from them Which Cannot be Remidied in the Towns Present Situation It Being in a Triangular form as by the Plan exhibited will appear & the principal Settlements Being at the three extreme Points & a Central Place Not Possible to be Obtained There Being a Long Sunken Swamp Impassable at Almost All times in the year Runing From the South almost to the North Part of the town about the middle of the Town from East to West Which Obliges us to Hold our Meeting at the North End of the Town, a Distance of Eight Miles, & almost All the Inhabitants of the Southern Village Being Seafaring & Trades Men & it Being Intirely Impossible to be Provided with Horses Sufficient for So Great a Proportion of the Inhabitants as are and Ever Will be Destitute. . . ."

A town meeting to consider the matter was held February 4, 1802, with Nathaniel Morton moderator. By a unanimous vote it was decided that the town should not be divided agreeable to this petition and further "that the town of Freetown shall not be divided at any rate." Apparently a change of opinion took place at once, for at the same meeting these votes were reconsidered and a committee appointed "to divide the town and where to divide the sd town if divided at all." Adjournment for one hour was taken, and on coming together again the committee reported a line to start from the Taunton river about where the

The Brownell House, 285 North Main Street

present line is, and various recommendations as to sharing debts if the division were effected. The report was accepted and Nathaniel Morton, Jr., was appointed the agent of the town to oppose the Borden petition in the Legislature.

Mr. Morton represented to the General Court that a division was "totally repugnant to the opinion and wishes of the town

Old Free Love House, No. 1001 North Main Street

and as much against its interest and convenience." The valuation of Freetown, he said, was only about that of the average Massachusetts town, and a division would cause it to sink into corporate insignificance. Moreover, it was "incapable of division in any manner or form so as to give to the parts when separate an equal participation of advantages and disadvantages." The southern section was represented to have the advantage of situation and property in proportion to numbers. It had also the best soil by far, two-fifths of the population, one-half the property and "next to no proportion of the poor and a prospect of perpetually having the advantage in this respect, the petitioners having so run the line of partition as to exclude from their plan not only actual paupers and expence for the poor with which we do and must at an unusual rate abound," as well as included the whole of the valuable shell fishery. The argument that the petitioners were seafaring men and hence without horses and unable to attend town meetings, was met by the statement that they had a higher proportion of horses according to their numbers than the rest of the town and had in addition the means of easy water communication with the present center, an advantage of which the rest of the town was destitute.

A second remonstrance was presented by Peter Crapo and others living near the Dartmouth line, that the proposed boundaries would leave them in an out-of-the-way section, far from the center, and render the maintenance of a school difficult. A third remonstrance from the old town asked that the line be placed farther south, as by the contemplated line certain sections would "be left in such an anomalous, uncouth and eccentric form that it will not be long before another division will undoubtedly take place."

The joint committee of the Legislature reported leave to withdraw, on the petition for division, and the report was accepted by the Senate, but the House non-concurred and appointed a special committee to proceed to Freetown, view the territory and consider the matter. The Senate concurred in this, and on February 5, 1803, reported in favor of a division on the lines subsequently established. The report was accepted and the petitioners given leave to bring in a bill in accordance with the report. This went through the several stages and the new

Old Matthew Boomer House, No. 889 North Main Street

town was incorporated as Fall River (spelled as one word) February 26, 1803.

The incorporation did not put an end to local differences, for at a town meeting at Fall River, May 19, 1804, little more than a year later, it was voted to change the name of the town to Troy. This was followed by a petition to the General Court dated May 22, 1804, and signed by 74 inhabitants, praying that the name of the town be changed, and citing the following reasons in support of their request:

"That whereas in the late division & incorporation of this township, the inhabitants thereof were not consulted with regard to

the circumstance of its name, by those who were entrusted with the management of the business, who all happened to live at or near the river called Fall-River, & who therefore procured without opposition the name which it now bears, and altho' the consideration of its name may appear to those who live remote from us merely circumstantial and of comparatively little consequence, yet we humbly conceive that as the noted vicinity which has been long known by that appelation is situate in a very extream part

The Old Gun House on Rock Street near Bedford Street

of the town, the present name of Fall River will serve no other purpose but to beget and keep alive many local prejudices which will seriously disturb the minds & peace of the inhabitants in general."

The name Troy is said to have been selected because of the favorable impression made on a prominent citizen by the town of Troy, N. Y., on a recent visit. There was apparently no opposition, for the bill was passed without amendment and became an act June 18, 1804.

The new title of the town was retained nearly thirty years, till 1833, when a petition to the General Court was presented, signed by Ebenezer Andrews and 134 others, asking that the name be changed back to Fall River. They represented that on account of the fact that there were eight or nine towns and villages bearing the name of Troy their letters and packages were mis-sent, delayed and sometimes never received; that "Fall River, the name of the village in said Town of Troy where most of the business is transacted & where most of the inhabitants reside, is better known & understood abroad than the name of Troy" and that it would be a great accommodation to have the change made.

The matter was supported by the selectmen's petition in accordance with a vote passed in town meeting March 18, 1833. The Legislature referred it to the next General Court. It was taken up at that session and became an act February 12, 1834.

If the statement of the Freetown representative when he protested against the division of the town, that the petitioners had two-fifths of the population, is accepted, the number of inhabitants in Fall River at its incorporation was about 1,000. This is probably not far from the truth, for the census of 1810 gave a population of but 1,296. The village of Fall River, near the center of the present city, numbered, in 1803, but about 100, according to a historian of 60 years ago, who included in this estimate a number of residents living in Tiverton, on the south side of the Quequechan. Nine of the eighteen families in the hamlet were Bordens. The others were the Braytons, Cooks, Davols, Luthers, Buffintons and Bowens, all names still prominent in the city.

A small cotton mill, the first in this vicinity, had been erected in 1811 at Globe Village, then a part of Tiverton, and two years later two mills were erected on the Quequechan, the Troy Cotton & Woolen Manufactory and the Fall River Manufactory, in which power weaving was introduced in 1817. The postoffice had been established at the village of Fall River in 1811, removed to Steep Brook for a brief interval and then brought back. The census of 1820 showed that the population had increased since 1810 to 1,594.

The next decade saw a very decided step forward. The Pocasset Mills and the Iron Works were established in 1821, Robeson's print works, the Massasoit Mill and a satinet factory all about 1824, the Anawan Mill and the Fall River Bank in 1825, the line of steamboats to Providence in 1827, and the Fall River Savings Bank in 1828. The "Monitor" newspaper had begun publication in 1826, and in 1830 the predecessor of the National Union Bank had established itself just over the line in Tiverton. The census of 1830 showed that the population as the result of the town's prosperity had much more than doubled, rising from 1,594 to 4,159. Stage lines to Providence, Newport and New Bedford had been established in 1825.

In the following ten years the American Print Works were established, existing plants enlarged and the population increased

more gradually to 6,738 in 1840. Then came the disastrous fire of 1843, the building of the railroad, the establishment of a line of boats to New York, the erection of the Wyoming Mills in 1845, the Metacomet in 1847 and the American Linen in 1852. Various newspapers sprang up, but the only one that was to last was the "Weekly News," the publication of which had begun April 3, 1845. The banking facilities were increased by the Massasoit Bank in 1846, the Citizens' Savings in 1851, the Metacomet in 1852 and the Pocasset in 1854. The population advanced slowly to 11,170 in 1850, and about 12,000 in 1854, when the town was incorporated as a city.

As late as 1822 the town's paupers were sold by auction to persons who would offer to keep them for the least compensation, but this practice was discontinued a few years later, and in 1835 the Brownell farm

Old Church House, corner June and French Streets

was purchased as a poor farm. The north burial ground was bought in 1825, and a town house erected on a part of the land the same year, to take the place of a building constructed at Steep Brook in 1805. The new house was removed to its present location on the corner of Central and Durfee streets in 1836. Cells were placed under it the next year and the building used till the present city hall was ready for occupancy.

A beginning in a fire department was made in 1826 by the appointment of ten fire wards. An engine was purchased and a house erected in 1829, and a second engine in 1845. A night watch of police was begun in 1844, and a hospital established in 1851. Pocasset, Pleasant and Anawan (formerly Broad) streets were opened in 1831, and Cherry, Spring, Washington and Union the following year. Gas was introduced in 1847.

Private conveyance was the only means of communication with neighboring places till the establishment in 1825 of stage lines to Providence, New Bedford and Newport, which arrived here at noon and left at 1 o'clock. The steamer Hancock began regular trips to Providence in September, 1828, and was followed by the King Philip in 1832, the Bradford Durfee in 1845 and the Canonicus in 1849. Other small boats made occasional trips. Communication with New York was by sailing packets till 1847, when the Bay State Steamboat Company was formed, with a capital of $300,000, and the Bay State commenced regular trips, with the Massachusetts as an alternate boat. The Empire State was put on the line the following year and the Metropolis in 1854.

Both the New York and Providence lines had been established largely through the efforts of Col. Richard and Jefferson Borden, of the Iron Works Company, and they with N. B. Borden were also instrumental in building a railroad to Myricks in 1846 to connect with the New Bedford and Taunton road and over the tracks of the Providence road to Boston. The first terminus here was just south of the Central street tunnel, and after about a year was removed to the wharf on the starting of the New York line.

The early mills were but small affairs, the Fall River Manufactory of 1,500 spindles and the Troy 2,000. At first little was done in the factories but the spinning of the yarn. The cotton was picked by hand in the homes at four cents a pound, spun in the mills and then woven by the housewives in their dwellings till the introduction of power looms about 1817. The cloth was coarser than the regular 64 square prints of to-day, being but 44x44, and made of yarn running from No. 20 to 25. Wages were low, in accordance with the cost of living, and the hours long. A mill superintendent in 1830 had $2 a day, ordinary hands 83 cents to $1 and overseers $1.25. Work began at 5, or as soon as light, with 30 minutes for breakfast at 8 o'clock, and the same for dinner at noon. The day ended about 7:30 p. m. New England rum was served to the men at 11 each morning till 1827. Only Americans were employed at first, then English and Scotch, who came on the establishing of the print works, and Irish after 1843.

Calico printing was begun here in Robeson's print works, in 1826, in buildings on

Pocasset street now owned by William J. Dunn. The plant was a large one for its day and gave employment to many hands. A printing machine, possibly the first in the country, was set up here in 1827, but block printing was continued until 1847, when, following a strike, it gave way to machine work. The owner, Andrew Robeson, of New Bedford, with whom his sons, William R. and Andrew, Jr., were associated after a time, was forced to make an assignment by the depression of 1848, and the business was carried on by a corporation known as the Fall River Print Works, until about 1860, when the printing machines were taken out and cotton machinery substituted. Mr. Robeson resided in New Bedford and drove to this city each day. He is remembered with especial gratitude by some aged men still living, who were formerly in his employ, and who benefitted by a school he established for them in connection with the works.

Among other men prominent in the leadership of affairs here was David Anthony, the first agent of the Fall River Manufactory and for forty years president of the Fall River Bank; Oliver Chace, the originator and first agent of the Troy Mill; Bradford Durfee, of the Pocasset Mill; Richard and Jefferson Borden, of the Iron Works, print works, railroad and steamboat lines; Stephen and William C. Davol, Dr. Nathan Durfee, Micah Ruggles, Dr. Foster Hooper; James Ford, Eliab Williams, Louis Lapham and Hezekiah Battelle, lawyers; Phineas W. Leland, collector of customs and State Senator; Orin Fowler, pastor of the First Congregational Church, and member of Congress; Nathaniel B. Borden, also a member of Congress and active in many enterprises; Simeon Borden, engineer, Harvey Chace, manufacturer, and Edmund Chace, tanner.

The Exchange Hotel on Rock street, now known as the Gunn estate, was long the principal hostelry here after 1830. It had been erected in 1827 as the private residence of John C. Borden, and was surrounded by his grounds, running from Bedford to Franklin street and west nearly to North Main. It was a remarkable structure in its day, with fifty-five rooms, hand-carved mantles and window casings with floors, ceilings and doors of hard pine and walls decorated by landscape artists. At the death of Mr. Borden in 1833 it was converted into a hotel, conducted by James Valentine, then by John D. Thornton and later by a stock company composed of Joshua Remington, Iram Smith, Samuel Hamlet and Horatio N. Gunn, who carried it on for a decade or more. Mr. Gunn's partners died, and he having secured control, closed it to the public, and used it as his private residence. It is still owned and occupied by his daughters. The stone stable opposite, used by Kirby for many years, and torn down in 1904, was originally the private stable of Mr. Borden, and later as the hotel stable was the headquarters of the various stages.

Main Street in 1838

The Avery case, as it is still called by the older inhabitants, occurred in 1832 and made a great sensation at the time. Rev. Ephraim

K. Avery, a Methodist minister of Bristol, was charged with the murder of Sarah Maria Cornell, a factory girl, who had been found strangled to death by a cord on a part of the John Durfee farm, now the northeast corner of the South park, December 31, 1832. Avery was tried at Newport the following year, when a total of 239 witnesses were called and the jury, after being out seventeen hours, returned a verdict of not guilty.

The great fire of 1843 occurred on Sunday, July 2, and was an almost appalling calamity for the little town, from which it recovered with rapidity, however. It started about 4 o'clock in the afternoon among shavings in the rear of a large three-story warehouse at the corner of South Main and Borden streets, ignited by the firing of a small cannon by boys. A high southwest wind was blowing and so fanned the flames and carried the sparks that the buildings on both sides of Main street, the business center, were soon burning. The whole space between Main, Franklin, Rock and Borden streets was burned over, about twenty acres, and nearly all the village would probably have been destroyed had not the wind changed to the north, driving the flames back over the burned district. No rain had fallen for weeks, so that the buildings were very dry, the water in the stream had been shut off to allow repairs, and there was no fire-fighting apparatus except hand engines and bucket brigades. The total number of buildings destroyed, which included the Old Bridge mill and the Methodist and Christian churches, was 196, and the number of persons residing within the burned district 1,334. The loss was $526,485, on which there was $175,475 insurance.

A local relief committee was at once appointed and an appeal for help sent to other communities, which resulted in the receipt of $50,934. Of this amount $13,165 came from Boston, $1,700 from Providence and the same from New Bedford.

In this fire was destroyed the famous skeleton in armour, commemorated by Longfellow in his poem of that title. The skeleton had been found in 1832 in a sand or gravel bank near Hartwell and Fifth streets, near the surface, and buried in a sitting posture. It was quite perfect and had a triangular plate of brass covering the sternum, while around the waist was a belt of brass tubes four or five inches in length, about the size of a pipe-stem, placed parallel and close together. Arrowheads were also found in the grave. Various theories as to the identity of the skeleton were advanced, but the configuration of the skull, the position in which it was found and the fact that parts of other skeletons were found near by, make it probable that these were the bones of an Indian, possibly Massasoit himself.

Fire of July, 1843

The Clough murder case of 1852 was attended by sensational features that have kept

it fresh in the memories of the older citizens. A number of houses on Rock street including those of Israel Buffinton, Artemas Willard, Samuel Brown, Elijah Almy and Rev. A. P. Mason were entered early on the morning of July 16, 1852, by a burglar, who also attempted to break into other homes. He was seen and followed by two young men, and some time later pointed out to Gideon Manchester, a former constable, who entered into conversation with him and accompanied him down Pine street toward the shore. Near the corner of Elm and Central the burglar, who afterward proved to be James Clough, started to run northward on Elm street. Manchester pursued and Clough, seeing that the other was gaining on him, turned and fired, inflicting wounds which caused Manchester's death three days later. Clough then took refuge under a barn at the corner of Pine and Durfee streets, from which he was captured, identified and placed in a cell. While there he nearly escaped, and when discovered had opened his cell door and put on clothes belonging to one of his guards. He was afterwards tried, convicted and executed at Taunton. Manchester's funeral was held in the Town Hall, with services conducted by the Baptist, Congregationalist, Methodist and Presbyterian ministers, and was attended by "a vast crowd." Manchester left a widow and five small children, for whom a fund of $1,000 was raised by popular subscription.

In the period between 1840 and 1850 a considerable amount of whaling was done by vessels from this port, and at times a half dozen or more were sent out. The wharf was the "oil wharf," so-called, on Davol street, north of J. A. Bowen's, where the vessels fitted for their cruises and unloaded their cargoes. The business was profitable, but was generally abandoned here on the discovery of gold in California, when the vessels were used to carry passengers to the Pacific Coast.

One of the most interesting stories in connection with the industry here, probably the most interesting, in fact—is that of the wreck of the ship Holder Borden, owned here, which sailed from this port in November, 1842, for the Pacific Ocean for oil, with Jabez Pell, master. All went well until April 12, 1844, when the vessel was wrecked on an uncharted island, afterward called Pell's

The Old Excursion Steamboats Bradford Durfee and Canonicus

Island, in the Pacific, and went to the bottom with 1,600 barrels of oil. The crew got ashore on the island—a small, uninhabited, sandy place, and with difficulty succeeded in saving a large quantity of the provisions and oil. With the lumber of the vessel which they were able to save and with the aid of some tools which they had recovered, as well as others which they had manufactured, including a saw made from a barrel hoop, they constructed a new schooner, which they called the Hope, and launched with great difficulty, on account of the sandy shore, on September 14. She was 45 feet in length on deck, 13 feet beam and had a draught of three feet. Though heavily ballasted she fell over twice, but was finally rigged. Captain

Pell then took 25 of the crew, leaving the others on the shore with the oil, and sailed for Honolulu, where he sold the Hope for $1,400, bought a new vessel named the Delaware in the name of Captain Nathan Durfee, of this city, returned to the island and took on board the remainder of his crew, and what was left of the oil, which had leaked badly through the neglect of the men who had been left with it. He then sailed for home, arriving here July 8, 1845. The ownership of the oil brought home was later determined by the courts, following claims for salvage.

Old City Hall

CHAPTER V

INCORPORATED A CITY

The First Government. The Civil War and the Period of Rapid Growth to 1880

Fall River became a city, the eleventh in the Commonwealth, in 1854, when its population of 12,000 had grown too large for the old town system of government. This was the outgrowth of a town meeting held January 28, 1854, "to see what action, if any, the town will take in relation to obtaining a city charter." Chester W. Greene was moderator, and on motion of Josiah C. Blaisdell, amended by Richmond Davol, a committee was appointed consisting of John Westall, Foster Hooper, Nathaniel B. Borden, Israel Buffinton, Eliab Williams, Samuel L. Thaxter and Louis Lapham, to prepare a charter to be reported at an adjourned meeting and petition the Legislature, on behalf of the citizens, for its passage. On motion of Dr. Robert T. Davis the committee was instructed to report in print.

Dr. Hooper was chairman of the committee, and at the adjourned meeting, four weeks later, its report, with a few amendments, was accepted. The charter, under the title "An act establishing the City of Fall River" passed the Legislature without opposition and was approved by the Governor April 12, 1854. It was accepted at a town meeting April 22 by a vote of 529 to 247, and with few changes was the instrument under which the city was governed till the adoption of a new charter in 1902.

The first city election was held May 6, 1854, and resulted in the selection of James Buffinton as Mayor by 796 votes, to 387 for Foster Hooper, 64 for Nathan Durfee and 14 scattering. A City Council of six Aldermen and 18 Councilmen was also elected, with James Henry, Edward P. Buffinton, Oliver H. Hathaway, Alvin S. Ballard, Edwin P. Shaw and Julius P. Champney the first members of the upper Board. The new government was inaugurated at the City Hall May 15, with prayer, followed by the administering of the oath to the new officers and an address by Chester W. Greene, chairman of the selectmen, after which Mayor Buffinton delivered his inaugural address. The Mayor's salary was $500 a year, and each Alderman received $50.

Mayor James Buffinton served two full years, and was succeeded late in 1856 by Edward P. Buffinton, who had been appointed to fill out a vacancy caused by the Mayor's election to Congress; in 1857 by Nathaniel B. Borden; in 1858 and 1859 by Josiah C. Blaisdell, and in 1860 again by Edward P. Buffinton, who remained in office till 1867.

During the summer of 1854 this city, as well as many others throughout the country, suffered from the cholera. Though it did not reach here till the latter part of August, there had been two isolated cases prior to the general outbreak, but it was not till Thursday, August 24, that other cases resulted. Jeremiah Holland died of the disease on that day, and in spite of the advice of Father Murphy to the contrary, a "wake" was held in the evening. On Saturday a number of those who had attended were taken ill, and by Sunday evening 15 had died, not one of whom had survived the attack 24 hours.

A wedding was another source of contagion and by Wednesday night there had been 36 deaths, mostly among the Irish. The following week there were 32 more, including three Americans, and before the disease was stamped out early in October a total of about 130 persons had succumbed, including the wife and daughter of Hon. N. B. Borden.

In 1855 the city acquired 47 acres of land as the beginning of Oak Grove Cemetery, giving in part exchange 32 acres in the "hill" section, extending from Main street east to the Highland road, on both sides of Lincoln avenue, which had been bought by the town for park purposes in 1853. The sale of the land was in accordance with a recommenda-

tion of Mayor Buffinton, who had said in his inaugural that it was not what the citizens desired for a park. The tract was disposed of at cost—$15,000—and the cemetery land acquired at $200 an acre.

The widespread financial stringency of 1857 made itself greatly felt here. Nearly all the mills were stopped and the men and women thus thrown out of work were forced to endure severe privations. On recommendation of Mayor N. B. Borden the city inaugurated additional public works, at a cost of $9,475.80, on the poor farm, cemetery and highways, mainly to give employment to the poor, at 10 cents an hour, and the community was divided into districts to be under the care of committees of the citizens, a plan which worked well in relieving distress. Toward the end of the year conditions improved, and the hard times soon became little more than a memory.

About this time some of the inhabitants became dissatisfied with the form of government, and a petition signed by 56 influential citizens was presented to the authorities in January, 1858, asking that the charter be surrendered. A meeting to consider the proposition was held, with an attendance of about 400, but on the taking of a vote it was shown that the majority in favor of continuing under the city form of government was about two to one, and the matter was dropped. Two years later, in 1860, the date of the annual municipal election was changed from the first Monday in March, the time set in the charter, to the first Monday in December, and the municipal year was also modified so that it began the first Monday in January, as at present, instead of the first Monday in April. The date of the election was later changed to the Tuesday after the first Monday in December. The year 1860 also saw the establishment of the public library.

The period just prior to the war was notable for the erection of the Union mill, in 1859, largely through the efforts of Hale Remington and David Anthony. This was the first corporation for the manufacture of cotton to be formed here, by men not closely allied with the older companies, like the Fall River Iron Works, the Manufactory and the Troy, and its success led to the starting of numerous new mills within a few years and the rapid growth in the importance of the city. The Granite followed, in 1863; the Robeson, Tecumseh, Merchants and Durfee in 1866; the Davol in 1867; the Mechanics in 1868, and many others within the next decade, including the King Philip, the first fine goods mill, in 1871.

The steam railroad was extended to Newport in 1863. The first train ran through to Stone Bridge on November 15, and on the 26th the first trip was made to Newport. In the same year the railroad from Warren to South Somerset, where it connected with a ferryboat which crossed to this city, was begun, but owing to the scarcity of labor, the high cost of materials and a severe winter, the first train was not run until May 22, 1865. Surveys for a road to Providence had been made as early as 1835, but abandoned. A charter was secured prior to 1850, but allowed to lapse.

In March, 1862, the boundary question, the subject of controversy for almost two hundred years, was finally settled by the action of the United States Supreme Court. The early history of the matter, including the laying out in 1746 of the line that crossed South Main street between Spring and Columbia and the attempt in 1791 to settle the disagreement between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, has already been traced. Following the effort made in the last-named year no action was taken, though the matter was almost constantly agitated, until 1844, when six commissioners, three from each State, were appointed, whose report was presented to the Legislature in 1848. Meantime, the town had in 1847 appointed a committee consisting of Orin Fowler, P. W. Leland and Foster Hooper, to present the town's side of the matter to the Legislature. It was argued that the line should have been started from a point 440 rods south of the Quequechan, measured in a straight line rather than around coves, as had formerly been done, and further, that the need of an undivided jurisdiction over the thickly settled part of the community was urgent. The Legislature refused to ratify the report, and in 1852 the States filed bills in equity in the Supreme Court. An act of Congress was secured, providing for the establishment of a conventional line between the States, and in 1860 the Supreme Court appointed engineers to mark a described line. This line was established by the Court the following year, to go into effect in March, 1862. The State line was moved to its present location, and about two square miles were taken from Tiverton and added to Westport. In return the State of Massachusetts ceded to Rhode

Island Pawtucket and that part of Seekonk now known as East Providence.

The new boundary brought into the city of Fall River the town of Fall River, R. I., of about nine square miles, with a population of 3,593 and taxable property of $1,948,378. That town had been set apart from Tiverton at the request of its inhabitants, who could easily outvote the other sections of Tiverton, by the Rhode Island General Assembly, October 6, 1856. The benefit of the annexation to the city was immediate and important, and the remarkable development of the section since 1870 has shown the wisdom of those who brought about its addition to the city and the debt the municipality owes to them. The old buttonwood tree on South Main street that long marked the boundary, and on which Avery was hung in effigy, was cut down by the city April 9, 1896.

The Old Buttonwood Tree

The change in the boundary also brought into the city two turnpikes, which were soon after made public. One of these was the Watuppa Turnpike, owned by a stock company, now known as Pleasant street. It started from Twelfth street and continued into Westport to near the dwelling house of Charles H. Macomber, with a toll-house in Fall River near Quarry street. It was made a public thoroughfare by the County Commissioners in 1865, on the payment of $7,000 to the owners. Of this sum $1,333.33 was paid by the city by order of the Aldermen November 30, 1865, and $1,000 by Westport. The turnpike had been built in 1827 at a cost about equal to what the county paid, by the Fall River and Watuppa Turnpike Corporation, and paid well till the opening of the railroad. N. B. Borden was president and James Ford secretary, from 1829 until it was made public.

Another toll road ran from the corner of Chace and Bay streets, where the first toll house was located, nearly to Stone Bridge. It was discontinued on the building of the steam railroad to Newport, and by vote of the Aldermen March 2, 1863, so much of it as lay within the limits of the city was made a public highway "so long as for public travel its free use is allowed."

The news of the firing on Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861, was quickly followed by the issuing of a call for a public meeting of citizens, which was held in the City Hall on April 19, with a large and enthusiastic attendance. Hon. N. B. Borden, who read the call, was elected chairman and made the opening address, followed by Daniel Anthony, James Buffinton, Drs. Foster Hooper and Robert T. Davis, John Westall, Walter C. Durfee and others. Resolutions offered by Dr. Hooper were adopted, declaring that "the government of the Union shall be sustained" and requesting the City Council to appropriate $10,000 for the aid of volunteers and their families. Five days later the Council made the appropriation requested, providing that $15 for an outfit should be paid to each volunteer and $15 a month for not more than three months for the support of his dependents.

Enlistments were meantime going on, and application was made to Governor Andrew, the third in the Commonwealth, for permission to form military companies. The first two were Companies A and B of the 7th Massachusetts, which were mustered in June 11. A third company was formed, but it was decided not to muster it in at that time, and it was disbanded. The first Fall River soldier to fall was Nathaniel S. Gerry, a private in Company A; the first commissioned officer, Lieutenant Jesse D. Bullock, of the same regiment, from wounds received at Fair Oaks.

When the President called for 300,000 more men, in 1862, another public meeting was held, July 11, at which a bounty of $100 for three years' enlistment was recommended, and at a meeting August 14, 1862, it was resolved that "the patriotism of Massachusetts will sustain the government in putting down the rebellion at any cost of men and money." It was voted to raise money by subscription to add $100 to each soldier's bounty and to assist Rev. Elihu Grant in raising a company. September 1, 1862, the city government voted a bounty of $200 for each volunteer for nine months' service. Rev. Mr. Grant, who was pastor of the Brayton M. E. Church, had formerly been a student at West Point, and had little difficulty in getting the men to form Company C, of the Third Regiment, of which he was elected Captain. Andrew R. Wright was captain of Company D, also raised here at this time, and to these officers swords were presented at a meeting in City Hall September 9, 1862, to Mr. Grant by Rev. Thomas Holmes, and to Mr. Wright by Rev. Charles A. Snow, afterward chaplain of the regiment.

The two companies were escorted to the train by many citizens, and, as usual, there were tearful eyes and hasty farewells on the part of those left behind, but the men went away cheerfully and gladly. On their return June 17, 1863, they were greeted by a big crowd and escorted by the city government and fire department through decorated streets to the City Hall, where a formal welcome was given, followed by a collation.

The draft was several times delayed, but finally took place in New Bedford July 22, 1863, when 1,404 names of Fall River citizens were placed in a box and 405 drawn, of which John Sullivan was the first. The men drawn included both members of one firm here, Shaw & Hoag, painters, on Second street; three members of the Baptist Temple choir, two stewards and two class leaders of the First Methodist Church, and one lawyer, Simeon Borden. Holder B. Durfee, a son of Dr. Nathan Durfee, then a student at Yale, and William H. H. Borden, a son of Colonel Richard Borden, were also drawn, and 22 of the 26 men enrolled from Steep Brook. The names for this city were drawn first, by request, and were brought here by John C. Milne and Rev. Charles A. Snow in a carriage and rushed into print as promptly as possible to relieve the anxiety of the crowd that surrounded the newspaper office. Substitutes were furnished in many cases, secured at varying prices—$800 in one instance.

A second draft occurred on May 19, 1864, when 82 men were drawn. It was followed by three supplementary drafts—on June 13, July 6 and July 27, when 63, 24 and 20 names were drawn.

The return of Company G, 58th Massachusetts, under Captain Brady, on furlough, April 5, 1864, was celebrated by a parade of the fire companies and militia, with the city government and a brass band. The bells were rung, buildings decorated and formal exercises held in the City Hall, followed by a dinner. Companies A and B, of the Seventh Regiment, on their return June 20 with 58 men, were also honored with a parade, decoration of buildings and a clambake.

The news of the fall of Richmond was greeted by the ringing of bells, and on Lee's surrender there was more bell ringing, including that of the Central Church by two

young women; the firing of cannon, the parade of the Light Infantry, which had returned from a brief period of duty; the dismissing of the schools and the general suspension of work. In the evening a meeting was held in City Hall, presided over by the Mayor, at which addresses were made and "America," "John Brown's Body" and "Old Hundred" were sung.

The assassination of Lincoln became known generally through the tolling of the City Hall bell, and was learned with unspeakable sorrow and indignation. While the crowd was gathered about the bulletin "a notorious copperhead, secesh sympathizer . . . " was heard to say that it was the best news he had heard in many years. He was at once set upon by the bystanders and kicked and punched till he procured a flag, unfurled and saluted it. The Mayor and City Marshal then came up and assisted him to his store at 5 Bedford street, where he locked himself in, but as the crowd continued to gather and show signs of hostility, he was glad to escape by a rear window and take refuge in the strongest cell in the lockup. The crowd broke the windows in his store and demolished things generally, after which they requested several persons who had not displayed the colors to do so. Their request was promptly complied with.

The city furnished a total of 1,770 men for the United States forces during the war, comprising 497 for the navy, 17 regulars, 820 three-year men, 207 nine-months men, 192 three-months men and 37 one-year men. These included Companies A and B of the Seventh Regiment, Company G of the 26th, a large portion of Companies F and G of the 58th, in addition to men in many other regiments that enlisted for three years. It also sent out Companies C and D, of the Third Regiment, for nine months, and numbers for other regiments, while local men entered the regular army and regiments from other States. The city government appropriated on account of the war a total of $107,828.03, and for aid to soldiers' families, which was repaid by the State, $127,510.

Hon. E. P. Buffinton, the Mayor during the period of war, and the other members of the city government, as well as Congressman James Buffinton, the clergy and the private citizens, were untiring in their efforts to preserve the Union and to aid and encourage the soldiers. Congressman Buffinton enlisted as a private in Company A, Seventh Regiment, at the beginning of the conflict and served till the opening of the fall term of Congress, when he resumed his seat at the demand of his constituents, and there was of great assistance to the soldiers from this district in camp, hospital and field. Among the clergy there was equal patriotism. Messrs. Grant and Snow went to the front, while Rev. Eli Thurston, Rev. P. B. Haughwout, Rev. Mr. Chapman, Dr. Adams and Rev. Edward Murphy, the latter of St. Mary's, preached loyalty to the Union and devotion to her cause, both in and out of the pulpit. The women formed a sewing society April 27, 1861, which was continued till July, 1865, with Mrs. Richard Borden as president throughout, and which sent to the soldiers a large number of shirts, socks, blankets and other articles, in addition to jellies, newspapers, books, etc. A children's lint society was also kept up during the war. The soldiers' monument in Oak Grove Cemetery, was the gift of Colonel Richard Borden, and bears the names of 163 of the fallen.

The premium on gold during the war and the consequent hoarding of currency led to such a scarcity of small coins that, by 1862, a number of storekeepers issued due bills of 50, 25, 10 and 5 cents each, which were redeemed in current money when presented in amounts of one or more dollars. At least two vessels owned in this port, the schooner Norman and the bark Lenox, were captured by the Confederates.

The first French-Canadian families to come here in any numbers arrived soon after the close of the Civil War and found employment in the American Linen mills, near which they resided. All the industries of the city were then prosperous. There was a demand for labor, and it was not long before the first arrivals sent for their parents and friends, and the French population grew rapidly. The newcomers were unfamiliar with the work expected of them, and with the language and customs of this country, but they persisted, and soon largely overcame these obstacles. The first French priest to come here was Fr. A. J. Derbuel, who was a curate at St. Mary's Church in 1867-1868. There were then about 100 French families in the city. Fr. Verdier came here the next year, and in 1869, when the number of families was about 600. The first French parish, that of Ste. Anne, was formed and erected a church. In 1874, when the number of French inhabitants had considerably increased, in consequence of the building of mills in the eastern section, the

parish of Ste. Anne was divided and that of Notre Dame le Loudres was founded by Fr. Pierre J. Bte. Bedard, who also founded the first Catholic orphanage. He was greatly beloved by those of his own nationality and highly regarded by all. St. Mathieu's parish in the northern section of the city was founded December 3, 1887, and erected its church the following year. French Protestants also formed a church, the French Congregational, which erected an edifice on Harrison street in 1888. The French population had by 1888 increased to 15,500, as reported by the three Catholic churches of that nationality—nearly one-fourth of the entire population of the city. To-day the total of French residents is probably between 30,000 and 35,000, constituting nearly a third of the city's inhabitants.

George O. Fairbanks was Mayor in 1867 and 1868, succeeding Mayor Buffinton, who had served during the civil war, and was followed in 1869 by Samuel M. Brown, who was to remain in office till 1872. During Mayor Fairbanks' administration the Morgan street school, now the N. B. Borden, the first of the large buildings for educational purposes here, was erected, the South park purchased and Highland Road laid out and worked.

In this period, 1867-70, the city steadily advanced in population, wealth and amount of business done. The population in 1865 had been 17,525; in 1870 it had reached 27,191. The valuation in the meantime had grown from $12,134,990 to $23,612,214, and the number of spindles in the chief industry had increased from 265,328 to 544,606. The dawn of 1870 saw a busy and thriving city, well equipped for the marvelous progress that was so soon to follow.

The years of 1871 and 1872 are marked in red letters in the story of the city's growth, for they saw the beginning of the rapid building of mills that were to mean an immense step forward toward industrial eminence. The mills already in operation had prospered exceedingly, confidence was strong, and Fall River boomed as few other cities have done. In the period named fifteen new corporations were formed, and began the erection of large factories, eleven of which were built in a single year—1872. Others followed, and the number of inhabitants which in 1871 had been 28,291, advanced to 34,835 in 1872, 38,464 in 1873, and 43,289 in 1874. From that time it grew less rapidly for a period, but yet substantially, and in 1880 had reached 47,883.

Meantime the city government had been busy with the providing of better highways, schools, sewers and fire protection for the growing community. Mayor Brown's inaugurals in 1870 and 1871 had both urged the necessity of a public water works system, and in 1871 the first steps were taken toward its construction. This was carried on with energy, and in 1873 the works began operation, thus relieving a situation which had been growing most unsatisfactory. Mayor Brown also turned his attention to the widening of the streets, and North Main was widened from Prospect to Turner, South Main from William to Globe, Globe itself, and Pleasant from Third to Sixth.

The water works were practically completed in 1873, under the administration of Robert T. Davis, and the first water pumped through the pipes. A large amount of highway work was carried on, including the widening and straightening of North Main, to avoid the grade, from Stewart street to Wilson road (1½ miles), the widening of Pleasant from Sixth to the Narrows ordered, and completed as far as Quarry, and of South Main from Division street to the South Park, the laying out of Durfee avenue from South Main to Broadway, Tucker street from South Main to Plymouth avenue, and the widening of Plymouth avenue at its junction with Pleasant and Twelfth streets. Columbia street was also widened, and the betterment law applied for the first time, though the assessments were refunded by a later administration. In all, 21 streets were either widened, laid out, or laid out and worked. An engineer was employed to prepare a sewer system, three auxiliary police and fire stations were begun, and three large school buildings ordered, the Slade, Davis and Davenport, two of which were begun. The city adopted the free schoolbook system, with free supplies, thus becoming the first in the Commonwealth to make its schools entirely without cost to the pupils. Dr. Davis retired at the end of the year, as he had announced he would do upon consenting to take the office, and donated his salary to the Children's Home.

James F. Davenport was Mayor from 1874-77. In this period the Slade's Ferry bridge was completed and opened to highway travel, January 4, 1876; the New Bedford railroad was built and the first passenger train run over it December 9, 1875. The Academy of Music was opened January 6, 1876, by Theodore Thomas and a concert company of

sixty members. Meantime public works were pushed forward. The water works system was now in operation, the three auxiliary police and fire stations were occupied, in 1875, and the department reorganized. Pleasant street was graded from Quarry to the Narrows, and the large Davenport school completed. The following year, 1876, a total of $99,645 was expended for the extension of sewers, including that in Pleasant street, from Fourth to Ninth, and amounting in all to 4.38 miles. A new city hospital was also constructed. In 1877 nearly three miles of additional sewers were built at a cost of $60,054, including the extension of the Pleasant street main from Ninth to Twelfth. Fire insurance districts were established, and an engine house on Plymouth avenue erected, partly from the proceeds of the sale of the Pleasant street house.

Crawford E. Lindsey succeeded Mr. Davenport as Mayor, for two years, 1878 and 1879, and under his guidance the important work of sewer and highway construction was pushed forward. Eighty thousand dollars was expended for highways in 1878, and $44,000 for sewers, sums larger than expected, but made necessary to give employment to men made idle by the stopping of the mills. The first steam road roller was purchased this year, and a Board of Health established by the acceptance of the State law, with B. F. Winslow, J. S. Anthony and C. W. Copeland the first members. In 1879 $45,000 was expended on sewer extension, 1.22 miles of streets worked and the city barn removed from the present central police station to Cherry street, allowing important improvements to be made in the former building. The post office building had been begun in 1875, and was completed in June, 1880.

The decade from 1870 to 1880 was a notable one for the city, not only for the great advance in manufacturing, wealth and population, the construction of the water works, the custom house, the New Bedford railroad, the Slade's Ferry bridge, the widening and improvement of streets, the erection of new public buildings for school, fire and police purposes, and the real beginning of sewer work—matters in most instances described at length elsewhere—but also for less favoring occurrences, the strikes of 1870, 1875—perhaps better known as "The Vacation"—and 1879. There had also been the dull times beginning late in 1873, and what was far more disastrous for this community, the financial irregularities that came to light in 1878 and 1879, and that caused scores of bankruptcies and brought many residents who had been in prosperous circumstances down to straitened conditions.

At least two of the local savings banks, the Union and the Fall River, were restrained from paying more than ten per cent on deposits within six months, and suspended dividends for a time, while their deposit books sold as low as 70 cents on a dollar. The credit of other manufacturing corporations suffered a severe blow from the general suspicion that had been aroused.

Some events of minor interest at this period recorded in a memorandum book kept by one of the old residents are worthy of note: September 8, 1869, occurred a storm which blew down the Central Church spire, chimneys and trees, and drove several vessels ashore; November 24, 1873, the city clock was first illuminated; June 27, 1874, steamer Richard Borden arrived here, and made an excursion to Block Island July 1; the beacon was first lighted October 1, 1881, on Borden Flats, "which there is no one in Fall River ever heard of that name previous to this light being built." Remarkably heavy rainfalls took place August 9, 1874, October 15, 1877, and February 12, 1886.

The opening of the new Post Office Building in 1876 makes the insertion of a sketch of the local postal service at this time appropriate:

The first Post Office in this city was established in 1811, with Charles Pittman, postmaster. Two years later the office was removed to Steep Brook, then of greater importance than the village of Fall River, but was re-established at Fall River in 1816. The office has been successively situated at the northeast corner of Main and Bedford streets, the City Hall, the corner of Pleasant and South Main, and the present Custom House building. The free delivery system was inaugurated July 1, 1863. The postmasters have been: Abraham Bowen, 1816-24; James G. Bowen, 1824-31; Benjamin Anthony, 1831-36; Caleb B. Vickery, 1836-49; James Ford, 1849-53; James M. Morton, 1853-57; Ebenezer Slocum, 1857-61; Edwin Shaw, 1861-75; Chester W. Greene, 1875-81; William S. Greene, 1881-85; Nicholas Hatheway, 1885-89; John Whitehead, 1889-94; Daniel D. Sullivan, 1894-98; William S. Greene (appointed April 1, 1898, but soon resigned to take his seat in Congress); George A. Ballard, 1898 to the present time.

Post Office

The Custom House located in the same building, was established here in 1834, having been transferred from Dighton, which had been the port of entry for this district since the forming of the Federal government. Various rented rooms were used for offices until about 1875, when the increased business of both the Custom House and Post Office made better quarters imperative. Construction of the present building was begun in September, 1875, and in June, 1880, it was sufficiently completed to allow the custom office to be moved to its new home. The Post Office was removed to the new building a few months later. The total cost was $518,000, of which $132,000 was for land.

In aggregate tonnage of vessels enrolled, Fall River is seventh among the ports on the Atlantic Coast, and is excelled only by New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Perth Amboy and Bath. In steamers alone she stands sixth, but falls behind in sailing vessels. This port, according to the last annual report of the Commissioner of Navigation, has 71 sailing vessels of 51,623 tons, 36 steam vessels of 33,147 tons, and five barges of 1,306 tons, a total enrollment of 86,076 tons. The census of 1905 showed 1,417,533 tons of freight and 355,873 passengers carried during the last fiscal year.

The collectors of customs have been: P. W. Leland, 1834-42; Charles J. Holmes, 1842-45; P. W. Leland, 1845-49; Samuel L. Thaxter, 1849-53; P. W. Leland, 1853-61; Charles Almy, 1861-65; James Brady, 1865-95; John Desmond, 1895-1900; James Brady, 1900 to the present time.

Slade's Ferry bridge was opened to the public January 4, 1876, when John S. Brayton and his son, John S. Brayton, Jr., were the first persons to drive across. It had been authorized by the Legislature May 2, 1872, and was begun October 8, 1874. It was completed except for the approaches November 9, 1875, when it was tested by running 300 tons of stone upon it. It is 20 feet wide and 955 feet in length, and rests on six piers made of pneumatic tubes, built on a solid stratum 30 to 35 feet below the level of the water. During its construction five men were killed by the bursting of the air chamber of an engine, December 4, 1874. The trains began running regularly over it Monday, December 6, 1875, the ferryboat Oriole having made her last trip the previous Saturday. The first electric car crossed the bridge September 4, 1897. The total cost of construction was $305,444.82, of which the county paid $41,361.20, the City of Fall River $26,000; Somerset $5,200; Swansea $3,200, and the Old Colony Railroad Company $229,083.62. The cost of maintenance of the highway part of the structure was apportioned as follows: Fall River, 74 per cent; Somerset, 15; Swansea, 11.

CHAPTER VI

PROGRESS SINCE 1880

Population More Than Doubles. Continued Mill Building. Public Improvements and New City Charter

Since 1880 the city has grown rapidly in wealth and population, more than doubling the valuation in the quarter century, while the number of inhabitants has jumped from 47,883 to 110,000, a gain of 130 per cent., with an average yearly increase of 2,400 souls. Mill building has gone on without serious interruption, and with a marked tendency toward plants for the manufacture of fine goods, while various other large industries have been started and flourished. Streets and sewers have been greatly improved, the schools have reached a much higher efficiency, a modern city charter has been adopted, the purity of the water supply protected and the parks greatly improved. The City Hall has been burned and remodelled,

Fall River Hospital

the Armory, Public Library, Court House, textile school and B. M. C. Durfee high school, as well as many modern grammar school buildings erected, and the grade crossings abolished.

Semi-public institutions have flourished and the Children's Home, the Boys' Club, the Y. M. C. A., Ste. Anne's Hospital and the Home for the Aged have occupied new and commodious quarters. Numerous churches, hospitals, orphanages and business blocks, have been erected and combined to make the present city a far better one than the Fall River of 1880.

William S. Greene was the Mayor in 1880 and 1881, but was appointed postmaster in the latter year, and Robert Henry was elected to fill out his term. During Mayor Greene's first year in office, the first paving was laid—a small section at the corner of South Main and Pleasant streets; $61,500 was expended on highways and the erection of the city stables begun. A draft of a new city charter, which had been urged for years, was made and forwarded to the Legislature, but opposition developed and the matter was dropped. The office of city engineer was established, and Philip D. Borden, the present incumbent, appointed March 7, 1881, having been in the city's service since 1873. New school buildings were erected on Stafford Road and Locust streets in 1881, and nearly two miles of curbing laid.

Henry K. Braley, now a member of the Supreme Court, was the head of the government in 1882 and 1883. In his first year Rock street was opened from Prospect to French, South Main paved from Pleasant to Morgan, and nearly a mile of sewers built, including one in Pleasant street from Twelfth to the Merchants mill. In his second term, 1883, electric street lighting was begun, street and sewer work continued, including the paving of North Main from Central to Locust, and the North Park set aside for park purposes.

Hon. Milton Reed, who was the city's Chief Executive the following year, 1884, continued the paving of North Main from Locust to Cedar, and Franklin from North Main to Winter. The number of electric lights was increased to 22, and three new schools, each of four rooms, erected on Covel and Brownell streets and Mount Hope avenue.

John W. Cummings was elected Mayor in 1885, succeeded by William S. Greene in

1886 and returned to the Mayor's chair in 1887 and 1888. During this time City Hall was burned, with heavy loss, and reconstructed, Bedford street paved easterly from Main, in 1886; the first police matrons appointed, in 1887, and South Main street widened to 60 feet, from Pocasset to Anawan. Large amounts were also expended on the extension of sewers, including $174,378 in 1885 alone. James F. Jackson succeeded Mr. Cummings in 1889 and 1890, and under his administration the police signal system was established, Pleasant street paved from Second to Tenth; the Third street bridge constructed; a Board of Overseers of the Poor established, and an inspector of plumbing appointed.

Meantime mill building had gone on and the city's population increased from 47,883 in 1870 to 74,918 in 1890, while the valuation had advanced from $39,171,264 to $53,395,908. The street railroad had been built and numerous new corporations formed, including the Barnaby, Bourne, Conanicut, Cornell, Hargraves, Laurel Lake, Seaconnet, Massasoit, Globe Yarn and Kerr Thread.

The first of the great mills of the Fall River Iron Works had been built in 1889, the Border City Manufacturing Company had built a third mill, the Richard Borden a second and the Wampanoag a large weave shed. The imposing high school building had been erected and dedicated to its noble purpose.

Dr. John W. Coughlin became Mayor in 1891 and served four years. In his first term the fire district ordinance was amended; $100,000 expended on highways, including large sums for macadamizing, $25,000 on paving and $50,000 on sewers. The next year—1892—the highways received $141,927, Rodman street was paved from South Main to Second, Davol and Pleasant from Fourteenth to Stafford Square. The police force was also largely increased. Further paving was done in Davol street in 1893, the Davol and Osborn schools completed and a number of other school buildings enlarged during his administration. The new city hospital was opened July 1, 1894, and a city dispensary established on November 30. Highways, paving and sewers continued to receive generous attention.

William S. Greene, who had already been thrice elected mayor, returned for a fourth term in 1895 and was in office till 1898. In his first year, 1895, the public library and the armory buildings were authorized, the placing of wires underground in the center of the city begun, and the sale of six street car tickets for 25 cents secured from the street railroad as a condition on which it was allowed to cross Slade's Ferry bridge. This period was also notable for the opening of Durfee from Pine to Central and of Bank from North Main to Green. The houses were renumbered, the Coughlin and William Connell schools built and a reservoir commission established to protect the purity of the water supply. $140,000 was appropriated for highways, $25,000 for paving and $85,000 for sewers. In 1898 highways received $131,503, and sewers $171,500. The new police building on Granite street was occupied, allowing a renovation of the old Central station. In 1897 a main sewer was built in Globe street and seven miles of macadam constructed, including a long stretch on Highland avenue. Amos M. Jackson, mayor in 1898 and 1899, and John H. Abbott in 1900 and 1901, pushed forward similar public works along all lines. They were particularly active in urging the greatly-needed abolition of the grade crossings, and their efforts were rewarded by the filing of the commissioner's report on January 1, 1902. The movement for this work had been started under the administration of Mayor Greene, who spared no pains in working for it.

Meantime mill building had gone on steadily, and with it the population had advanced from 74,918 in 1890 to 89,203 in 1895 and to 104,863 in 1900. In the same time the valuation had increased from $53,395,908 in 1890 to $65,238,178 in 1895 and $73,511,614 in 1900. Three more mills had been built by the Iron Works Co. in 1892, 1893 and 1895. The Stevens Mfg. Co. had been organized in 1892, the Sanford Spinning in 1891, the Parker in 1894 and the Arkwright in 1897, and existing corporations had made large additions to their plants. The Granite, Tecumseh, Hargraves and Richard Borden had built new mills, and the King Philip, Chace, Shove, Seaconnet, Laurel Lake, Narragansett, Stafford, Hargraves and Barnard had either extended existing buildings or erected large weave sheds. The end of the century saw 3,042,472 spindles in operation here, nearly a million more than a decade before. The Algonquin Print Works had also been successfully established and the hat making industry, begun in a small way in 1887, had grown to large dimensions.

In spite of business depressions and labor troubles the number of inhabitants had in-

creased 20 per cent. during the decade, and in many other ways the city had progressed. Electric street car service had been installed, lines built to Taunton, New Bedford and Newport and three handsome public buildings erected, the court house, library and armory. The Boys' Club and the Home For Aged People had moved into new and commodious quarters and new churches and society buildings had risen in various sections.

On August 4, 1892, the city had been shocked by the news that Andrew J. Borden, an aged and wealthy citizen, and his wife, had been found murdered during the forenoon in their home on Second street near the center of the community. The prominence of the parties and the mystery that surrounded their death caused widespread alarm, and subsequent developments made the case one of the most notable of its time and gave the city an undesired notoriety. The inquest was begun August 8, and three days later, Lizzie A. Borden, a daughter by a former wife, was arrested, charged with the murder. She was arraigned August 12 and her case continued to Aug. 22, when it was again adjourned till the 25th. The hearing was concluded Sept. 1, and the prisoner remanded to Taunton jail to await the action of the grand jury. That body began its investigation at Taunton, Nov. 15, and adjourned six days later, without reporting, to Dec. 1, when it voted on the matter and on the following day returned three indictments against Lizzie A. Borden for murder. She was arraigned in New Bedford May 8, and the trial begun in that city on June 5. It was concluded June 20, when the jury, after being out a little over an hour, returned a verdict of not guilty. District Attorney Knowlton and William H. Moody, now a member of the President's cabinet, conducted the prosecution, and Ex-Gov. Robinson, Andrew J. Jennings and Arthur S. Phillips the defense.

George Grime was mayor from 1902 to 1904, inclusive, and under his administration marked improvements were made. Most of the grade crossing work was accomplished during this period, a park commission established and the South and Ruggles parks greatly improved from the proceeds of special loans. Electric street car sprinkling was begun, in 1902, a franchise granted for the carrying of freight on the Dartmouth & Westport Street Railway and the city's interests cared for in numerous hearings on the proposed new bridge across the Taunton river. Highway and sewer work was continued and other public improvements carried forward.

A most important change during this administration was the adoption of a new city charter in 1902 to take the place of the 1854 charter, which while it had worked well for a community of 12,000, had long been outgrown. Between 1870 and 1900 a new charter had been repeatedly urged but without success, and the only changes had been by amendments of the original document. In 1901, however, a new charter along the lines of the present instrument, was drawn up by a committee of thirty citizens representing various political parties, occupations and races, of which Simeon B. Chase was chairman and J. S. B. Clarke secretary. It was passed by the Legislature at its next session, with some amendments, approved May 13, 1902, and accepted by the voters of this city at the state election Nov. 4, 1902, by a vote of 6,835 to 3,689. It went into effect at the beginning of the municipal year the following January with George Grime, who had already served one term, the first mayor under the new instrument.

The most important change was the abolishing of the double form of government, with aldermen and common council, and the giving of their powers to a new board of 27 aldermen, three from each ward, two to be elected by the voters of the ward and one by all the voters of the city. The terms of the aldermen, like that of the mayor, were made two years instead of one, and provision was made for the election of a part of the board each year. The mayor was relieved from presiding at the meetings of the aldermen and was made strictly an executive officer, with control over the various city departments, except the schools and police. A fire commission was established and practically all the city officials were to be nominated by the mayor and approved by the aldermen. The terms of office of the city clerk, auditor, treasurer, collector, superintendent of buildings, engineer, solicitor, surveyor of highways and superintendent of streets were made two years each; of the fire commissioners and board of health, three years.

The city suffered severely through the six months' textile strike against a reduction in wages which began July 25, 1904, and threw about 30,000 operatives into idleness. The loss of wages and consequent depression in trade here seriously affected the community,

and the census of May, 1905, showed a decrease, through removal, of 7,000 inhabitants during the year. The best of order was maintained throughout the struggle. Since the end of the difficulty steady employment has been offered, wages have been twice advanced, restoring the old scale, and many of those who left the city have returned, so that a census to-day should show at least 10,000 inhabitants.

Four new mills have been built here since 1900, the Davis, Stevens No. 2, and Iron Works Nos. 5 and 7, the latter replacing the old Anawan, while the No. 6, the old Metacomet, has been remodelled and enlarged and other plants have made considerable additions, and the Algonquin Printing Co. has erected the most important of the several buildings which compose its plant. The Y. M. C. A. building has been completed, Ste. Anne's hospital and the Textile school erected, the churches of Ste. Anne's and Notre Dame parishes practically finished, and several modern business blocks erected about the centre, including the Bennett and Dunn buildings and the new home of the Daily Globe. A good amount of building is now under way, and includes the Sacred Heart Academy, Ste. Anne's rectory, the large addition to the Boys' Club, St. Mary's and St. Joseph's parochial schools, the storehouse of the Iron Works Co. and the new power plant of the Electric Light Co.

The Rhode Island boundary line, which had been indefinite on account of its following for part of its distance the uncertain high water line of South Watuppa and Sawdy ponds, and the connecting streams, was adjusted on straight lines in 1899, following a survey of boundaries by commissioners appointed by the two States. The uncertainty of the line had offered opportunities for perplexing difficulties, in case of a crime near it, and a straight line was run, giving an equal division of territory. On the Tiverton line 140 acres were taken by Massachusetts, which were annexed to Fall River by a legislative act in 1902.

The abolition of the grade crossings on the main line of the Old Colony railroad within the city limits and the Providence branch, which had been begun June 28, 1902, was completed June 16, 1905, when the viaduct connecting Central and Anawan streets was opened and the Pond street crossing closed. The petition of the aldermen for the work was signed July 16, 1894, and the first hearing before the commissioners held April 6, 1895. The total cost to Jan. 1, 1906, which will be materially increased when payments for property damages not yet adjusted are made, was $1,443,430.15, shared by the railroad, state and city in the proportion of 65, 25 and 10 per cent. respectively. Nine crossings were abolished, two at Brownell street and one each at Lindsey and Ballard, Davol, Turner, Danforth, Ferry, Pond and Water streets. As a rule the streets were depressed and the tracks raised from nothing to eight feet. The Fall River station was elevated eight feet to meet the new conditions. The old Central street tunnel, built when the road was first constructed, was torn down and rebuilt in enlarged form. Seven railroad bridges, counting one replaced, were erected, and five highway bridges, including the viaduct, which is 637 feet long. The work was accomplished without the interruption of train service, and resulted in the removal of death-traps that had already cost a number of lives.

City Hall

CHAPTER VII

MAYOR JOHN T. COUGHLIN'S ADMINISTRATION

Board of Alderman 1906. Other City Officials

The work of preparing this history forms a part of the history of the administration of Mayor John T. Coughlin. It was through the encouragement received from the Mayor and Aldermen that the compilers were enabled to overcome one of the most serious difficulties which confronted them at the outset of their undertaking.

John T. Coughlin took office in January, 1905, with a Board of Aldermen largely opposed to him politically. After the organization of the new government, with James Sinclair as president, relations between the executive and legislative departments began which were in marked contrast with the strife and bickering that prevailed following the adoption of the new charter. Mayor Coughlin respected the prerogatives of the Aldermen, and the board worked in harmony with the Executive. Consultations and conferences were frequent, and at no time did differences arise. Economy was the watchword, and there was a strict observance of the provisions of the city charter governing expenditures and obligations.

The first year of the administration was without a notable incident, save for a mild controversy over the placing of poles in the North Watuppa Pond by the Old Colony Railway Company for the purpose of conveying power from a station in Quincy to the lines in this city. A lease had been entered into by the members of the Reservoir Commission with the company, because of the obstacles put in the way of the railway corporation by owners of private land. The action of the commission resulted in the repeal of the ordinance by which it was created and the devolution of its powers upon the Mayor, city engineer and Water Board.

During the year the Mayor, acting in behalf of the city, solved a problem which had vexed the municipality for a number of years. An agreement was entered into with the Old Colony Railway Company whereby the expense of removing snow piled by plows in streets occupied by rails should be shared equally by the city and the company.

A review of the Mayor's life appears in the biographical chapter of this work.

The beginning of the second year of the Coughlin administration was attended with some changes in the personnel of the Aldermen. Frederick Kendall gave way to Eugene E. Sullivan; Ephraim C. Niles to William Booth; Frederick J. Gagnon to James H. Kay; William Burgess to John L. Shea; William Turner to Charles Lavoie; Dr. Samuel J. Kelly to Julian Hanson; L. Frank Malone to John T. Kenney; Frank Patnaude to Archibald St. George. Mr. Sinclair was continued as president. The attitude of the Mayor towards his associates in the carrying on of the government remained unaltered. Neither trenched upon the rights of the other. In consequence there was no clashing. Business ideas predominated, and the hand of the grafter was nowhere visible. Altogether the two years during which Mayor Coughlin has been at the head of the city have been periods of progress and economy, satisfactory to the citizens, irrespective of party.

The present Board of Aldermen was made up as follows:

At Large—Eugene E. Sullivan, Frederick Moore, Charles Lavoie, William Lomax, Julian Hanson, James T. Bagshaw, Alanson J. Abbe, Orlando Draper and Joseph Turner.

From Wards—George Smith, William Booth, Robert L. Manley, James H. Kay, Joseph O'Regan, John L. Shea, James J. Sullivan, John T. Kenney, Edward F. Harrington, Cornelius Kelly, Silfred B. L. Pouliot, Archibald St. George, James Sinclair, George F. Johnson, Frank S. Almy, John S. H. Lannigan, William B. Ling and William Westell.

Members of Board of Aldermen: First, Second and Third Wards.

First Ward—George Smith, William Booth, Eugene E. Sullivan.
Second Ward—Robert L. Manley, Frederick Moore, James H. Kay.
Third Ward—Joseph O'Reagan, John L. Shea, Charles Lavoie.

Members of Board of Aldermen; Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards.

Fourth Ward—Alderman-at-Large, William Lomax, James J. Sullivan, John T. Kenny.
Fifth Ward—Alderman-at-Large, Julian Hanson, Cornelius Kelly, Edward F. Harrington.
Sixth Ward—Archibald St. George, James T. Bagshaw, Leonidas Poultott.

Members of Board of Aldermen: Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Wards.

Seventh Ward—Hon. James Sinclair, Prest.
Eighth Ward—Orlando Draper,
Ninth Ward—Joseph Turner,

Allanson J. Abbe, Vice-Prest.
Frank S. Almy,
William Westell,

George T. Johnson.
John H. S. Lannigan.
William B. Ling.

CHAPTER VIII

FALL RIVER TO-DAY

Its Attractive Situation and Advantages. Bright Prospect for the Future. Fine Water Works System

Fall River to-day is a thriving community of 110,000 people, industrious and energetic, facing the future with confidence in the greater days that are to come. It is most attractively situated on granite-ribbed hills on the easterly shores of Mt. Hope Bay, an arm of Narragansett Bay, but 20 miles from the open sea, and is blessed with mild winters and cool breezes in summer, while across the bay a most beautiful view of rich farming lands, interspersed with rivers, is unfolded to refresh the eye, and in the distance Mt. Hope, the home of King Philip, the Indian chieftain, rises in silent majesty. Had it not been a manufacturing community, Fall River might have become one of the most popular summer resorts on the Atlantic coast, for nature has richly endowed it with beautiful surroundings.

The water power that is developed by the stream from which the city takes its name, however, early turned the minds of its citizens to its value in the production of wealth, and one after another great mills have risen, first on the river and then in other sections till now the city is the foremost center of cotton manufacturing in the new world, with 3,300,000 spindles, employing 35,000 hands and using annually more than 400,000 bales of cotton. These factories represent an investment of $40,000,000 at a moderate estimate, and are very largely owned by thousands of stockholders resident in the city. They produce a billion yards of cloth in a year, or nearly 1,900 miles for every working day, with a product ranging from the coarsest cotton goods, such as shoe linings, to the finest lawns and ginghams, with a marked tendency toward the finer goods that is growing stronger each year. The city also has extensive plants for the production of Marseilles quilts, comforters, cotton for surgical use and scores of other purposes.

With the mills for manufacturing cotton cloths have risen great establishments for bleaching and printing the product, machine and belt shops and various smaller industries to supply the needs of the factories. There have also grown up large plants for the manufacture of hats and thread, and many smaller industries, like piano making and the manufacture of braid, are making a start and promise to develop into large factories. The city's population is cosmopolitan and the people quick to learn new duties to which they may be called.

Exceptional advantages for the shipment of goods by water are offered through the safe and broad harbor, deep enough for the large vessels. Three lines to New York, the famous Fall River Line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, the more recent Enterprise Transportation Company and the Joy Steamship Line, furnish daily communication with the metropolis. Steamers of the Dyer Transportation Company make daily trips to Providence and the Winsor Line ships sail three times a week to Philadelphia. Fall River is a port of entry, and in point of tonnage registered the seventh in importance on the Atlantic coast.

Its railroad facilities are excellent, with large freight yards conveniently situated and lines of the Old Colony Railroad, now leased by the New York, New Haven and Hartford, radiating in four directions, with frequent and comfortable trains. The Providence line has been equipped with electricity, and trains on that road are run practically every half hour. All the grade crossings on the main line within the city limits have been abolished. Electric street cars run to all sections of the city, with six tickets for 25 cents, and a general transfer system. Lines have also been built to Providence, Taunton, New Bedford and Newport, and on two of these—those to

Main Staircase and Entrance to City Hall

New Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall

Providence and New Bedford—an electric freight service has been inaugurated.

The city has 138 miles of public streets, many of them paved and macadamized, large and efficient fire and police departments and 66 miles of sewers. Its schools are of the high standard required in all Massachusetts municipalities, with modern and adequate buildings and competent teachers. A splendidly quipped textile school has been erected and has a growing attendance. The public library has 70,000 volumes and is housed in a new and convenient structure. An excellent beginning has been made in the development of a park system, which now comprises 100 acres. Pure water in abundance is supplied from a lake running parallel to the bay two miles from the shore. The valuation of the city, May 1, 1905, was $81,754,247. The tax rate that year was $18.80 a thousand. The total area of the municipality is 41 square miles, with an extreme length of 11 and extreme width of 7½ miles. It is the fourth city in the Commonwealth in area, the sixth in valuation and the third in population.

Four national banks, a trust company, four savings banks, and the same number of cooperative banks furnish facilities for the transaction of business, while hotels, clubs, lodges, churches and theatres supply other needs. There is a large Young Men's Christian Association, with a new and well equipped home, a model Boys' Club, a Home for the Aged and various hospitals and orphanages. Three daily newspapers are published here in the English language and one in French.

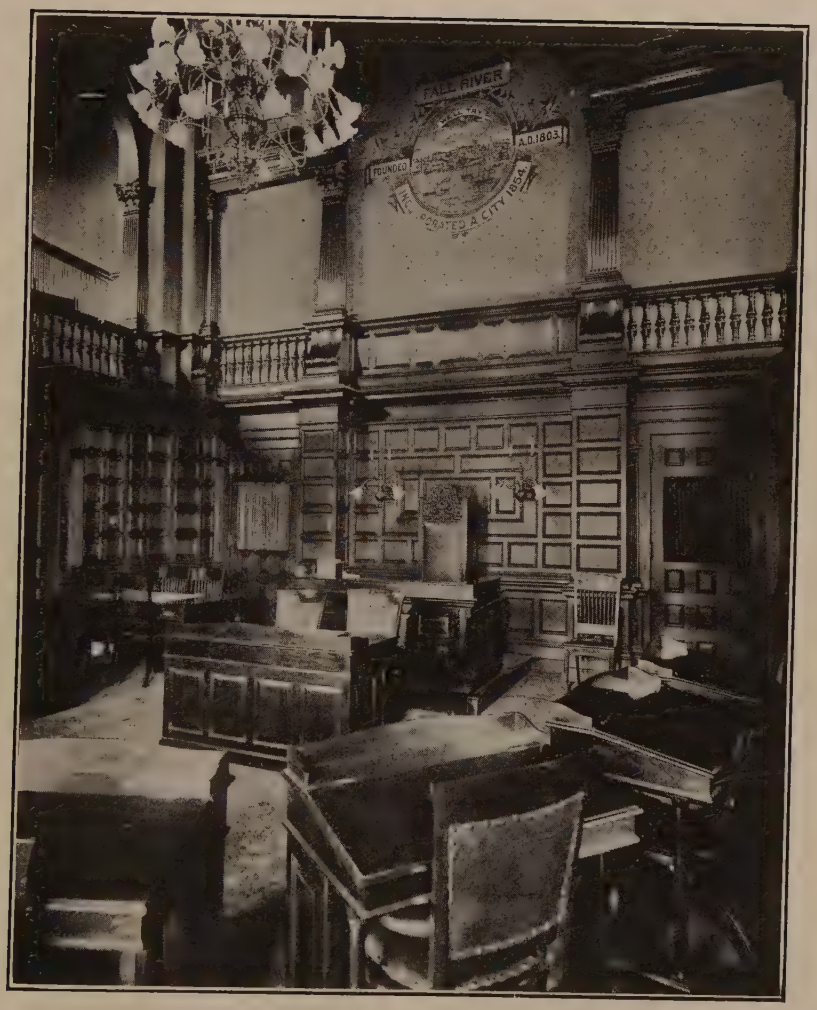
While the population is to a large extent that usually found in manufacturing centres, the character of the residences is better than what is commonly expected. The mill blocks for the operatives are no longer built and those already standing are giving way to more comfortable and attractive dwellings. The number of citizens of moderate means is large and constantly increasing, though with but few rich citizens, and within the last quarter century hundreds of dwellings that would be a credit to any community have been erected and whole sections of the city have put on an air of prosperity and comfort that is a continual surprise to visitors who have seen but one side of the life here. This, with the healthful and attractive situation, the pleasant drives, the improvement in the stores and the easy means of access to larger cities, is making Fall River each year more and more a residential city.

The marvellous growth of the city since the civil war, from 17,000 to 110,000, a gain of, roughly, 550 per cent. in 40 years, has not until recent years allowed the development along some lines to as full a degree as desired. Large expenditures for schools, sewers, water works and fire and police departments have been absolutely necessary, and other public works, though they have received attention, have not been carried forward so rapidly as could be wished. Within the last few years these have been enabled to be pushed with more vigor, and parks, streets and sidewalks are now in a fair way to be brought to a higher standard.

The community has suffered severely through labor troubles and depressions in its chief industry, but has met these bravely and has risen from each stronger than before. The spirit of the men who have made Fall River what it is still lives, in unabated vigor, and can be trusted to carry the city steadily on to greater and greater prosperity. A population of 150,000 fifteen years hence is not too much to expect; it is practically no larger gain in residents than has been made during the fifteen years just past. Every one who has the community's interests at heart confidently believes that the best is yet to be and will do his utmost to bring it to pass.

The excellent water works system is justly one of the sources of pride on the part of the citizens. The source of supply is the beautiful North Watuppa Lake, within two miles of the centre of the city, with an area of 2.821 square miles, at an elevation above tide water of 129.42 feet and a watershed of 8.623 square miles. The water is remarkably pure, and in recent years steps have been taken to preserve it from contamination by the purchase of land surrounding the pond. The lake is fed almost entirely from its watershed and small streams which collect the water from the surrounding hills.

The North Watuppa will undoubtedly furnish an adequate supply for years to come, but if with the growth of the city an additional source is needed, the adjoining South Watuppa can be drawn upon. The two lakes, separated by a dam at the Narrows, are 7 2-3 miles in length, with an average width of three-quarters of a mile and a total watershed of 27.54 square miles. They are capable of furnishing a daily water supply of 35,000,000 gallons, or about eight



Old Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall

times the average daily amount pumped in 1905, while the North Pond alone will furnish nearly three times the present consumption. Other ponds farther south are also available if a greater supply should become desirable. All have their outlet in the Quequechan River, running through the centre of the city to the bay, which furnished the water power used by the early mills and still runs some water wheels in addition to supplying a large amount of water for the boilers of various factories and the use of the American Printing Company.

The water works were built in 1873 to replace the wells which were in general use throughout the city, and especially in the more densely populated section, as well as to provide more adequate facilities for fighting fire. An analysis of the water of the lake had been made in 1870, which showed that it was unusually pure, with only 1.80 grains of solid matter to the gallon. The first board of water commissioners, consisting of Philip D. Borden, William Lindsey and Joseph A. Bowen, was elected by the city in the spring of 1871, and in the fall of the same year work was begun upon a road which it was necessary to construct for nearly a mile and a half to give access to the site selected for a pumping station at the easterly end of Bedford street. The foundations for the engine-house, boiler-house and coal-house were built in 1872, and the superstructure completed the following year, of granite quarried in the immediate vicinity. A granite tower, containing two standpipes, one for low-service, 48 feet above the highest point of the main pipe, and one for high service, 88 feet above the top of the high pressure pipe, was also erected. It has a base 21 feet square and a total height of 121 feet. A balcony on the outside of the structure, at a height of 72 feet above the base and 324 feet above sea level, gives a commanding view of the surrounding country.

The first engine was built in 1873 by the Boston Machine Company and pumped the first water through the pipes to the city in December, though not for general use till January 8, 1874, taking its supply from the gate house in the pond, 225 feet from shore and ten feet below high water mark. Other engines have since been added, so that the station now has five running divisions available, with a capacity of 18,000,000 gallons in 24 hours, divided among the three pumps, as follows: The Worthington, built in 1875, a 5,000,000 engine; the Davidson, No. 1, constructed in 1883, of 5,000,000 capacity, which consists of two 2,500,000 engines, and the No 2 Davidson, dating from 1895, which can also be run in halves, with a united capacity of 8,000,000 gallons. All are in good condition, and are run by four boilers, housed in two separate localities, thus diminishing the probabilities of a crippling accident to a large extent.

The first pipes were laid at the time of the construction of the pumping station, and by September 1, 1876, amounted to 45.13 miles, of from 6 to 24 inches. These have been extended from year to year, with 15,243 feet laid in 1905, giving a total length on January 1, 1906, of 100 miles. The hydrant system has also been extended, with 39 new hydrants erected in 1905, giving a total at the beginning of this year of 1,130. There are 91 watering posts and 21 watering troughs.

The tank system had its inception in 1886, when the first tank was erected on Townsend Hill. In 1892 the second tank was built near the stand pipe tower on Bedford street, and five years later the Haskell street tank was erected. The capacity of the tank in the southern part of the city (Townsend Hill) is 1,161,448 gallons; that of the tank in the eastern section (Bedford street) is 1,389,976 gallons; and the one in the northern district (Haskell street) supplies 1,365,153 gallons. The united capacities are 3,916,577 gallons. Excellent results have followed the introduction of the tank system, as shown in the more even pressure, the better maintained head, and the reserve supply at hand for sudden demands such as might be made in case of fires or other occasions calling for a large immediate draught from the mains. The average pressure is 80 pounds to the inch.

The total cost of construction to December 31, 1905, was $2,057,624.90, of which $25,206.69 was expended in 1905; the total expense of maintenance to the same date was $4,014,058.64, of which $129,490.09 was for 1905; and the total revenue $3,970,576.12, of which $180,191.27 was received in 1905. The expenditures in 1905 included $23,507.26 for extensions, $34,938.50 used by the reservoir commission in the purchase of land to protect the purity of the water, and $86,717.50 paid for interest. The excess of revenue over the cost of maintenance in 1905 was $50,701.18.

The funds for the building of the system were provided by the issuance of bonds, and were supplemented by city appropriations

from 1875 to 1897, inclusive, amounting in all to $773,800. The gross bonded debt January 1, 1906, was $1,650,000, the value of the sinking fund $588,544.42 and the net debt $1,061,455.58. Of the bonded debt $200,000 is the reservoir loan. The average rate of interest is 4.37 per cent. A total of $325,000 was paid in 1905 from the sinking fund for a reduction of the debt. In 1904, $125,000 was paid for the reduction on the debt from the accumulated earnings. The department has been on a paying basis since 1897, and the sinking funds will take care of the debt from now on.

The total number of gallons of water pumped in 1905 was 1,608,651,704; the average daily consumption, 4,407,265, and the average to each inhabitant per day 41.34 gallons. The number of meters in use January 1, 1906, was 7,523.

The water works had been urged for years before actual work was begun, but the first steps were not taken until a few days after Mayor Samuel M. Brown's inaugural in 1870, in which he urged the necessity of action. A committee was appointed shortly after this, and on November 29, 1870, 48 acres at the head of Bedford street were purchased. W. J. McAlpine, a civil engineer, was engaged to make a report on the matter and prepare plans, and on March 23, 1871, the Legislature authorized the work when approved by a majority of the voters. This was obtained at an election April 10, at which 933 favored the project and 89 opposed. George A. Briggs was engaged as chief engineer, William Rotch as assistant and James P. Kirkwood as consulting engineer, and the work progressed as noted above. Charles H. Churchill was the first clerk of the board and water registrar, and was succeeded February 10, 1879, by William W. Robertson, the present clerk and registrar, who had previously been his assistant. Caleb C. Potter and J. W. Milne have been clerks since March 1, 1879, and March 18, 1883, respectively. Patrick Kieran, the superintendent, has been connected with the department since March 1, 1872, when he was appointed superintendent of pipe laying. He became superintendent of the department on May 10, 1886. His predecessors in that office were Messrs. Briggs, Rotch, William Carr, Jr., and A. H. Martine. The office of the department was in City Hall until July 23, 1900, when it was removed to a new building on Third street, where the repair shops are also situated. The present board consists of William Biltcliffe, president; Joseph Watters and Daniel J. Sullivan.

South Park, View of the Wading Pool

The purity of the water in the ponds has been largely protected by the purchase by the city of land on its shores under the direction of the Reservoir Commission, and further purchases are constantly being made. The commission was established under a city ordinance passed on April 25, 1895, and the first board, appointed by Mayor Greene

on that date, organized on June 10. It consisted of Jeremiah R. Leary, Samuel Watson, George H. Eddy and the Mayor and city engineer, ex-officio, and it at once proceeded to make an investigation of the watershed of the North Watuppa and the streams flowing into it as to the danger of contamination. In view of the fact that the legislative act giving the city the right to condemn land on the shore of the pond in the town of Westport to two years, a beginning was made there. Efforts to purchase the land desired were unsuccessful, and on March 7, 1896, the commission condemned the land needed, 64 1-7 acres, all of which has been settled for. The next section to be taken was on the westerly shores of the pond, within the city limits, where the same method was pursued, and on April 3, 1897, a strip extending back from the shore from 200 to 700 feet, with an average width of about 400 feet, and running from land of the Crystal Ice Company to the New Boston road, was taken. In the following December a further condemnation was made of "all the Islands in the North Watuppa Pond . . . The whole of said pond below High Water Line of said pond. . . . Also all the water of said pond and the land under said pond."

As it appeared possible that it might be necessary to divert certain streams emptying into the pond, the question of the result of the diversion and the possibility of replacing from other sources any deficiency caused arose, and an exhaustive study of the capacity of the ponds, the amount of the discharge of the streams, the extent and character of the watershed of the North and South Watuppa, the evaporation, rainfall and flow of the North into the South pond was made by the city engineer, with Arthur T. Safford of Lowell, consulting engineer. Measurements were carried on continuously from January 1, 1899, to December 31, 1901, and an extended and valuable report, with recommendations, was made in 1902.

The commission was abolished by city ordinance June 5, 1905, and its duties devolved on a new board consisting of the three members of the water board and the Mayor and city engineer, ex-officio. Up to May 10, 1906, the total amount of land acquired was 2,746.95 acres, at a cost of $213,035.85, which had been met partly by loans and partly from the revenues of the water department. By city ordinance all further purchases are to be made from the water works funds, The commission has in all cases purchased the land it desired instead of prohibiting its use, as has been done in some other cities.

The city's park system consists of three parks of nearly 100 acres, of which about 75 have been improved, and three small tracts known as Durfee Green, Cambridge Green and Eastern avenue. Since the appointment of a park commission by Mayor Grime, in 1902, a notable advance has been made in

Ruggles Park, from the corner of Pine and Seabury Streets

the development of these lands, with the aid of loans aggregating $182,000, and though much yet remains to be done, the parks are now very creditable to the city, and when completed in accordance with plans already formulated will do much toward its adornment and attractiveness.

The largest of the three principal parks, the South Park, comprises 60 acres, lying between South Main street, Bradford avenue and Middle street, and extending westward to the bay. It was purchased in 1868, and in 1871 was laid out from South Main street to Broadway, but the remainder was left untouched. The North Park, of 29 acres, was originally a part of the city farm and was set aside for park purposes in 1883, but practically nothing was done for its development till 1904. It is in the northern part of the city, between Highland avenue on the east, North Main and High streets on the west, Hood street on the north and Brownell street and President avenue on the south.

The new board took oath of office on May 5, 1902, and organized with Mr. Small as chairman and Mr. Doherty secretary. The control of the public cemeteries, which had formerly been in the hands of a committee of the City Council, had fallen to the new board under an act approved April 1, 1902, and Charles Smith, then acting as superintendent of Oak Grove Cemetery, was elected superintendent of parks and cemeteries. The firm of Olmsted Bros., landscape architects, of Brookline, were secured as architects of the local park system, and the improvements that followed were in accordance with his plans.

During the summer the regrading and general improvement of the South Park was carried on, and four lots adjoining the park on the north and bordering on the bay were purchased. The eastern section was completed the following year and work on the tract between Broadway and Bay streets begun. Ruggles Park was graded, turfed and made to assume its present attractive appearance. In 1904 work was started on the North Park, which also required extensive grading, and the western half completed the following year. The smaller parks also received attention.

North Park, View across Wading Pool, showing a portion of the Running Track and the location of an Out-door Gymnasium

Ruggles Park, named for park purposes June 10, 1895, was part of a tract of 12 acres purchased in April, 1868, which was reduced by the cutting through of Pine and Seabury streets. It was formerly part of the Rodman farm, known as Ruggles Grove, whence the name. It lies between Seabury, Pine and Locust streets, contains 8.6 acres and was waste land, used for a dump until the summer of 1903. Durfee Green and Cambridge Green are small, triangular tracts, of 23 and 14 rods, respectively, at the intersection of streets, and "Eastern avenue" consists of two strips of a width of about 10 feet, separated by a path, and in the centre of Eastern avenue. It is about 1,450 feet in length.

As has been said, very little had been done

for any of these tracts, except for the eastern section of the South Park, prior to the appointment of commissioners in 1902. This was in accordance with the decisive vote of the citizens at the municipal election in December of the previous year, when, by a vote of 6,563 to 1,519 they had accepted the State law authorizing a commission to lay out public parks. The appointment of the members of the board was made by Mayor Grime April 14, 1902, with Richard H. Cook, Edward A. Doherty, Reuben C. Small, Jr., Charles R. Danielson and Matthew A. McClarence, commissioners for terms ranging from five years in the case of Mr. Cook to one year for Mr. McClarence. The work already done in grading, the construction of playgrounds and walks and the planting of shrubbery has won general commendation, as well as a sense of indebtedness to R. E. Small, Jr., and Edward A. Doherty, the first chairman and secretary of the board, respectively, who were untiring in their efforts to make the parks worthy of the city. Mr. Doherty resigned on his appointment as an assessor in 1903, and was succeeded by Thomas J. Madden. Howard Lothrop, who had been resident engineer, has been superintendent since 1904,

The three cemeteries that come under the control of the Park Commission and which are being gradually improved, are the North Burial Ground on North Main street, purchased in 1825, and long the principal place for interment; the small Oak Tree Cemetery adjoining, and Oak Grove Cemetery, for which 47 acres were purchased in 1855, and which has been enlarged by various purchases since that time.

There is one important natural curiosity—the rolling rock, on County street. This is a boulder of coarse conglomerate, though the ledge on which it rests is of granite, showing that it was brought here by diluvial action. It has a horizontal circumference of 58 feet, with a thickness of eight feet, and is of an estimated weight of 140 tons. It was so nicely balanced that until recent years, when it became blocked up, it could be moved perceptibly with one hand, and by using both hands the top could be made to oscillate two or three inches. In old bounds the rock is referred to as "The Goose-nesting Rock."

South Park, View Showing the Effect of Shrubbery Grouping

The present City Hall, of Fall River granite, was erected in Market Square in 1845-46 at an expense of $65,000, and was considered a model for its time. It had a town lockup in the basement, a market on the first floor and a large hall, with offices in front on the second. With the growth of the city more office accommodation was desired, and in 1872-73 it was entirely rebuilt, with the addition of a mansard roof, tower, clock, etc., at a cost of $200,000. On March 19, 1886, the roof and interior were destroyed, leaving only the walls. It was at once reconstructed in its present form, at an expense of about $300,000.

The public sewers January 1, 1906, amounted to 65.94 miles, nearly all of which had been built within a generation and in many cases at heavy cost on account of the granite ledges encountered. The first sewer here had been built in 1857, in Spring and Washington streets, and was, like most of the early sewers, intended primarily to carry off surface water, but so constructed that it was easily adapted to the present system. Another was built in Odd street in 1858, to take water from French's hill. The Central street sewer, to care for water from that street, followed in 1859, connecting with gutters instead of allowing the water to flow into docks, which the sand had been filling up. Culverts in Pleasant street, near Third, also for surface water, were built in 1860, and in 1864 various short sewers along the harbor front to carry water under the railroad tracks, which had then been extended to Newport. In the early 70's some sewers began to be constructed in more thickly populated sections, and in 1873 Phineas Ball, a civil engineer, was employed to prepare a system of sewerage, which was accepted and has been generally followed. The real beginning in sewer construction was made the following year, when 9,329 feet were built at a cost of $70,352. Since then it has been pushed as rapidly as the city's finances allowed.

South Park, View of the Wading Pool, looking North

CHAPTER IX

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Growth and Efficiency of the Modern School System. The Public Library

The school system of Fall River is one in which the citizens justly take pride. The city was the first in the State to establish the free text book system, thus making its schools free in every sense of the word, and that is noted for its high standard in education.

The last annual report of the superintendent showed 15,926 children enrolled in the day schools and 3,526 in the evening schools.

Everett B. Durfee, Superintendent of Schools

it also furnished manual training in its high school years before it was required by State law. During the last half century the schools have steadily advanced under wise and progressive guidance, with liberal appropriations from the city government, till now they are among the best in a commonwealth

The number of schoolhouses was 53, with 16,847 sittings. There were 291 separate schools—one high, 59 grammar, 70 intermediate, 155 primary, three ungraded and three kindergartens. The whole number of teachers employed was 451, 25 of whom were in the high school, 83 grammar, 81 intermediate

and 198 primary. The number employed in evening schools was 146. The total expense of the department for the year ending December 31, 1905, was $364,048.47, of which $82,951.47 was expended by the public buildings department for repairs, fuel, janitors, etc.

Though since 1850 the city has had public schools that it has every reason to be proud of, the public educational facilities here prior to that date appear to have nothing to boast of. The present and past are compared concisely in a school report of 1869, in which it is asserted that the character of the schools had changed from those of low grade for children of parents unable to patronize private institutions, to the schools of the whole people, rich and poor alike, while "instead of rude, cheap buildings, upon land valueless for other purposes, costly edifices furnished with every convenience are erected upon the most beautiful sites that can be selected."

The N. B. Borden School

The extent to which the private school flourished here is indicated by the fact that in 1826 there were 14 private institutions and 12 public. The latter were under the supervision of a general school committee of three, elected at the annual town meeting, but the active control was largely in the hands of the school districts into which the town had been divided in 1818, originally nine, but later increased to 14. The district system was retained until 1864, though the committee had urged its abolishment for years before such action was taken. The system had many faults, for while it worked fairly well in the more thickly populated sections, which were able to erect good buildings and provide competent teachers, in the country, where the population was more scattered, there were few pupils and the schoolhouses the citizens were willing to assess themselves to build were often unfit for the purpose. There was a tendency, too, to hire teachers at the lowest possible rates, without much regard for competency, and dissensions among the members of the district also contributed to demoralization. The reports of the school committee in the 40's bear repeated condemnation of the schoolhouses in the country districts, which are declared to be far better fitted for pigsties or barns than for schools. The report of 1847 says of one school, kept in the bedroom of a dwelling, that the room "does not exceed 8x12, while the school numbered 17, making a tight fit when the teacher was added."

The earliest school report available is that of 1842, which, like those that follow, strongly condemns the condition of some of the buildings, the lack of maps, blackboards and other apparatus, and the poor and irregular attendance. Discipline was poor, and there are hints at rebellions in some of the temples of learning. But one school had a bell, and it is suggested that arrangements be made to have the Pocasset mill bell rung at school times. Women teachers were employed in the summer, at $16.25 a month in 1846, while men in the winter term received $62.50. The committee complain of inadequate compensation—$49.91 to be divided among three for a year's service. State aid was still being received—$448.55 in 1848, when the town appropriation was $8,600. An evening school was established this year, 1848, and a high school in 1849. A special school for factory children was started in 1862 and in 1865 the almshouse was made the place for the detention and instruction of truants, where they remained till the union truant school was established in 1890. The annexation of Fall River, R. I., in 1862, brought in a number of additional buildings.

Some notice of the location of the early schoolhouses in the better populated sections may be of interest. A map of 1812 shows three houses, one in Tiverton at the corner of South Main and Hamlet, one at the corner of North Main and Prospect, and one at Steep Brook. The "green schoolhouse" on the north side of Franklin, between Winter and Rock, was erected in 1832. The Anawan street school was established two years later in the remodelled Congregational Church. This was burned in the fire of 1843, and the present structure, then regarded as a model building, erected. In speaking of the grammar room in this building in 1848, the committee says it is "prob-

ably the most perfect school room in Bristol County, and your committee doubt if it has many superiors in our State." The High street school was opened in 1845, in a small building on Franklin street, till the old High street, or Lincoln school, was completed soon after. This had double desks, changed to single in 1855. The June street school was built in 1849, and the Maple street in 1855 and dedicated December 27 of that year. The Columbia street building had been occupied in 1852. Other schools were on Canal and Bedford streets and Town avenue.

A most important forward step was taken in 1865, when a school superintendent was elected in accordance with an ordinance passed March 20. Rev. Daniel W. Stevens, a graduate of Harvard College, was the first superintendent and began his duties at the opening of the fall term, when the members of the committee, who had this year been increased from six to nine, ceased to receive

The Davenport School

compensation, in accordance with the State law. The meetings of the board were held in the Aldermanic chamber, but soon after removed to offices fitted up in the old engine house on Rock and Franklin streets. Mr. Stevens devoted himself to the improvement of the attendance, then about the lowest in the State in proportion to the number of legal pupils, and also to the installation of maps, blackboards and other needed articles in the schools. The first truant officer was appointed in 1866, and modern furniture placed in some buildings the following year. Mr. Stevens was succeeded in 1866 by Malcolm W. Tewksbury, and in 1872 by William Connell, who remained in office till his death, June 23, 1894.

The rapid growth of the city in the years following the Civil War necessitated the construction of numerous new schoolhouses to accommodate the increased numbers of pupils. The Morgan school, the first of the large buildings, was erected and occupied at the commencement of the summer term, in 1868, the Bedford street school (the Brown), the Robeson, on Columbia street, and the Borden, on Brownell street, were begun in 1870, the Davis, Slade and Davenport, followed in 1873-76, and the Tucker street, Border City, Pleasant street, Danforth street and Lindsey street buildings prior to 1880. The Broadway building was occupied in 1881 and the Linden and Cambridge street houses erected. The Ferry Lane was enlarged in 1882, and the halls in the Border City, Slade and Davis divided into school rooms. The Mount Hope avenue, Covel street and Brownell followed in 1884.

Meantime other matters of interest were taking place. The high school had been established by a town meeting vote in April, 1849, when $1,500 was appropriated for its support, and it opened May 10 of that year in the private school building of George B. Stone, the first principal, on the south side of Franklin street, a little east of Oak. Schools of this kind were of comparatively recent growth, and prior to 1837, when Baltimore established one, there had been none in the United States outside of Massachusetts. New York acted in the same year as Fall River, but though girls were instructed here from the first, Boston had no high school for them till 1853 and New York none till 1870. The school was removed to the present Foster Hooper building, erected for it, in 1852, occupying at first only the upper floor. The lower room was added in 1868, when the teaching of French was begun and a three years' English course inaugurated. Admission was then solely by examination. The building was later enlarged, and for a number of years the first year classes were held in the Davenport building.

The problem of housing the high school pupils had grown serious, when in 1882 Mrs. Mary B. Young offered to build the present B. M. C. Durfee high school in memory of her son. The generous proposition was accepted and the beautiful structure was begun in 1883 and dedicated June 15, 1887. The building occupies a commanding situation in the midst of large grounds and is of granite in the modern Renaissance style. It has a total length of 253 feet, with a greatest width of 90 feet, and has two towers, one an ob-

servatory, with telescope, and the other a clock tower, with chimes. It is fireproof, with numerous schoolrooms, chemical and physical laboratories, gymnasium and drill halls, a large auditorium, manual training rooms, library, offices, etc., and has an endowment of $50,000, the gift of Mrs. Young. It was occupied in the fall of 1887.

These men have been principals of the high school: George B. Stone, 1849-55; James B. Pearson, 1855-58; Charles B. Goff, 1858-64; Albion K. Slade, 1864-74; William H. Lambert, 1874-79; W. T. Leonard, 1879-85; William H. Lambert, 1885-90; R. T. Leighton, 1890-92; Charles C. Ramsay, 1892-1902; George F. Pope, since 1902.

The fact that this city was the first to give free text books, thus making its public schools free in every sense of the word, is justly a source of considerable pride. The change was made gradually, beginning in

Plymouth Avenue School

April, 1874, following the passage by the Legislature the previous year of a permissive act. Prior to that time the law had allowed the supplying of books to children of indigent parents, but this had never worked well, as it tended to caste feeling. The change to the free book system involved an expense of $11,000 the first year, but after that the cost fell to about $5,000 a year. It had beneficial effects in the relief of the poor, the saving in cost, the prompt supply of books when needed, and an increased attendance. The State law requiring free books did not go into effect till August, 1884.

A beginning of a training school was made in the High street building in 1868, and soon after a normal course was established in the high school, though this consisted of only one year's review of English branches.

In February, 1881, a training school was formally established in the Robeson building, removed in 1891 to the Osborn building on its completion. Miss Emily Richards was the first principal and Miss Ariadne J. Borden the second. Miss Elizabeth S. Hammett was principal from 1891 to 1896, when she was succeeded by Miss Anna W. Braley.

In recent years a large number of attractive schoolhouses, equipped with the best of modern conveniences, have been erected to care for the growing school population. Among these have been the Coughlin and William Connell buildings, opened in 1895; the James M. Aldrich and George B. Stone, in 1897; the Fowler, in 1898; the Brayton avenue, in 1899, and the Samuel Longfellow and Highland, in 1901. The Samuel Watson school, on Eastern avenue, is completed and ready for occupancy, and a new building is rising on the site of the High street or Lincoln, school, burned in December, 1905.

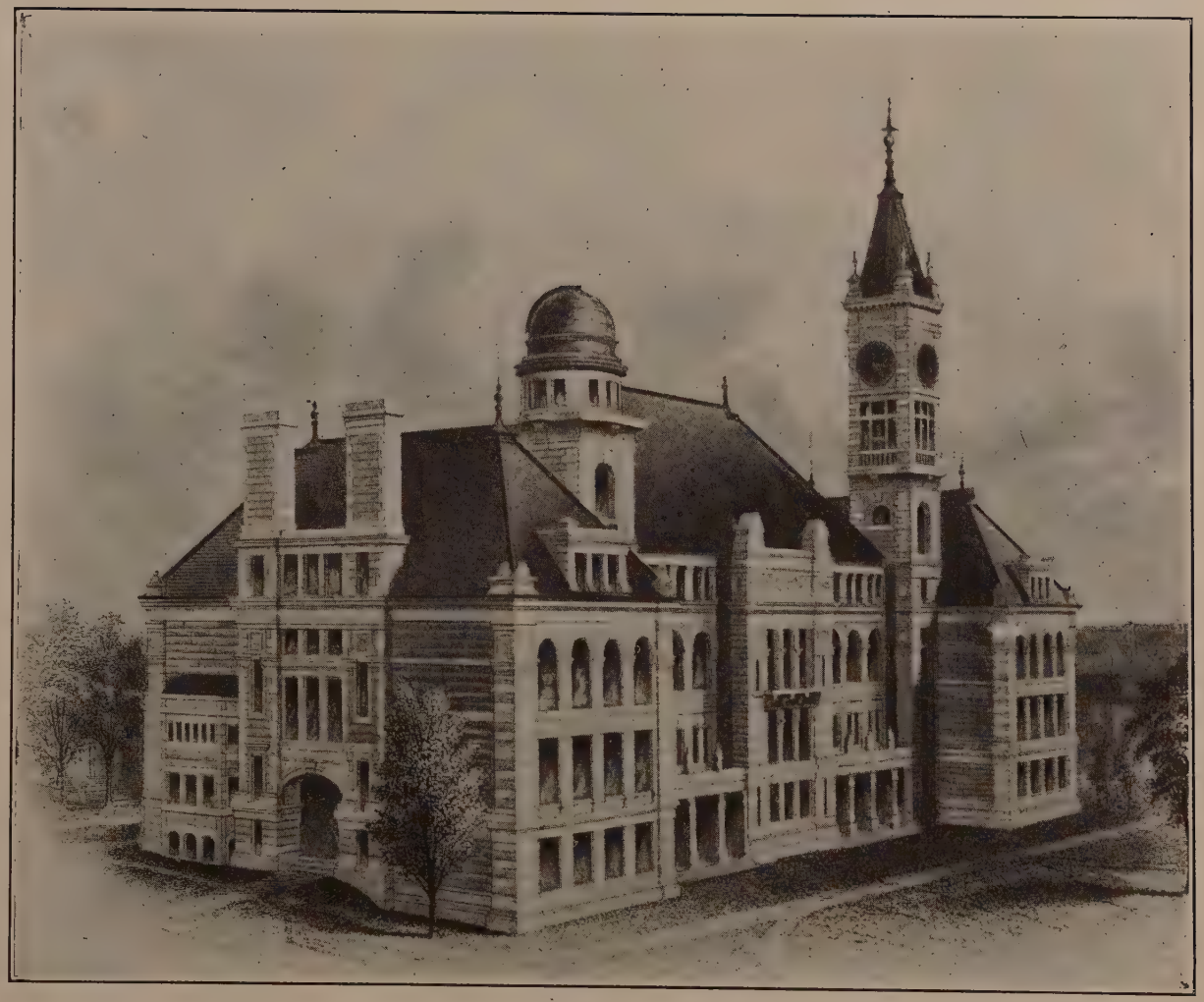
Noteworthy changes in recent years have included the inauguration of the diploma system in the grammar schools in 1889, the same year as the establishment of the Davis prize medals, from a fund contributed by Hon. R. T. Davis, the appointment of special instructors in music and drawing in 1887, and the introduction of sewing in 1896.

William Connell, who had been the faithful superintendent for 22 years, was succeeded on his death, in 1894, by William C. Bates. The latter resigned in 1905 to become superintendent of the Cambridge schools, and Everett B. Durfee, vice principal of the high school, was elected his successor.

BRADFORD DURFEE TEXTILE SCHOOL.

Manual training as a part of the educational system of Fall River dates from the opening of the B. M. C. Durfee high school building in 1887. The course in manual training, however, was necessarily limited in its scope to instruction in mechanical drawing and the use of wood and iron working machinery. This introduction of manual training into the curriculum of the high school marked the beginning of the application of the utilitarian idea to the work of the public schools and served to emphasize the possibilities of its extension into the field of cotton manufacturing.

Although the value of the school of experience in the acquisition of the best methods for converting cotton into cloth was recognized, the value of the theoretical when combined with the practical was urged by



The B. M. C. Durfee High School

leading citizens as a reason why this city, the leading textile centre of the country, should have a school devoted entirely to instruction in the theory, art and practice of the operation of textile machinery.

The outgrowth of that conviction was the organization of a corporation under a statute approved June 5, 1895, by men of civic spirit and progressive ideas, "for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a textile school for instruction in the theory and practical art of textile and kindred branches of industry, with authority to take by gift or purchase and hold personal or real estate to the amount of $300,000," according to the terms of the law.

A site bought for the school was abandoned for one offered by a public spirited lady, Miss Sarah S. Brayton, as a memorial to a kinsman, Bradford Durfee, who had distinguished himself in the early history of the municipality as a citizen and a manufacturer. In the preparation of plans for a building thought was given to light, ventilation, proportion, strength and serviceability. The architectural design embodied a modification of the colonial style by the use of Fall River granite relieved by gray mottled pressed brick. The conception of the architect afterwards found expression in a magnificent creation of the art of the builder. It is massive and symmetrical, and thoroughly adapted for the purpose for which it was planned. This, as defined in the catalogue for 1905, is "to meet the needs of two distinct classes of students: one class being those who wish a preliminary training in the art of manufacturing before entering upon the practical work in the mill; the other being those already at work in the mill, who feel the necessity for a training in the principles of the art and a greater knowledge of all the departments of their chosen vocation." To make possible the meeting of the need, a mechanical equipment was installed of a character that ensured the very best results from the consideration of modern ideas. Constant development was the aim sought in the furnishing of the work and class rooms and the laboratories, and the best product of mechanical ingenuity found a place within the magnificent edifice, much of it presented by makers of machinery and other material.

When the school was opened to students March 7, 1904, the event marked what it is thought will prove to be another epoch in the industrial history of Fall River. Confidence, skill and enterprise are the qualities entering into the large measure of success attained by the city since the first efforts here in the fabrication of cotton. Growth has ever been the characteristic of the industry, else the proud pre-eminence attained by Fall River would not have been possible. Education between factory walls has accomplished wonders, but the evolutionary limit is still far in the distance.

In furtherance of the approach thereto instruction in the textile school is shaped under the supervision of Joseph W. Bailey, whose training fits him admirably for the responsibility of directing an institution which means much for this community if properly maintained and encouraged. Theory and practice are made interdependent, so that it is possible immediately by those pupils engaged at mill work to enjoy the fruits of the knowledge that is imparted by a faculty that is composed of earnest, capable men. With the realization of what is contemplated has come an awakening of interest in the school among operatives and others to whom the course of study appeals as affording a golden opportunity for striving for the betterment of their condition. In consequence, the beginning of the second year of the school has been attended by an enrollment that presages a large fulfillment of the promise of success.

The citizenship of the city is fully represented on the directorate. Faith in and concern for the industrial future of Fall River animate its members. The president of the corporation is Leontine Lincoln;; the vice-president, William Evans; the clerk, William Hopewell; the treasurer, Arthur S. Philips. Associated with them are

DIRECTORS:

William S. Greene,	Leontine Lincoln,
Thomas O'Donnell,	James Tansey,
Joseph G. Jackson,	Arthur S. Phillips,
John W. Coughlin,	William Moran,
John McCarthy,	James Whitehead,
Edward B. Jennings,	William Evans,
Arthur M. Hamilton,	William Hopewell,
John S. Brayton,	Hugo A. Dubuque,
Simeon B. Chase,	Robert T. Davis,

Edward S. Adams.
P. Augustus Mathewson,
John T. Coughlin, Mayor.
Everett B. Durfee, Supt. of Schools.
Jas. E. Cunneen, Appointed by the Governor.
Geo. W. Wright, Appointed by the Governor.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Fall River Public Library had its origin in the Fall River Athenaeum, which, in accordance with an act of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts authorizing the creation of Library and Lyceum Corporations, was established in 1835, "by a few individuals desirous of having a library of well-selected standard and miscellaneous books always at hand for the purpose of general reading and reference."

A warrant for the first legal meeting was issued by Joseph Gooding, Justice of the Peace, March 31, 1835, and the meeting was held on the first Monday in April. The stock of the corporation was placed in shares, unlimited in number, and the price was fixed at $5.00 each, subject to an annual assessment of $1.00 per share. Several hundred dollars were quickly raised on the sale

Public Library Building

of shares, a room was fitted up in the Post Office and Custom House building on Main street, where City Hall now stands, and the institution went at once into successful operation.

The first annual report of the Board of Direction to the Stockholders, submitted in April, 1836, shows that during the year $702.00 had been received from the sale of shares, annual assessments and fines, and that the disbursements amounted to the sum of $646.00, that the library consisted of about 500 volumes and that the circulation had averaged about fifty volumes per week.

Although the Athenaeum was a private venture, its beneficial influences were at once strongly felt and appreciated by the citizens of the town, but its growth was seriously impeded by a lack of sufficient funds to broaden the scope of its work. Early in 1837, the Town of Fall River received from the United States Government its share of the "Surplus Revenue" amounting to $10,102. This sum, coming so unexpectedly into the Town Treasury and in a manner so unprecedented, caused much comment and speculation as to its proper use, and friends of the Athenaeum Library strongly urged that a portion of this amount might with great propriety be invested in shares of the library for the benefit of deserving scholars in our public schools." At a town meeting, April 3, 1837, $800 was appropriated and the Town Treasurer was instructed to subscribe for 160 shares in the Fall River Athenaeum, the use of the shares to be placed at the disposal of and to be represented by the school committee, which was empowered to issue certificates entitling deserving scholars to the use of the shares at its pleasure. This act of the town places Fall River among the first towns in the State to appropriate a special sum of money to make a distributing library an adjunct of the public school system.

Notwithstanding this assistance the growth of the Athenaeum Library, as compared with modern standards, was slow, for on July 2, 1843, when the greater part of the town of Fall River was destroyed by fire, the number of volumes in the library was but 1,195; all of these were lost, with the exception of a few books of little value which at the time were in the hands of subscribers whose houses were not burned. The Athenaeum property was insured in the Cohannet Mutual Insurance Company to the amount of $800, but, as the company sustained great losses on account of the fire, causing its failure, only $544 was recovered on the policy. With this small sum of money, and the few books which were not destroyed, the directors at once began the formation of a new library, which in 1860 had reached the number of 2,362 volumes. The collection was housed in the Town Hall and later on Franklin street in the old Music Hall.

In 1860 the demands of the people for a Free Public Library had become so insistent that the stockholders of the Athenaeum Association, who were favorably disposed toward such a movement, offered to transfer to the City of Fall River the Athenaeum Library for the purpose of forming a library for the free distribution of books. The offer was accepted, and July 23, 1860, an ordinance was passed by the City Council of Fall River for the establishment of a Free Public Library, a Board of Trustees was elected and an appropriation was made for its maintenance.

The Fall River Athenaeum Association held its last meeting October 2, 1860, when it was voted—"That the Board of the Fall River Athenaeum be authorized to transfer to the City of Fall River the Library of said Athenaeum upon terms mutually satisfactory; taking care, however, properly to protect the ultimate interests and rights of existing stockholders or those who may lawfully represent them in said Athenaeum."

The agreement between the City of Fall River and the Fall River Athenaeum was as follows: "This agreement, made and concluded this Seventh Day of December, in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Sixty, by and between the Fall River Athenaeum, a body corporate in the City of Fall River, County of Bristol, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, of the one part, and said City of Fall River on the other part, Witnesseth, That for the purpose of establishing a Public Library in the City of Fall River, and in consideration of the promises and agreements on the part of said City hereinafter contained, the said Fall River Athenaeum have agreed to transfer, assign, and set over, and do hereby transfer, assign, and set over, to said City and its successors, for the use of the Public Library of said City only, all and singular the books belonging to the Library of said Athenaeum, now contained therein, the appraised value of which is Three Thousand Dollars, and for a list of which said books reference may be had to a copy of the Catalogue thereof attested by the Directors of the Athenaeum and herewith rendered the City of Fall River. To have and to hold the same to said City and its successors, to its and their use and behoof forever, for the purpose aforesaid. And the said City of Fall River, in consideration of the agreement and transfer aforesaid, of said Athenaeum, both on its part for itself and its successors and assigns, and the above agreement and transfer are upon these express conditions, viz.: That in case said Public Library should be abandoned at any time, books to the amount of Three Thousand Dollars in value, or their equivalent, that being the appraised value of the Athenaeum Library as before stated, shall be returned by said City or its successors, to said Athenaeum, its successors or assigns; that the rights and privileges of the Public Library shall be extended to Robert McEwen and David Robertson, residents of Fall River, Rhode Island, and their legal representatives, subject to the rules and regulations thereof, same as citizens of the City of Fall River, and that the City of Fall River will assume to pay the existing indebtedness of said Athenaeum to an amount not exceeding Sixty Dollars. In witness thereof the Directors of the Fall River Athenaeum for this purpose duly authorized, have hereunto set the name of said Athenaeum and their own names, and the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Fall River, for this purpose duly authorized by a vote of the City Council, have hereunto set the name of said City, and their own names, the day and year above written.

(Signed)

Fall River Athenaeum, by

Walter C. Durfee, Henry Lyon,
Charles O. Shove, Isaac B. Chace,
Foster Hooper, Benjamin Earl,
A. S. Tripp, Jesse Eddy,

Directors.

City of Fall River, by

E. P. Buffinton, P. W. Leland,
Walter Paine, 3d, Henry Lyon,
Samuel M. Brown, Charles J. Holmes,
Simeon Borden,

Trustees of
City Library.

In addition to the collection from the Athenaeum there was also given by the Ocean Fire Company a valuable and well-selected little library of 214 volumes which had been collected by the members of the company for their own use.

The southwest room on the second floor in the City Hall building was fitted up and the library was opened to the public May 1, 1861, only ten years after the founding of the first free public library in the State of Massachusetts to be supported by general taxation, which was that of the City of Boston.

George A. Ballard was the first librarian, being elected December 7, 1860, and holding the position until February 14, 1864, when he resigned and was succeeded by Charles G. Remington, who served but a few months. William R. Ballard was the next librarian, his official connection beginning November 28, 1864, and ending with his death November 30, 1905, a period of forty-one years of faithful, intelligent service.

In 1872-73, while City Hall was being remodelled, the library occupied Pocasset Hall, Market Square, and from 1874 to March 19, 1886, when City Hall was destroyed by fire, it occupied the first floor of that build-

ing. After the fire it occupied successively temporary quarters in Flint's Exchange, South Main street, and the Skating Rink on Danforth street, where the library was opened for the distribution of books. For about six months in 1886 a Reading Room was maintained in Waverley Hall, Borden Block. In January, 1887, the library and reading room was once more regularly opened to the public in the large hall in the Brown Building, North Main street, where it remained thirteen years.

While occupying the quarters in City Hall the Trustees constantly felt the necessity for more improved conditions in order that the library might successfully fill all the functions of a public library, and in successive reports the matter was urged upon

Old Residence of Mrs. Mary B. Young, which stood on present site of Public Library

the attention of the City Council. In their report for 1884 the Trustees particularly called attention to the imperative need of definite steps being taken in the near future to provide more appropriate and more ample accommodations for the library.

When City Hall was destroyed by fire March 19, 1886, the loss to the library was nearly 5,000 books, either burned or damaged beyond possibility of repair, and in the rented quarters occupied after the fire the necessity of a permanent fire-proof building became more urgent on account of the hazard of another possible loss from the same cause, and year after year the Trustees made urgent appeals for the construction of a library building.

The insistency of the Trustees was finally rewarded, when, in his inaugural address to the City Council, January 7, 1895, His Honor, the Mayor, William S. Greene, recommended that the Mayor be authorized to petition the Legislature for authority to create indebtedness outside of the debt limit, to be known as the Public Library Loan, for the purpose of purchasing land and erecting a fire-proof building for the use and convenience of the public library. On the same day this portion of the address of the Mayor was referred by an order of the City Council to the Committee on Public Instruction and the Trustees of the Public Library, who later submitted to the City Council a report recommending that authority be given to the Mayor to petition the General Court to allow the issue of bonds for this purpose.

March 22, 1895, an act was approved by the Governor authorizing the City of Fall River to incur indebtedness to an amount not exceeding $150,000 beyond the limit fixed by law for the purpose of erecting a Public Library Building under the power and control of the Trustees of the Public Library.

As soon as the success of the building project was assured, proposals were invited for suitable sites and many were suggested, but by reason of the generosity and public spirit of Miss Sarah S. Brayton in offering 128.75 rods of the homestead estate of the late Mrs. Mary B. Young, taxed by the city at $75,000 and worth more than $100,000, for the sum of $50,000, all others were rejected, as this site was deemed most advantageous to the city, and it was accepted by a unanimous vote of the Trustees.

Plans were received from 18 competitors and, after careful consideration of all, those of Cram, Wentworth & Goodhue, of Boston,

were adopted. The first bids for construction exceeded the appropriation; all were rejected by the Trustees and new bids were called for after certain modifications were made in the plans. The lowest bid, $133,900, was from W. L. Rutan of Boston, and the contract was awarded to him on condition that he use Fall River granite and give a satisfactory bond for the completion of his contract. These conditions he complied with. This price included the granite structure, structural marble, iron work, plastering, wood-work and painting, but did not include the ornamental marble work, decorated ceilings, heating and lighting apparatus, book-stacks, furniture, curbing and final grading.

An additional Public Library Loan amounting to $75,000 was authorized by act of the General Court and was approved by the Governor March 4, 1896.

Work was begun in May, 1896, and the corner-stone was laid on September 30, 1896, by Mayor Greene, in the presence of the Board of Trustees, members of the City Government, and many citizens, but without any formalities.

The architects were represented in the construction of the building by their engineer, Frank W. Ferguson. The Trustees appointed as their superintendent of work Valentine Mason, whose practical ability and experience in that capacity commended him for the responsibility.

In addition to the loans before mentioned, an appropriation of $25,000 was made in 1898, and $2,000 in 1899 to meet any contingencies, making the total cost of the land, building, furnishing, curbing and grading $252,000. The entire cost of the building, including heating, ventilating, and lighting apparatus, was 29 cents per cubic foot, which must be considered very reasonable for a building of such monumental character, and classic, architectural treatment.

In design, the building is Italian Renaissance, treated in a formal and simple manner. It is absolutely fireproof in construction, and so far as the exterior is concerned, is built entirely of dressed Fall River granite. The interior partitions are of brick throughout, while the floors are of concrete in the Ransom system of construction. The stairways are of marble, iron, concrete, and stone. The roof is of steel filled in with terra cotta blocks, and covered with copper over a layer of concrete. No woodwork enters into the construction of the building beyond the doors and window frames.

The main entrance on North Main street opens into a lofty vestibule, which is finished entirely in a white Vermont marble with pale green veins. This vestibule, lighted by a central skylight, is covered by a dome, which rests on ten marble columns rising from a stylobate of pink Tennessee marble. The floor is covered with elaborate mosaic of colored marble. From this vestibule steps rise on one side to the Trustees' room, on the other to the Librarian's room, while in front they lead directly to the delivery hall, the central feature of the building, which is two stories high, and is lighted by a large skylight of rippled silver glass set in gilded bronze. The finish of the first story of the delivery hall is of pink marble, with the shafts of the pilasters around the four monumental doorways—one in the centre of each side—of purple Levanto marble. The floor of this hall is of marble mosaic.

Directly opposite the entrance from the vestibule is the reference library, a spacious room with an elaborately moulded ceiling supported on four columns of yellow Verona marble.

At the left end of the delivery hall is the delivery counter, which communicates directly with the book stack. This stack is seven stories in height, and provides for the accommodation of about 325,000 volumes. From the delivery department direct access is had to the Librarian's room in the front of the building, and the cataloguing room at the rear. This latter room communicates with the reference library and book stack. Opposite the delivery counter is the entrance to the reading room, and also the approach to the public stairway.

The reading room is a large apartment, the full depth of the building, and of the same size as the book stack—viz., about 25x75 feet. It is covered by a semi-circular vault, and its height is two full stories of the building. From this room there is access to the trustees' room in front, and to the public catalogue room in the rear, which lies between the reading room and reference library. On the second floor is a large picture gallery and rooms for special libraries.

There is a special entrance to the basement from Elm street which is, at this point, a full story below the level of the main floor. The entrance has a vaulted ceiling supported on columns of black granite. In front a staircase rises to the main floor. On the

right is the children's reading room, the ceiling of which is supported by columns of grey granite, and which communicates directly with the children's library, a large room filled with bookcases containing over 7,000 volumes of carefully selected juvenile books; this last apartment has ceilings supported by columns of red granite. On this floor is the general workroom and toilet rooms. The sub-basement contains the heating and ventilating plant and store rooms.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the erection of such a public building received so generally the approval of the citizens. From the day of its inception until its completion there was no word of opposition worthy of note. It is indeed the people's gift to their own and succeeding generations. All the people are alike its benefactors and beneficiaries. While building, the trustees realized that a less expensive structure would have met present needs, but they were also convinced that they should build for future needs and in an architectural style that shall make the structure itself an educating power. It was opened to the public in March, 1899.

The first general catalogue was issued in 1861, the second in 1874, the third, a thoroughly classified one, displacing the others in 1882; since then seven supplementary bulletins have been issued. The work is now under way of preparing a complete card catalogue of the entire library. There are now about 75,000 volumes in the library and the daily circulation of books for home use will average about 550.

George W. Rankin, the present librarian, has been officially connected with the library since 1873; he was first engaged as clerical assistant in the preparation of the catalogue which was issued in 1874. May 16, 1874, he was elected assistant librarian and given charge of the catalogue work. In the preparation of the classified catalogue of 1882 he was entrusted with the details of the work and also prepared many of the notes and had entire charge of the final revision of the manuscript. He was elected librarian December 9, 1905. Mr. Rankin is highly esteemed by the citizens of Fall River, and the library shows the attention he has bestowed upon it. The publishers are indebted to him for the history of the library.

CHAPTER X

FIRE AND POLICE

Sketch of the Beginnings and Development of Two Strong Departments of the Municipality

The city is protected against fire by a large and efficient permanent department of 103 men, assisted by 56 call men, all under the direction of Chief Engineer William C. Davol, Deputy Chief Joseph Bowers, Jr., and Assistant Engineer Edward P. Carey. It is equipped with modern apparatus consisting of six steam fire engines, three chemical engines, four hook and ladder trucks and ten hose wagons, requiring fifty-eight horses, and by prompt and effective action has prevented any large fire losses except in a few unavoidable instances, for many years. The use of chemicals and the still alarm system nas grown more and more common in recent years and has been most satisfactory. The municipal appropriations for the department have grown with the needs of the city, and for 1906 were: Salaries, $117,500; current expenses, $22,000.

The department was formally established by vote of the town in 1832 and was in charge of firewards elected annually till the adoption of the city charter in 1854, following which it was under control of the Mayor and City Council till the new city charter went into effect in 1903, when a fire commission was established, consisting of three members appointed by the Mayor and approved by the Aldermen. One is appointed annually for a term of three years. The first board consisted of George N. Durfee, chairman; G. de Tonnancour, secretary, and Edward Lynch. Present board: Michael McNally, chairman; Charles B. Woodman, secretary, and Edward Lynch.

The early fire department of Fall River,* as in every small town, was purely volunteer for many years. The first hand fire engine was purchased in 1818 and was what is known as a bucket engine, not capable of drawing water from a well, but taking it from the tub of the machine, which was filled by water brought in buckets by a line of men from the source of supply, while others manned the brakes and forced the water through the hose. There was also a bucket carriage, equipped with a large number of buckets, to attend the engine, but many of the citizens had their own leather buckets, painted and lettered in an artistic style, which they took to fires on responding to an alarm. It was first located on the south side of Central street, near Inch, later in the rear of the City Hall and afterwards in the old town house on Central street. It was altered to a draught engine soon after the fire of 1843, and remained in service till 1853, when it was succeeded by Mazeppa No. 7.

In 1826 there was another hand engine here, purchased by private subscription, and used without hose. The water was poured into a tub, from which it was forced by a single handle through a goose-neck nozzle direct to the fire. It was located near Bedford and Main streets and was drawn to fires by oxen.

The town purchased another engine, a cumbersome affair known as Hydraulion No. 2. It was first stationed in Stone lane, off Central street, and later removed to the Niagara house on Pleasant street, recently occupied by Mackenzie & Winslow. Cataract Engine No. 3 was bought in 1843 and housed at the corner of Franklin and Rock streets, and Niagara No. 4 the same year and placed in the old Niagara house on Pleasant street, until 1853. It was rebuilt in 1855 and stationed at the corner of North Main and Turner streets, under the new name of Torrent No. 2. Ocean No. 5 was purchased in 1846, and stationed on Pearl street; Niagara No. 4 and the Massasoit in 1853. The lat-

*For much of the detail here given the editor is indebted to Captain Lynch's excellent history of the department.

ter was first the property of the Massasoit Manufacturing Company and on its purchase by the town was named the Mazeppa No. 7. It was stationed successively in town house, the armory, the Court House building in Court Square, and at the corner of South Main and Broadway. The last hand fire engine was the Cascade, No. 1, belonging to the town of Fall River, R. I., which became the city's property on the annexation of the town in 1862. It was stationed on South Main street and later at the Globe Print Works. There were also the Atlantic No. 6, the property of Hawes & Davol, stationed at their machine shops, and the Metropolis No. 7 and the Franklin. The first was a small affair.

The first hose reel company organized in 1843 and located on Rock street. It was followed in 1851 by a four-wheeled hose reel known as Neptune No. 1, stationed at the Cataract engine house, and in 1863 by the first horse hose reel, located in Court Square.

Prior to 1829 the firemen were in charge of ten firewards elected annually, which number was increased in that year to twenty. The compensation of members of the companies varied, but was generally the relief from poll tax and military duty. They were supplemented by several companies organized at the various mills and known as Forcing Pump Companies. They were equipped with hose reels and manned the hose connected with the stationary pumps at the factories. The members received a slight yearly compensation from the town—$3 each in 1839, for example.

The first steam fire engine belonging to the city, known as Quequechan No. 1 was bought in 1859 and was replaced by new engines in 1871 and again in 1891. The company was stationed in Court Square until the completion of the Prospect street house in 1874. The King Philip No. 2 was bought in 1860 and located in Court Square till it was removed to the Central engine house in 1871. It was succeeded in 1873 by the King Philip, Jr., which went out of commission in 1879. The company was reorganized as a hose company, known as Hose 2, in 1880.

The Metacomet No. 3 was bought in 1865, placed in Court Square, and used till 1871, when it was replaced by another, which was located at the Central house and remained in service till 1891, when the present No. 3 was bought. Niagara No. 4 was bought in 1868, stationed first in the Niagara house on Pleasant street and subsequently removed to the Plymouth avenue house. It was followed by the present No. 4 in 1893. Massasoit No. 5 was bought in 1873 and quartered at the Freedom street house till 1895, when a new machine took its place. Anawan No. 6, bought in 1874, was stationed on North Main street till 1879, when it was dispensed with and a hose company organized. Pocasset No. 7, also bought in 1874, was stationed at the Pocasset house till 1895, when it was replaced by the present machine.

The early hook and ladder trucks were diminutive affairs. The first was bought in 1826, stationed on Pleasant street and drawn to fires by hand. A hose truck followed in 1844, kept in the town house, and another in 1857, also quartered in the town house; then for a time in a livery stable, in 1858 in Court Square, and in 1862 in the old armory on Bedford street. It remained in service till 1871, when it was stored in the Ocean house and broken up in 1894. Another, first known as Truck No. 1, was bought in 1871 and was first pulled by hand, then altered for one horse. It was stationed first at the Central and then at the Niagara house.

Another, No. 2, was bought in 1873, located on Bedford street and subsequently on Pleasant, where it was known as No. 4. It went out of commission in 1896. It was replaced in commission in 1899, equipped with two 30-gallon tanks and known as No. 3. It was stationed on North Main street and is still in service. Another truck, No. 1, the first in the State to be equipped for three horses abreast, bought in 1885, was placed at the Central house. No. 2, on Bedford street, was bought in 1890, and No. 4, stationed in the Pocasset house, in 1895.

A repair shop, located at the Central engine house, was established in 1895.

Of the more important engine houses, the first was a stone building, still standing, on the south side of Pleasant street, between Second and Third, and erected by the town in 1838. It was known as Firemen's hall and later as the Niagara house, and was sold in 1877. The Cataract house, on Rock and Franklin streets, was built in 1843; the Ocean house, on Pearl street, in 1845; the Court Square house, formerly Cranston Almy's livery stable, now the Central police station, was purchased in 1857 and occupied by the police and fire departments till the firemen removed in 1875. The Central house was built in 1870 and enlarged in 1896, the North Main, Pleasant and Freedom street houses in 1874, the Quequechan

house, in Prospect street, in 1874, and the Niagara, on Plymouth avenue, in 1878.

The Cascade house was erected in 1898, to replace an old structure built by the town of Tiverton in the 50's.

The first horse hose reel, bought in 1863, and stationed in Court Square, was placed in charge of a regular company, No. 2, in 1880, and stationed at the Central house till 1882, when it removed to the Cataract house, on Rock street, and in September, 1884, to the Bedford street house. In August of that year it was given the first hose wagon owned by the city, which had just been purchased.

Hose Company No. 6 was organized in 1879 and stationed on North Main street, and No. 8, the Cascade, in 1874. It was supplied with a reel till a wagon was bought in 1890.

The first chemical engine was bought in 1872 and stationed on Rock street till the company disbanded, in March, 1876, and machine disposed of. A second engine, now known as Chemical No. 1, was secured in 1893, and placed in the Bedford street house, and No. 2 established on Pleasant street in 1896. Chemical No. 3, bought in 1896, was first stationed at Hose No. 6 house; afterward removed to the Central engine house on Pocasset street.

The beginning of a permanent department was made in 1860, when Clark Whipple was appointed driver of steamer No. 1, on Court Square. His sleeping quarters were over the old city stables, and on an alarm it was his duty to take the two horses, used by the highway department during the day, drive to the engine house for the engine and then proceed to the fire. He received $66 a month. Two more drivers, Nathan Chace and Philander Curry, were appointed in 1865, and shared Whipple's quarters, taking turns at highway work with their teams. Eight years later the three drivers and their horses were placed permanently on duty at the engine house. Permanent engineers were appointed in 1874 and a captain and a hoseman in 1886. In 1894 the captains of all companies were made permanent. The Gamewell fire alarm telegraph system was established on January 7, 1870, to succeed the old method of bell ringing. The first alarm was given from box 16 on January 27.

The chief engineers since the adoption of the first city charter have been: 1854, Asa Eames; 1855-56, Jonathan E. Morrill; 1857, Chester W. Greene; 1858-59, J. E. Morrill; 1860-69, Southard H. Miller; 1870-72, Thomas J. Borden; 1873-74, Holder B. Durfee; 1875, Thomas Connell; 1876-81, William C. Davol; 1882-83, John A. Macfarlane; 1884-1898, William C. Davol; 1898-1901, James Langford; 1901 to the present time, William C. Davol.

Aside from the fire of 1843, which has been elsewhere noted, the worst fire in the city's history was the Granite mill horror on the morning of September 19, 1874,when 20 lives were lost and 30 persons injured. The flames were discovered in the mule room on the third floor at ten minutes before seven, and spread so rapidly that escape through the only entrance, a tower in the centre of the mill on the Twelfth street side, was cut off, and though many reached safety by the fire escapes or suffered only minor injuries by jumping, those on the sixth floor under the barn roof had no escape except by jumping, as there were no fire escapes that reached them and the department's longest ladder was too short. Many jumped to almost certain death and others perished in the mill. The pecuniary loss was $247,000, fully insured.

Other notable mill fires were the Massasoit, November 2, 1872; the American Linen, June 29, 1876; the Border City No. 1, November 2, 1877; Chace's thread mill, November 29, 1878; the Flint mill, October 28, 1882; the Sagamore, April 24, 1884; the Globe Print Works, December 5, 1867, and the American Print Works, December 15, 1867.

The steamer Empire State, of the New York line, was burned at her dock here on the evening of January 13, 1849, but was rebuilt, and on July 25, 1856, when off Point Judith, suffered a boiler explosion which caused at least fourteen deaths. She returned to this city, where the wounded were cared for, and was destroyed by fire at Bristol May 14, 1887.

The burning of the Micah Ruggles house, which stood where the County Court House now is, on the night of January 24, 1857, was attended by the fatal injury of three men—Gibbs Earle, William H. Buffinton and Miles Daley, who were struck by a falling chimney. Mayor Buffinton was injured by the falling debris, but only slightly. It is recorded that at this fire three barrels of cider, found on an upper floor, were used as an extinguisher, "with most gratifying results, albeit with genuine regret."

Alphonso Borden, a member of the department, was killed while responding to an

alarm with the Cataract engine, November 15, 1864, by being run over by the machine while it was descending Elm street. He was on the tongue and had been left alone to guide the engine after it had attained so much speed that the other members of the company were obliged to abandon their efforts to check it. In a somewhat similar accident Timothy Dwyer, a temporary driver in charge of Truck 1, while the regular man was at supper, received fatal injuries while descending French's hill in response to an alarm December 12, 1895. The horses got beyond control on the icy hill, and in attempting to avoid an electric car at the foot the truck collided with a telegraph pole, throwing Dwyer to the frozen ground.

H. J. Langley's loom harness factory, on County street, took fire following a boiler explosion, which killed four persons, June 14, 1895, and was destroyed.

The Firemen's Relief Association, known for a brief period as the Firemen's Burial Society, was formed in 1883, and incorporated under the State law June 12, 1892. The first president was Joseph Bowers; Secretary, Albert J. Pember; Treasurer, James Sutcliffe. The fund is about $13,000. Present officers: W. C. Davol, president; Joseph Bowers, Jr., secretary; James Sutcliffe, treasurer; Board of Trustees, Daniel Shay, Michael Sweeney and Michael Powers.

The Firemen's Memorial Sunday, the second Sunday in June, has been observed since 1893.

Two veteran firemen's associations have been formed, the Fall River in 1890 and the Defiance in 1900. Musters were held here in 1878 and 1899.

The police department is first mentioned in 1835, when, on April 13, it was voted that the town authorize an application to the justices of the peace and the selectmen to establish a night watch, but it was not until July, 1844, that such a force was established, consisting of six men. In April, 1846, it was voted that the watchmen should keep the engine houses in repair and maintain houses in them, and in April, 1848, a room was fitted up for the use of the officers in the west end of the market. The expenditures of the department in 1845, 1846 and 1847 were $2,400 a year, reduced in 1848 to $2,000 and in 1849 to $1,500, around which they remained till 1853, when they had increased to $2,700.

With the incoming of the city government in 1854 a police department was formally established, with William Sisson, chief constable, and Daniel Child, Bowen L. Pierce, Edson V. Chace, Philip Durfee, James E. Watson, Spencer Macomber and Samuel V. Bliffins, assistants. The night police consisted of Jeremiah Clarke, captain, and Abel Segur, Benoni T. Chace, Job Simmons, Lewis W. Carpenter, Jacob B. Dunham, Nicholas Taylor, and Gardner Morse. By order of the City Council July 13, 1857, the title of chief constable was changed to City Marshal. The pay of chief constable was at first $1.50 a day, later advanced to $1.75 and in 1858 made $600 a year. Various changes were made, until, by July 2, 1867, it had reached $1,000 a year. His assistants had at first $1.25 and the captain of the watch $1.83. The ordinary men in 1855 received $1.50, a figure frequently changed and falling to $1.25 in 1859 and by 1872 advanced to $2.50. By this time the force had grown to 28 men, 22 of whom were on night duty. Eighteen men were added during 1873, and the following year a further increase was made, bringing the number up to 70. A reorganization went into effect July 1, 1874, by which the city was divided into four districts instead of one, quarters at the north, east and south occupied, and the schedule so arranged as to prevent leaving three hours without any patrol, as had been formerly the case.

The occupying of the three auxiliary stations greatly relieved the crowded condition of the Central station. In the early days, before the establishment of a regular department, cells were provided in the town house, and after the erection of the City Hall in the basement of that structure. Removal to the present central station was made soon after its purchase by the city in 1857. The building had been erected soon after the great fire for the stable of the Richardson house, and was occupied as a livery stable by Cranston Almy, Kirby and others till it became city property. The west end was then occupied by the highway department for its stable, with hay lofts where the court room now is. The police occupied the east end of the building, with six cells in the basement and the court room on the second floor, while fire apparatus was stored in the present guard room. After the removal of the fire engines in 1875 and the city barn in 1879, the building was remodelled, and further changes were made after the police commission was established, when the building on the north side of Granite street was

erected for the patrol wagon and sleeping quarters for the men.

Previous to March 5, 1883, when the tenure of office bill went into effect, the men had been appointed each year. The patrol wagon system went into effect in 1890, and the first call was answered January 12. The box system was established at this time. The only man to be retired on a pension was George Dougherty, a patrolman, with eight years' service, who had been injured in the line of duty and was pensioned on one-half pay—$1.31 a day—May 21, 1901. He died in March of the following year.

A radical change in the control of the department took place in 1894, when at the solicitation of a number of local citizens the Legislature passed an act, approved May 7, by which the police and the liquor license power were taken from the city and given to a commission of three legal voters appointed by the Governor. The first board consisted of Thomas J. Borden, Joseph Healy and John Stanton. Mr. Borden was chairman until the expiration of his term, and Messrs. Healy and Stanton were commissioners until 1901. Bradford D. Davol was chairman of the board from 1897 to 1903, Rufus W. Bassett from 1903 to 1905, and James Tansey, the present head of the commission, has held that office since his appointment in 1905. Mr. Bassett had succeeded Mr. Healy on his death in 1901. The present board consists of James Tansey, William Moran, who has been a member since 1901, and James M. Morton, Jr., a commissioner since 1903.

The last annual report shows 136 men and two matrons in the department. Seventy-six signal boxes were in use, with three horses and two wagons. The total expenditures in 1905 were $146,965.70.

The Old David Anthony House, formerly at the corner of North Main and Pine Streets

CHAPTER XI

THE CITY'S INDUSTRIES

This the Greatest Center of Cotton Manufacturing. Its Rapid Growth. The Various Corporations. Other Industries

The industries of Fall River are largely centred about the manufacture of cotton, by far the principal occupation here, and the one that has contributed most to the upbuilding of the city and the making of it the largest cotton manufacturing community in the New World. The early mills produced coarse goods, but with the passing of years the tendency has been toward finer weaves, and cotton goods are now produced here in a wide variety, from shoe linings to the finest lawns—coarse goods, fine goods, twills, sateens, curtains, quilts, ginghams, thread, twine, whatever the trade calls for. Print works, bleacheries and machine shops have naturally accompanied the building of the mills, and in recent years a large hat making industry has sprung up. Numerous smaller businesses have made a start here and promise in time to develop to considerable proportions.

The first of the mills for cotton to be erected here was a small building at the northeast corner of Globe and South Main streets, in 1811, in what was then Rhode Island territory. It was started by Colonel Joseph Durfee and a few others and was operated until 1829, but apparently with little success on account of unfamilarity with the business. Here, as in the Troy and Fall River manufactories, constructed soon after, probably little but spinning was done in the mill, as the cotton appears to have been distributed to the housewives to be picked by hand, and after being spun in the factory, returned to them for weaving.

The real beginning of the industry here was in 1813, when two companies were formed for the manufacture of cotton, the Troy Cotton & Woolen Manufactory and the Fall River Manufactory, headed by Oliver Chace and David Anthony, respectively, both of whom had had experience in the business in mills in other New En[illegible] t wns. The Troy had a capital of $50,000 and the Fall River Manufactory $40,000, about half of which in each case was subscribed in neighboring towns. Both mills were erected across the stream of the Fall River, the outlet of the Watuppa ponds, which has a fall of 127 feet in less than half a mile, and furnished abundant water power. The Fall River mill, finished in October, 1813, was 60x40 feet, the lower story of stone and the two upper of wood, because, as it was asserted with genuine Yankee humor, "there was not enough stone in Fall River to finish it with." It was designed for 1,500 spindles and stood about where the present mill of the same name, now owned by the Pocasset Manufacturing Company, is located. The Troy mill was built across the stream where the present factory of the corporation is, from stone gathered in the adjoining fields, of four stories, 108x37, and began operation in March, 1814, with 2,000 spindles. Power weaving was introduced in the Fall River Manufactory in 1817 and in the Troy in 1820.

These mills had been started during the war of 1812, when the markets were closed to foreign spinners, but on the conclusion of peace soon after, this bar was taken away, and it was not till 1820 that the Troy paid its first dividend—$25 a share. At least one of the later dividends was paid in cloth. Prosperity came, and during the next ten years the Pocasset Manufacturing Company, the Anawan and Massasoit Mills, Robeson's Print Works and the Fall River Iron Works were inaugurated, followed by the American Print Works, Chace's thread mill, the Eagle mill and, in 1846, the Metacomet, erected by the Iron Works and regarded then as an enormous plant. The American Linen was built in 1852. Up to this time all the mills had been erected and controlled by a small group of men, with the influence of the Iron

Largest Cotton Mill Plant in the World—American Printing Company and Fall River Iron Works Company.

Capacity:

American Printing Company— Printing Machines, 29; Production, weekly, 100,000 pieces; Engines, 3; Horse Power, 1,750; Boilers, 41; Coal Consumption, weekly, 700 tons; Employees, 1,000

Fall River Iron Works Company — Looms, 13,057; Spindles, 459,000; Engines, 7; Horse Power, 16,000; Boilers, 74; Coal, weekly, 900 tons; Cotton, weekly, 1,500 bales; Cloth weekly, 78,000 pieces; Employees, 5,000

Works interests very strong. The profits had been extremely large: in the case of the Metacomet they are said to have paid the cost of the mill in a single year, and in 1859 new interests entered the field, headed by Hale Remington and the veteran David Anthony, and formed the Union Mills Company, with the assistance of numerous small investors. The success of the corporation was immediate and gratifying, and led to the building of the Granite mills in 1863, the Durfee and Tecumseh in 1866, and within fifteen years the starting of 25 distinct manufacturing corporations. Eleven mills were started in a single year, 1872, and the number of spindles jumped from 117,636 in 1854 to 1,258,508 in 1874. Capital flowed in from other cities, big dividends were paid and the business boomed.

Since this period the mill-building has gone on steadily, though not with such rapidity as in the early seventies. The tendency has been rather for the enlargement of existing plants than the forming of new corporations, though numbers of these have been organized. Old mills have been equipped for the making of finer goods and the new ones erected have in recent years been entirely for the production of better cloths than prints, following the success of the King Philip and Granite mills in making that quality of goods.

There has been, too, a tendency toward consolidation, in the purchase of weaker plants by stronger ones and in the election of the successful treasurer of one mill to a similar position in another, while still retaining his former duties. In the summer of 1899 a considerable stir was caused by the receipt by nearly every mill in this city, from a New York firm, of circular letters stating that financial houses of unquestioned standing, represented by them, had considered the situation of the cotton industry here, and believing that its interests would best be served by consolidation, offered for a control of the stock of each mill figures considerably higher than the selling prices at the time. The matter was not favorably received by stockholders and was dropped.

In 1898 a system of syndicate selling of goods was inaugurated, October 22, by which the mills pooled their product in the hands of two treasurers, Frank W. Brightman and C. C. Rounseville as trustees. The latter, with the aid of an advisory board, sold the cloth from time to time and returned the proportional receipts to the corporations. While the plan appeared feasible, difficulties were encountered in prosecuting it, and it was discontinued August 3, 1901. The trustees at first controlled only four grades of standard narrow goods, but this was later extended to cover all under 33 inches in width. The first committee consisted of the two trustees named, Thomas E. Brayton, Edward L. Anthony, Joseph A. Baker, Fred E. Waterman and James E. Osborn. Mr. Brightman retired as trustee after a time and was succeeded by Joseph A. Baker, and the committee was enlarged by the addition of Charles M. Shove and David A. Brayton, Jr. Mr. Baker later retired and was succeeded as trustee by James E. Osborn. Nathaniel B. Borden was selected to take his place on the advisory board.

The mills have suffered at times from the new Southern competition, and while this has caused some uneasiness, that feeling has generally passed, and it is believed that the Fall River mills, now reasonably prosperous, will be able to hold their own against the newer factories of the South, despite some of their admitted advantages. The lesson of the necessity of the best of modern machinery, of liberal allowance for depreciation and of competent management, has been learned and will not be forgotten. The improvement in machinery has been so rapid that present equipment is no longer allowed to wear out, and is discarded to make way for new to meet competition.

The early operatives here were almost entirely of American birth, and their hours long—from daylight to dark—7:30 in the winter, with a half hour allowed for breakfast at 8 A. M., and the same period for dinner at noon. Before 1850 the English, Irish and Scotch began to come here, and after the Civil War the French entered the mills in large numbers. Now the races of Southern Europe, notably the Portuguese, are taking the places of earlier comers, who have entered more congenial and better paid work. The hours of labor have been shortened to 58, working conditions have improved, the Saturday half-holiday and weekly payments granted, child labor prohibited or placed under severe restrictions and the corporation store and tenement have passed. The conditions under which the operatives work to-day are not enviable, but they are far better than they were a score of years ago.

The city now has 40 cotton manufacturing corporations, with a total capital of ap-

proximately $25,500,000, and factories representing an investment of nearly twice that sum, with 3,300,000 spindles and 83,000 looms, giving employment to 32,500 hands, producing more than 1,500 miles of cloth every working day, as well as a large amount of yarns, thread, quilts and various other cotton products.

The principal facts in regard to each of the larger corporations, as well as some that have suspended or been merged in others, appear below:

The Fall River Iron Works, now an immense cotton manufacturing plant, giving employment to 4,500 hands, has been intimately associated with the progress of the city and has played an important part in its development. It had its inception in 1821 in a small shipbuilding business carried on near the site of the Metacomet mill, by Bradford Durfee, a shipwright, and Richard Borden, the owner of a grist mill nearby. The need of iron work for the vessels and also the demand for spikes, bars, rods and other iron articles for constructive purposes suggested the starting of shops for their manufacture, and a company was formed by Richard Borden, Bradford Durfee, Holder Borden, David Anthony, William Valentine, Joseph Butler and Abram and Isaac Wilkinson, the last four of Providence. The original capital was $24,000, but this was soon after reduced by the withdrawal of the Wilkinsons to $18,000.

The first shops were on the land now occupied by the Iron Works No. 6, formerly the Metacomet mill, and produced hoop iron for the New Bedford oil trade. Nail and rolling mills were also erected and enlarged from time to time, as the business rapidly developed. By 1876 the company was employing 600 hands. It had meantime branched out into other lines, and had been transferred to the present location of the main mills of the company. It had been the principal promoter of the Anawan mill in 1825, the Providence line of steamboats commencing with the Hancock in 1827, followed by the King Philip in 1832, Bradford Durfee in 1845, Richard Borden in 1874, Canonicus and Metacomet; the Fall River Line to New York in 1847, the gas works and the railroad to Myricks, about the same time, and the Metacomet mill.

The company had been incorporated in 1825, with a capital of $200,000, increased in 1845 to $960,000, though not a dollar had been paid in except for the original investment of $18,000. No dividends in cash were paid until 1850, but between that time and 1880 the stockholders received $3,073,000, besides stock in the Fall River Manufactory, the Troy Cotton & Woolen Co., the American Print Works and the Bay State Steamboat Co. In 1880 it was thought advisable to divide the property and form new corporations, the Metacomet mill, with $288,000 capital, the Fall River Machine Co., $96,000; Fall River Gas Works Co., $288,000, and Fall River Steamboat Co., $192,000. For each share in the old companies three were given in the Metacomet, three in Gas Co., one in the Machine Co., and two in the Steamboat Co. This left the old company a large amount of real estate and valuable wharf property, with buildings. Richard Borden was clerk, treasurer and agent from 1828 to 1874, when he was succeeded by Philip D. Borden, and one year later by Robert C. Brown.

Soon after the division of the property the manufacture of iron was discontinued on account of underselling by plants near the mines, and M. C. D. Borden, who had become the sole owner of the American Printing Co. in 1886, shortly after that time also purchased the Iron Works Co., which had a valuable water front adjoining the print works. He razed the old buildings, and in 1889 began the construction of a vast cotton manufacturing plant to supply cloth for printing. The first mill was, like those subsequently erected, of brick, and was 386x120 feet, four stories in height, with a towering chimney 359 feet above the ground, the highest in the United States at the time. A second mill was built in 1892, three stories high, 575x120, and the following year No. 3, four stories, 309x142, No. 4, 372½x165½, was erected in 1895, and its starting on Oct. 17 was made the occasion of a notable dinner of New York and Fall River men on the steamer Priscilla, at which Mr. Borden announced a gift of $100,000 to the charities of the city. No. 5 mill was built in 1902, and is 165x372 feet, with an ell 30x40. Since 1900 the property has been further increased by the purchase of the Fall River Machine Co., on which large storehouses were erected, and the Metacomet and Anawan mills. The former was enlarged and improved as No. 6 mill, and the old Anawan, which had been idle for some years and used as a storehouse, was torn down to make way for No. 7 mill, 142x310, three stories in height at the south end

and four at the north. This mill gives the entire plant 459,000 spindles, with 13,057 looms, employing 4,500 hands and producing 200,000,000 yards of cloth every year, and using 80,000 bales of cotton. M. C. D. Borden, the owner, is president, his son, Howard S. Borden, treasurer, and M. C. D. Borden, Howard S. and Bertram H. Borden, (another son) directors. Samuel E. Hathaway is superintendent.

The American Printing Company, with which the Iron Works are closely allied, was established as the American Print Works in 1834, by Holder Borden, with whom were associated most of the stockholders of the Iron Works, in buildings erected for its use by that corporation. It began operations in January, 1835, with four machines and a capacity of 2,000 pieces a week. Additions made from time to time increased this to 9,000 in 1854, and in 1857 a corporation was formed and the land and buildings, which had formerly been leased from the Iron Works, were purchased. New buildings were erected in 1867, but burned Dec. 15 of that year, with a large uninsured loss, to which were added the severe damage by fire at the Bay State Print Works then owned and operated by the company, a few days previous. The plant was at once rebuilt, but the heavy fire loss so burdened the corporation that in 1879 it was forced to suspend, and in 1880 a new corporation was formed under the present name, with a capital of $300,000, which has since been increased to $750,000. The plant now has 30 printing machines, with a weekly capacity of 100,000 pieces, of the celebrated American prints.

Holder Borden, the first manager of the plant, held office till 1837. Jefferson Borden, who succeeded him, held the position from that time until 1876, when Thomas J. Borden was elected agent. M. C. D. Borden, who directed the New York end of the business for the disposal of the product, acquired Thomas J. Borden's interest in 1886, and has since been the sole owner. He is president of the corporation, with B. H. Borden, treasurer, and M. C. D. Borden, B. H. Borden and H. S. Borden directors. James B. Harley was superintendent for many years until his death, when he was succeeded by his son, Harry B. Harley, who still holds that position.

The Fall River Manufactory was organized in March, 1813, with a capital of $40,000 by David Anthony, Dexter Wheeler and Abraham Bowen, and erected a three-story mill, 60x40. It was incorporated with $150,000 capital in 1820, and in 1827 built what was known as the "Nankeen Mill," which was operated by Azariah and Jarvis Shove in making nankeen cloth. This was demolished as well as the first structure, known as "the old yellow mill," in 1839, to make room for "the white mill." This was burned in 1868 and the following year the present five-story granite structure, 275x74, was erected, extended in 1891, to increase its capacity to 41,000 spindles. In 1897 the capital was reduced from $150,000 to $30,000 and increased to $240,000. The property was acquired by the Pocasset Mfg. Co. in 1905. Dexter Wheeler was president of the company 1813-24; William Mason, 1824-32; Jason H. Archer, 1832-33; William H. Mason, 1833-59; Richard Borden, 1859-62; David Anthony, 1862-63; Richard Borden, 1863-66; Nathan Durfee, 1866-74; John S. Brayton, 1874-1904. The treasurers have been David Anthony, Holder Borden, Bradford Durfee, S. A. Chace, Andrew Borden, Thomas S. Borden and W. Frank Shove.

The Troy Cotton & Woolen Manufactory was organized as the Troy Mfg. Co. in March, 1813, largely through the efforts of Oliver Chace, Nathaniel Wheeler and Eber Slade, with a capital of $50,000, in shares of $500 each, the present par value. Oliver Chace was elected agent, and James Maxwell, Sheffield Weaver, Nathaniel Weaver, Benjamin Slade and Jonathan Brown a "standing committee." In 1814, a charter was obtained, the name changed to the present title of the corporation and the capital increased to $66,000. It was reorganized in 1862, and the capital raised to $300,000, the present figure. The first mill stood across the stream where the present factory now is, and was of stone, 108x37, four stories in height. It began operation in March, 1814, with 2,000 spindles. The mill was burned in 1821, and rebuilt in 1823. A three-story addition, of stone, 75x47, was made in 1843, and ten years later extended 80 feet and made two stories higher. In 1860 the 1823 mill was removed and the present north end of the factory built, 296x70, five stories. The plant has 14,400 mule and 31,968 frame spindles, and 1,059 looms, all of which are more than 32 inches in width. It employs 400 hands and produces 5,000 pieces weekly. The treasurers have been Eber Slade, 1813-24; Harvey Chace, 1824-43; Stephen Davol, 1843-60; Thomas J. Borden, 1860-76; Richard

B. Borden, 1876 to date. No presidents were elected under the original corporation; since 1862 they have been Richard Borden, Jefferson Borden, John S. Brayton and the latter's son of the same name. The directors are John S. Brayton, Richard B. Borden, Bradford D. Davol and Oliver S. Hawes. The superintendent is William E. Sharples.

The Pocasset Mfg. Co. was organized in 1822 with a capital of $100,000 and acquired the land just west of Main street, including the falls. Samuel Rodman of New Bedford was the principal owner. The company voted first to erect a grist mill, but changed its plans and built what was called "The Bridge Mill" on the north side of the stream near Main street, after tearing down the old grist mill that stood on the spot. One thousand spindles were placed in the south half of the new structure and the north half leased to D. & D. Buffinton for the manufacture of warp and batting. This mill, which was of stone, three stories high, 40x 100, ran north and south, with a long ell over the river, and it was here that the first print cloths were made, ⅞ yd. wide, and 44 picks to the square inch. It was burned in 1843, together with the old fulling mill, which stood farther south, and the company shortly after erected the present Granite block on the site, sold a few years ago. A year or two later it erected a part of its present factory, 219x75, and five stories in height, the first large mill to be constructed here and notable for its width as well as its length. It commenced running in 1847. This plant has been enlarged from time to time, most recently by the purchase of the Fall River Manufactory. Oliver Chace, the first agent of the company, served until his death in 1837, and was succeeded by Micah H. Ruggles, 1837-57. Stephen Davol followed Mr. Ruggles as treasurer and agent from 1858 to 1873, when the office was divided and Mr. Davol became agent, with Bradford Davol treasurer. The latter remained in office till 1891, when he was succeeded by W. Frank Shove, the present treasurer. Henry S. Howe, Theophilus Parsons and William S. Whitney were agents, succeeding Stephen Davol. Thomas E. Brayton has been president since 1891, having succeeded Stephen Davol and Horatio Hathaway. The capital has gone through various changes. It was reduced in 1888 from $1,160,000 to $800,000, and in 1893 to $600,000, the present figure, by the payment of $200,000 to the stockholders. The corporation now operates 114,208 frame spindles, and 2,912 looms, of which 1,862 are for wide goods. The directors are Samuel W. Rodman, B. R. Weld, George S. Davol, Joseph F. Knowles, Thomas S. Hathaway, B. D. Davol, Thomas E. Brayton, Edward L. Anthony, and W. Frank Shove. Thomas Connors is superintendent.

Early in its history the company built a number of stone structures to rent for small manufactories. In one of these, erected in 1825 and known as the Satinet factory, the business of Robeson's print works was first carried on, while the south part was occupied first by Samuel Shove & Co., and later by John and Jesse Eddy, the successors of this firm, in which they had been partners, for the manufacture of woolens, a business that gave the mill its name. It was built of heavy granite, with the north end on the stream and the south on Pocasset street, and was three stories in height on the east side. It was torn down to make room for the present Pocasset mill, and the Eddys removed to the Eagle mill in Tiverton, where the business was carried on several years till the factory was burned. The firm had been dissolved some time before, and Jesse Eddy in company with Joseph Durfee erected the Wamsutta mills. Mr. Durfee died before manufacturing began and it was carried on successively by Jesse Eddy, Jesse Eddy & Co. and Jesse Eddy's Sons (Thomas F. and James C.) till a few years ago.

The "New Pocasset" was built in 1826, on the site of the Quequechan mill, and leased to A. & J. Shove and Chase & Luther, for cotton manufacturing.

The small mill now run by the Pocasset at the west side of its main plant was built in 1827 and known first as the Massasoit and later as the Watuppa mill. It was so large for its time that it was not thought one firm would wish to take all, so a partition was built and two wheelpits put in. It was leased by Brown & Ives of Providence for cotton manufacture, but they soon became dissatisfied with the water power and proposed removing the machinery to Lonsdale. Holder Borden bought out their interest and continued the mill on his own account. It was notable as the first mill in this vicinity in which power was distributed by belts instead of gears. In 1843, when the lease had about expired, the Massasoit mill on Davol street was erected and the machinery transferred. This last was better known as "the Doctor's mill," because in later years largely owned and run by Dr. Nathan Durfee. It

had a capital of $120,000, afterwards increased to $200,000, and in 1870 contained 14,448 spindles and 354 looms. It was burned Nov. 2, 1875, and was not rebuilt. The site, as well as that of the Massasoit flour mill, formerly Chase, Nason & Durfee, is now occupied by the Massasoit Mfg. Co. The old mill on Pocasset street was operated for a time as a cotton mill under the agency of Linden Cook, by a corporation known as the Wahtahpee mills (the old spelling of Watuppa) and eventually became a part of the Pocasset Company.

The Quequechan mill, also erected by the parent company, was a part of Robeson's Fall River Print Works until 1859, when 6,000 spindles were placed in it and cotton manufacture begun. The capacity was gradually increased to 12,800 in 1867. After the failure of the print works the mill was operated for the creditors with Andrew Robeson, third, manager, until 1879, when a corporation called the Quequechan mills was organized with Mr. Robeson treasurer. He resigned in 1881 and was succeeded by D. H. Dyer. The business proved unprofitable and after a time the mill was sold and devoted to other purposes.

The Anawan Manufactory, which stood over the stream, where the Fall River Iron Works No. 7 mill now is, was erected by the Iron Works interests in 1825, though as a separate corporation. It was a large factory in its day, with 10,000 spindles, and was notable for the hammered granite blocks used in its lower stories, which were utilized in the building of the new mill when the old was razed in 1905. Like the Metacomet it was run by the Iron Works under the direction of Major Bradford Durfee, Foster Stafford and Richard B. Borden, until the division of the property in 1880. Thomas S. Borden and W. Frank Shove have been recent treasurers of the corporations, with Jefferson Borden and John S. Brayton, presidents. The Anawan discontinued operations in the late 90's.

The Wampanoag mills were organized in 1871, with Robert T. Davis, president; Walter C. Durfee, treasurer; and R. T. Davis, W. C. Durfee, John D. Flint, Stephen Davol, Foster A. Stafford, Simeon Borden, George H. Eddy, Alphonso S. Covel, Lloyd S. Earle, William H. Jennings and John H. Boone directors. The first mill was of granite, 298x74, five stories high, with 28,000 spindles. Number 2, also of granite, five stories high, 328x74, was erected in 1877, and a weave shed, 215x96, two stories in height, built in 1887. The original capital of $400,000 was increased to $500,000 in 1877 and to $750,000 in 1887. The plant now has 14,852 mule and 70,336 frame spindles, and 2,215 looms, of which 1,547 are more than 32 inches wide. It has a weekly production of 12,000 pieces. Mr. Davis is still president. Walter C. Durfee was treasurer till 1891, when he was succeeded by Effingham C. Haight, followed by William Evans in 1901 and by W. Frank Shove in 1905. The directors are Robert T. Davis, John D. Flint, Geo. H. Eddy, Franklin L. Almy, John H. Boone, Wm. H. Jennings, Robert C. Davis and W. F. Shove. Jas. O. Thompson, Jr., is superintendent.

The Stafford mills were organized in 1871, with a capital of $550,000, increased in 1888 to $800,000 and in 1896 to $1,000,000. Foster H. Stafford was the first president and agent, with Shubael P. Lovell treasurer and F. H. Stafford, Samuel Hathaway, Charles P. Stickney, Robert T. Davis, William C. Davol, William L. Slade, Danforth Horton, Edmund Chase and Weaver Osborn directors. The first mill was of five stories, granite, 374x70, and was followed in 1886 by a second of the same material and dimensions. A weave shed, 173x160, was erected in 1900. The plant has 100,576 frame spindles and 2,617 looms, of which 791 are more than 32 inches wide. It employs 825 hands and has a weekly production of 14,000 pieces. Foster H. Stafford, the first president, died in 1891, and was succeeded by Robert T. Davis. The treasurers have been: S. P. Lovell, 1871-82; Albert E. Bosworth, 1882-88; Effingham C. Haight, 1888-90; Frank W. Brightman, 1890-1901; Fred E. Waterman since 1901. The directors are Robert T. Davis, Robert Henry, John C. Milne, Edward E. Hathaway, Samuel W. Hathaway, Charles B. Luther and Fred E. Waterman. The superintendent is Timothy Sullivan.

The American Linen Company was incorporated in 1852 as the American Linen Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $350,000. Colonel Richard Borden, Jefferson Borden, Oliver S. Hawes and Lazarus Borden were the chief promoters of the enterprise, which was started for the manufacture of fine linen fabrics. Large stone buildings were erected, including a mill 301x63, but the demand for the product soon fell off, because of the introduction of thin woolen and cotton cloths, which could be purchased at less cost, and in 1858 the machinery was

removed to smaller buildings, where the manufacture of linen was carried on till 1864. The main building was enlarged and equipped for the production of print cloth, and in 1866 the No. 2 was built, 393x72, and five stories high. The two upper stories of this factory were burned June 29, 1876, and rebuilt with a flat roof. The mill was extended 80 feet in 1893. The company was chartered under its present name in 1853, but in 1879 it was discovered that through the neglect of certain formalities it was not in legal possession of the plant, and the old company had to be revived for a time by Legislative act to allow proper conveyance. The mill has 18,816 mule and 72,416 frame spindles, with 2,350 narrow and 100 wide looms. It employs 925 hands and has a weekly production of 15,000 pieces. Richard Borden was president from 1852-75; Jefferson Borden, 1875-87; John S. Brayton, 1887-1904, when he was succeeded by Richard B. Borden. Walter Paine, 3d, was treasurer until 1879 and Philip D. Borden from 1879-1896, when he was succeeded by James E. Osborn. The directors are Richard B. Borden, Clark Shove, Oliver S. Hawes, Jefferson Borden, James E. Osborn and John S. Brayton. The superintendent is John A. Collins. Since 1901 the company has operated the Allen Print Works at Providence for the finishing of a part of its product. The original capital was increased in 1889 to $800,000.

The Union mills were the first to be built here on the basis of general subscription by the community, and were started chiefly through the efforts of Hale Remington in 1859. A company was formed with $175,000 capital, S. Angier Chace, president; David Anthony, treasurer; Simeon Borden, clerk, and S. A. Chace, David Anthony, Hale Remington, William Mason, Charles O. Shove and Charles P. Dring, directors. A 15,000 spindle mill was erected, followed by another of twice its size in 1865. No. 3 mill was built in 1877, and No. 4 mill in 1895 as an addition to No. 2. This last is three stories in height, 140x94.

The plant now has 24,640 mule and 85,488 frame spindles and 2,859 looms, of which 1,717 are more than 32 inches in width. It employs 825 hands. S. A. Chace succeeded Mr. Anthony as treasurer, and in 1878, owing to financial irregularities, the company passed into the hands of its creditors. It was reorganized as the Union Cotton Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $500,000, William D. Forbes, president, and Thomas E. Brayton, treasurer. Mr. Forbes was succeeded as president by James M. Morton, he by Horatio Hathaway, and he by Edward L. Anthony. The capital was increased to $750,000, and then to $1,200,000, its present figure. The directors are Edward L. Anthony, Thomas M. Stetson, Thomas B. Wilcox, Joseph F. Knowles, Andrew Borden, Thomas E. Brayton and Thomas S. Hathaway. The superintendent is John C. Judge.

The King Philip mills were incorporated in 1871, with a capital of $500,000. Crawford E. Lindsey was president, Elijah C. Kilburn, treasurer, and Jonathan Chace, James Henry, S. Angier Chace, Crawford E. Lindsey, Philip D. Borden, Charles O. Shove, Elijah C. Kilburn, Azariah S. Tripp, Benjamin A. Chace, Simeon Borden and Charles H. Dean, directors. The first mill was of granite, 320x92. In 1881 the capital was increased to $1,000,000, and mill No. 2 erected, 380x92. This was followed by two large weave sheds, one 288x100, in 1888, and the other 406x127, in 1892. The mills now have 44,800 mule, and 89,200 frame spindles and 3,000 looms, of which all are more than 32 inches in width. They employ 1,100 hands and produce plain and fancy fine goods. Crawford E. Lindsey was president till 1883; Robert Henry, 1883-85; Charles J. Holmes, 1885-1906, and George A. Ballard since March, 1906. Simeon B. Chase succeeded Mr. Kilburn as treasurer on his death in 1885. The directors are George A. Ballard, Henry H. Earl, Leontine Lincoln, Charles E. Fisher, Simeon B. Chase, Oliver S. Hawes, James F. Jackson, William F. Draper and Francis A. Foster. P. A. Mathewson is superintendent.

The Granite mills were organized in 1863, largely through the efforts of Charles O. Shove and Edmund Chase The capital was originally $225,000. William Mason was president, Charles O. Shove treasurer, and William Mason, John S. Brayton, Edmund Chase, C. O. Shove, Lazarus Borden, Samuel Hathaway and Charles P. Stickney directors. A five-story granite mill, 328x72, was erected in 1863 and No. 2, 378x74, in 1871. No. 1 was partially burned, with loss of life, September 19, 1874, and at once rebuilt. In 1893 a third mill, of granite, two stories in height, 237x127, was erected for spinning; one of one story, 234x127, for weaving, and a one-story picker room, 127x44. The plant has a total of 33,416 mule and 85,600 frame spindles, and 3,090

looms, of which 1,538 are wide. It employs 1,100 hands in the production of 11,000 pieces weekly of fine and medium goods to order. The capital was increased to $400,000 in May, 1864, and in July of the same year to $415,000; reduced in 1871 to $400,000; increased by a stock dividend to $800,000 in 1892 and to $1,000,000 in 1893. William Mason was president until 1892; John S. Brayton, 1892-1904; Edward E. Hathaway since 1904. Charles O. Shove was succeeded as treasurer by his son, Charles M. Shove, in 1875. The directors are John S. Brayton, Edward E. Hathaway, Robert Henry, Charles M. Shove and Edward Shove. Thomas H. McCreery is superintendent.

The Barnard Manufacturing Company was organized in October, 1873, through the efforts of Louis L. Barnard, Stephen Davol, William H. Jennings and Nathaniel B. Borden. The capital was fixed at $400,000, but was afterwards reduced to $330,000. Work was at once begun to erect a cotton factory of stone, 280 feet long and 74 feet wide, to contain 28,400 spindles (14,880 mule and 13,520 frame spindles) and 768 30-inch looms. The buildings were completed in the summer of 1874. The Barnard mill was one of the first, if not the first, to manufacture cloth other than the regular 28-inch print cloths, and was the first of the new mills in Fall River to adopt the Sawyer Ring Spindle for spinning warp. Spindles and looms were added from time to time, until in 1895 the mill contained 37,200 spindles (17,360 mule and 19,840 ring spindles) and 918 looms (685 narrow and 233 wide). In 1896 the capital stock having been increased to $495,000 and a new granite weave shed of irregular shape, 364 feet long and 148 feet wide in its widest part, two stories high, having been built, new machinery of every description was bought and installed, so that now the mill is practically a new mill with modern appliances and contains 66,480 frame spindles and 1,764 looms (580 narrow and 1,184 wide), and gives employment to 600 hands. Louis L. Barnard, for whom the mill was named, was the first president of the corporation, 1873 to 1880. William H. Jennings was president, 1880 to 1885; Dr. James M. Aldrich succeeded Mr. Jennings, 1885 to 1896, and Bradford D. Davol has been president since 1896. Nathaniel B. Borden has been treasurer since the formation of the corporation. Isaac L. Hart was the first superintendent, and died in December, 1886, and was succeeded by William Hathaway, the present incumbent. The directors are: Bradford D. Davol, Fall River; Arnold B. Chace, Providence; William H. Gifford, North Westport; Leontine Lincoln, Fall River; William H. Jennings, Fall River; Simeon Borden, Fall River; Stephen A. Jenks, Pawtucket; and Nathaniel B. Borden Fall River.

The Border City mills were incorporated in 1872, with a capital of $1,000,000. S. Angier Chace, George T. Hathaway, Stephen Davol, Chester W. Greene, Elijah C. Kilburn, Charles P. Stickney, Alexander D. Easton, John M. Dean, William E. Dunham, James E. Cunneen and Horatio N. Durfee constituted the board of direction; S. Angier Chace was chosen president, and George T. Hathaway treasurer.

Mill No. 1 was built in 1872 and mill No. 2 the following year. November 2, 1877, mill No. 1 was destroyed by fire. In the spring of 1878 this company failed and the property passed into the hands of its creditors.

February 25, 1880, a new company was formed under the name of the Border City Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $400,000. Walter C. Durfee, John S. Brayton, Crawford E. Lindsey, Alphonso S. Covel, Jonathan Bourne, J. Arthur Beauvais, Moses W. Richardson, William H. Hill, Jr., George M. Woodward were elected directors; John S. Brayton was chosen president, Otis N. Pierce treasurer and William J. Kent superintendent.

December 9, 1880, it was voted to rebuild the mill destroyed by fire and to increase the capital to $600,000. May 24, 1882, the capital was again increased to $800,000. April, 1882, Mr. Pierce and Mr. Kent resigned and were succeeded by Edward L. Anthony as treasurer and Gilbert P. Cuttle as superintendent. May 15, 1888, it was voted to build mill No. 3 and the capital was increased to $1,000,000. The corporation now has 39,044 mule, 80,768 frame spindles and 2,956 looms, 2,324 of which are wide looms. It employs 1,000 hands.

Mr. John S. Brayton served as president of the corporation until his death and was succeeded in November, 1904, by Thomas E. Brayton. Mr. Cuttle resigned as superintendent September 1, 1902, and was succeeded by John J. Shay.

The Stevens Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1892 with a capital of $250,000. Frank S. Stevens was president, George H. Hills, treasurer, and Frank S. Stevens, Robert T. Davis, Simeon B. Chase, Edward B. Jennings, George H. Hills, W. W. Crapo

and William F. Draper directors. Land was purchased, buildings were erected and machinery installed for the manufacture of satin, Marseilles and crochet quiltings. In April, 1899, the capital was increased to $350,000. The capital was still further increased in November of 1901 to $700,000, and in 1902 a second mill was built for the manufacture of cotton and linen damask and also cotton and linen crash. The corporation now employs about 600 hands. Mr. Hills, the first treasurer, is still in office. Mr. F. S. Stevens died April 25, 1898, and was succeeded by Simeon B. Chase, who is now the president of the corporation. The directors are W. W. Crapo, J. E. Osborn, Robert T. Davis, E. B. Jennings, S. B. Chase, George H. Hills and Robert S. Goff. Thomas McAuliffe is the superintendent.

The Barnaby mills were incorporated in 1882, with $300,000, with Simeon B. Chase president, Stephen B. Ashley treasurer and S. B. Chase, Samuel Waddington, Robert T. Davis, George H. Hawes, S. B. Ashley, George H. Hills, J. B. Barnaby, Charles E. Barney and William F. Draper directors. A 16,000 spindle mill, with 500 looms, was erected for the manufacture of fine ginghams. The mill now has 16,000 frame spindles and 1,050 looms, and employs 550 hands, producing 2,500 pieces weekly. The original capital was increased in 1884 to $400,000, and in 1904 decreased to $100,000 and raised to $350,000. Mr. Chase was succeeded as president in 1900 by Jerome C. Borden.

The treasurers have been S. B. Ashley, 1882-1900; Arthur H. Mason, 1900-1904; Fred W. Harley, 1904-5; Harry L. French since 1905. The directors are Jerome C. Borden, B. D. Davol, F. O. Dodge, James F. Jackson, William C. Hawes and F. W. Harley. Eben C. Willey is superintendent.

The Flint mills were organized in February, 1872, with a capital of $500,000, increased in October to $580,000. John D. Flint was the first president, Stephen C. Wrightington treasurer and John D. Flint, Robert T. Davis, Stephen Davol, William H. Jennings, William T. Hall, Daniel McGowan, Gardner T. Dean, S. C. Wrightington, William Carroll and Cornelius Hargraves directors. A five-story mill, 300x94, was erected, destroyed by fire October 28, 1882, and at once rebuilt. The plant has 50,816 frame spindles, 1,164 looms, of which 978 are more than 32 inches wide; employs about 500 hands and has a weekly production of 50,000 pounds under normal conditions. Mr. Wrightington resigned as treasurer in March, 1872, and was succeeded by George H. Eddy, who served until 1878. John D. Flint then took the position, and Bradford D. Davol became president. In 1879 Mr. Flint resumed the presidency and Bradford D. Davol was elected treasurer, remaining until 1882, when he was succeeded by William S. Potter. The directors are John D. Flint, Franklin L. Almy, Bradford D. Davol, John F. Stafford, Thomas L. Doyle and William S. Potter. Superintendent, Robert Place.

The Mechanics mills were incorporated in 1868, with $750,000 capital. Thomas J. Borden was president and agent, D. H. Dyer clerk and treasurer, and Thomas J. Borden, Stephen Davol, Lazarus Borden, Job B. French, Southard H. Miller, B. M. C. Durfee, Tillinghast Records, James M. Morton and A. D. Easton directors. A five-story brick mill, 372x92 was erected. The capacity of the plant has been gradually increased, till it now has 17,248 mule and 41,072 frame spindles, with 1,550 looms, of which 516 are more than 32 inches in width. It employs 550 hands and has a weekly production of 7,500 pieces. The presidents have been: Thomas J. Borden, 1868-71; Stephen Davol, 1871-88; Thomas J. Borden, 1888-1902; John S. Brayton, 1902-1904; Richard B. Borden, 1904 to date. D. H. Dyer, the first treasurer, was succeeded by Thomas J. Borden from 1871-76; George B. Durfee, 1876-79; Frank S. Stevens, 1879-82; H. N. Durfee, 1882-92; Edward Shove, 1892-1905; Edward L. Anthony in 1905. The directors are Richard B. Borden, Bradford D. Davol, Edward S. Adams, John S. Brayton and Edward L. Anthony. Felix Crankshaw is superintendent.

The Seaconnet mills were organized in 1884, with a capital of $400,000, and erected a 35,000 spindle mill, enlarged in 1895 to about its present size. The capital was increased in 1894 to $600,000. The first officers were: President, Henry C. Lincoln; Treasurer, Edward A. Chace; Directors, Henry C. Lincoln, George A. Draper, Stephen A. Jencks, William Beattie, D. A. Chapin, William R. Warner, Augustus Chace, Milton Reed and Reuben Hargraves. Mr. Jencks was elected president in 1884, on Mr. Lincoln's death, and was succeeded in 1888 by Leontine Lincoln. Edward A. Chace was treasurer until 1904, when he was succeeded temporarily by Milton Reed and soon after by William N. McLane. James E. Cunneen has been superintendent since the organiza-

tion of the corporation. It now has 65,400 frame spindles and 1,848 looms, of which 732 are more than 32 inches in width. The number of hands employed is 600, and the weekly production 10,000 pieces. The directors are Leontine Lincoln, Joseph A. Bowen, William Beattie, Stephen A. Jencks, William R. Warner, J. T. Lincoln and William N. McLane.

The Tecumseh mills were incorporated in 1866 by Augustus Chace, James W. Hartley, John P. Slade and their associates, with a capital of $350,000, in shares of $1,000 each, reduced in 1877 to $62,000. A five-story granite mill, 196x72, was erected on Hartwell street. A large addition was built a few years later and in 1872 a second mill, 200x75, was constructed on Plymouth avenue, followed in 1895-96 by No. 3, 310x100 feet. The plant now has 75,824 frame spindles and 1,806 looms, of which 934 are more than 32 inches wide. It employs 600 hands and has a weekly production of 12,000 pieces. Augustus Chace was the first president, Isaac B. Chace treasurer, and Augustus Chace, James W. Hartley, Louis L. Barnard, Lazarus Borden, Jonathan T. Lincoln, Cook Borden and Danforth Horton, directors. Augustus Chace was president until 1886, when he was succeeded by Jerome C. Borden. Isaac B. Chace, the first treasurer, was followed by Simeon B. Chase, and in August, 1882, by Frank H. Dwelly. The directors are Jerome C. Borden, Simeon B. Chase, Leontine Lincoln, George H. Hills and F. H. Dwelly. Robinson Walmsley is superintendent. The capital was increased May 14, 1906, from $500,000 to $750,000.

The Davol mills were organized in 1866 and incorporated the following year. The capital was fixed February 3, 1868, at $270,000.

A five-story brick mill, about 300 feet long by 73 feet wide, was erected, and the manufacture of shirting, sheeting, silesia and fancy fabrics begun. In 1871 the directors were authorized to build an addition to contain about the same number of spindles, and this addition was placed at right angles with the original mill, so that the plant now forms two sides of a quadrangle.

On May 1, 1878, by vote of the stockholders, the capital stock was increased to $400,000. This increase was not successful.

On December 18, 1879, the capital stock was reduced from $400,000 to $2,700, and on the same day increased from $2,700 to $400,000. On May 7, 1888, the capital stock was reduced from $400,000 to $100,000, and at the same time increased to $300,000.

June 24, 1890, the stock was further increased from $300,000 to $400,000.

The mill now has 11,008 mule spindles, 33,664 frame spindles and 1,240 looms, of which 1,094 are more than 32 inches wide. It employs 380 hands and produces about 4,000 pieces of plain and fancy goods weekly.

William C. Davol was president from 1866 to 1882; Jonathan Slade from 1882 to 1883; F. S. Stevens from 1883 to 1885; A. B. Sanford from 1885 to 1892; Frank L. Fish from 1892 to 1903. W. R. Chester has now been president since 1903.

William C. Davol, Jr., was treasurer from 1866 to 1878; F. S. Stevens from 1878 to 1883; C. M. Slade from 1883 to 1885; B. W. Nichols from 1885 to 1887. George H. Hills, the present treasurer, has occupied this office since 1887.

The directors now are: W. R. Chester N. J. Rust, C. R. Batt, J. J. Hicks, W. S. Granger, F. L. Fish, S. B. Chase, G. S. Eddy. Richard G. Riley is the superintendent.

The Richard Borden Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1871 with a capital of $800,000. Richard Borden was president, Thomas J. Borden treasurer, and Richard Borden, Philip D. Borden, Thomas J. Borden and A. S. Covel directors. The first mill was erected in 1872, and the No. 2 in 1889. The mills have 80,688 frame and 15,360 mule spindles, and 2,529 looms, of which 2,295 are over 32 inches. They employ 745 hands and have a weekly production equivalent to 15,000 pieces of print cloths, nearly all wide goods and fancies. The capital of the corporation has remained unchanged, except that in 1889 it was reduced to $675,000 and again increased to $800,000 by payment of $125,000. On the death of Colonel Richard Borden, in 1874, his son, Richard B. Borden, was elected president and continued in office until 1876, when his brother, Thomas J., resigned as treasurer. Richard B. took that position, and Thomas J. was made president. He was succeeded as president on his death, in 1902, by Edward P. Borden, of Philadelphia. The present directors are Richard B. Borden, Jerome C. Borden, Richard P. Borden, Rufus W. Bassett, Edward P. Borden. Alexander Makepeace is superintendent.

The Shove mills were organized in the spring of 1872, largely through the efforts of John P. Slade, Charles O. Shove, George A. Chace and Joseph McCreery, and chartered

April 2, with a capital of $550,000. The corporation's name was selected in honor to Mr. Shove, who was elected the first president. John P. Slade was treasurer, and Charles O. Shove, Joseph McCreery, George A. Chace, Lloyd S. Earle, William Connell, Jr., Nathan Chace, Isaac W. Howland, Josiah C. Blaisdell and John P. Slade directors. The foundation of the first mill was put in in 1873, the structure completed in 1874 and put in operation the following April. It is of granite, 339x74, and five stories in height. The No. 2 mill, also of granite, 194x75 feet, and three stories high, was built on the Rhode Island side of the State line in 1880-81 and devoted to spinning. A two-story weave shed, 184½x120 feet, was erected in 1897. The mills have 72,800 spindles, composed of 11,232 mule and 61,568 frame. They have 2,100 looms, of which 1,100 are more than 32 inches wide, and employ 700 hands in the manufacture of print cloths and odd counts. The weekly production is 8,000 pieces. Charles O. Shove, the first president, was succeeded on his death in 1875 by John P. Slade, in 1880 by Charles M. Shove, and in 1900 by Isaac W. Howland. Mr. Slade was succeeded as treasurer by George A. Chace in 1874 and by Cyrus C. Rounseville in 1884. The present board of directors consists of Isaac W. Howland, Cyrus C. Rounseville, Fenner C. Brownell, John A. Miller and Charles A. Hambly. Charles H. Richardson, Jr., is superintendent.

The Chace mills were incorporated in 1871, with a capital of $500,000, through the enterprise of Augustus Chace, George W. Grinnell, Cook Borden and Joseph A. Baker. Augustus Chace was president until his death, in 1886, when he was succeeded by Edward E. Hathaway. Joseph A. Baker has been treasurer since the first. A six-story granite mill was erected in 1872, 377x74, and No. 2, of granite, 310x120, two stories, in 1895. In 1906 the company purchased the plant of the Burlington Cotton mills, at Burlington, Vt., and now operates a total of 115,928 spindles and 2,647 looms. It employs 850 hands and has a weekly production of 11,000 pieces. The original capital has been increased by stock dividends to $750,000 in 1899, and $900,000 in 1905. The directors are Edward E. Hathaway, Joseph A. Baker, George W. Grinnell, Jerome C. Borden, John H. Estes and Henry H. Eddy. John C. Smith is superintendent.

The Merchants' Manufacturing Company was organized in the fall of 1866, with a capital of $800,000, largely through the efforts of William H. Jennings, who became the first treasurer, with James Henry president and James Henry, W. H. Jennings, Augustus Chace, L .L. Barnard, Robert S. Gibbs, Charles H. Dean, Crawford E. Lindsey, Robert K. Remington and Lafayette Nichols directors. A granite mill, five stories in height, was erected and the first cloth made in February, 1868. In 1871 the structure was enlarged to a total length of 397 feet, in which there were then 85,570 spindles and 1,942 looms. In March, 1893, the corporation acquired the adjoining property of the Crescent mills, and now has 32,032 mule and 101,504 frame spindles, with 3,327 looms, of which 1,101 are more than 32 inches wide. It employs 1,150 hands and has a weekly production of 19,000 pieces. Since 1901 it has operated the Allen Print Works at Providence, R. I., in conjunction with the American Linen Company, for the finishing of part of its product. Mr. Henry was president until 1893, when he was succeeded by James M. Osborn and he in 1898 by Edward B. Jennings. The treasurers have been: W. H. Jennings, 1866-82; Simeon B. Chase, 1882-85; Alphonso S. Covel, 1885-1887; Andrew Borden, 1887-1898, and James E. Osborn since 1898. The directors are: Edward B. Jennings, Richard B. Borden, Robert T. Davis, Robert Henry, Andrew J. Jennings, George L. Davol, Thomas E. Brayton, William B. M. Chace and James E. Osborn. Harry J. Ricketson is superintendent.

The Bourne mills was incorporated in June, 1881, with seven stockholders, namely: Jonathan Bourne, George A. Chace, Edmund Chase, Lloyd S. Earle, Danforth Horton, Charles M. Shove and Frank S. Stevens. The capital was fixed at $400,000. The capital was increased in November, 1883, to $600,000 and reduced in October, 1884, again to $400,000. In September, 1903, it increased to $1,000,000, $400,000 of which was paid in by a special dividend. The stockholders now number over eighty, but a majority still remains in number with the immediate families and heirs of the original seven and the Bourne interest controls a majority of the shares.

The mills were built to manufacture goods upon orders, but before beginning operations Mr. George F. Morgan of Lowell, an expert canton flannel manufacturer, was engaged as superintendent, and the work diverted to this class of textiles. The business required the services of a selling agency

and proved unprofitable. Mr. Morgan resigned in 1885. Mr. Raymond Murray was chosen his successor and remained superintendent till April, 1905. Upon his resignation Mr. William Evans became superintendent, but resigned in October, when the present superintendent, Mr. George Delano, was elected.

Mr. Edmund Chase was first president of the corporation; upon his death, Hon. Jonathan Bourne became president. He died in 1889, and his son, Hon. Jonathan Bourne, Jr. was made his successor. The next year Hon. F. S. Stevens was elected president, and continued till he resigned in 1897, when Mr. Stephen A. Jenks was chosen. Mr. George A. Chace has been clerk and treasurer from the beginning. The mills were built by him, with Lloyd S. Earle in charge of the masonry and Fenner Brownell over the carpenter's work. There were installed 43,008 spindles and 1,080 looms. In 1900, a new weave shed was built under direction of Mr. Frank P. Sheldon, and the present plant contains 91,258 spindles and 2,640 looms.

In 1889 the corporation adopted a plan of profit sharing with its employees, and regular semi-annual dividends upon wages have been declared ever since, with one exception, on account of the general strike in 1904.

The long strike of 1904 was a severe blow to the company, and the stock has recently been selling between $60 and $70 a share.

The record of dividends follows: 1885, 2 per cent.; 1886, 6 per cent.; 1887, 14 per cent.; 1888, 16 per cent.; 1889, 16 per cent.; 1890, 12 per cent.; 1891, 12 per cent.; 1892, 16 per cent.; 1893, 12 per cent.; 1894, 12 per cent.; 1895, 24 per cent.; 1896, 12 per cent.; 1897, 18 per cent.; 1898, 8 per cent.; 1899, 10 per cent.; 1900, 14 per cent.; 1901, 6½ per cent.; 1902, 12½ per cent.; 1903, 49½ per cent.; 1904, 3½ per cent.; 1905, 3 per cent.; total, 279 per cent.

The Luther Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1903 with a capital of $350,000. Leontine Lincoln is president, Charles B. Luther treasurer, and Leontine Lincoln, Charles B. Luther, Robert C. Davis, John H. Estes, William H. Jennings, James Marshall and William N. McLane directors. The company took over the plant of the Robeson mills, which had been incorporated in 1866, with a capital of $260,000. Samuel Hathaway was the first president, Linden Cook treasurer, and Andrew Robeson, Charles P. Stickney, Samuel Hathaway, William C. Davol, Jr., Linden Cook, Samuel Castner and Josiah Brown, directors. Mr. Hathaway was president till 1873; C. P. Stickney, 1873-78; Linden Cook, 1878-82; Danforth Horton, 1882-84; C. M. Hathaway, 1884-95; Charles B. Luther, 1895-98. Louis Robeson took Mr. Cook's place as treasurer when the latter became president, was succeeded by Clarence M. Hathaway, and by C. B. Luther in 1898. The plant was enlarged and modernized, following its purchase by the Luther Company, and now has 44,704 frame spindles, with 1,000 looms, of which 850 are more than 32 inches wide. It employs 400 hands, and has a weekly production of 4,600 pieces. John H. Holt is superintendent. $250,000 20-year 5 per cent. bonds were issued August 1, 1903. The directors are Leontine Lincoln, Charles B. Luther, Robert C. Davis, John H. Estes, William H. Jennings and James Marshall.

The Conanicut mills were formed with a capital of $80,000 in 1880 by Crawford E. Lindsey and others to take over the Oliver Chace mill, which had been operated by Chace for the manufacture of thread for about 25 years after its erection in 1840, and which had passed into the control of the American Printing Company in 1866 and become known as the Mount Hope mill. The first officers of the new corporation were: President, Edmund W. Converse; Treasurer, Crawford E. Lindsey; Directors, E. W. Converse, Charles L. Thayer, William Lindsey, Elijah C. Kilburn and Crawford E. Lindsey. The capital and the size of the plant have been increased, till it now has 21,712 frame and 5,750 mule spindles, with 697 looms, and employs about 275 hands. Mr. Converse, the first president, was succeeded by his son of the same name on his death in 1894. Mr. Lindsey is still treasurer. The present directors are E. W. Converse, James H. Chace, C. E. Lindsey, C. E. Barney and Clarence A. Brown. The last is superintendent.

The Cornell mills were incorporated in 1889, with a capital of $400,000. The first officers were: John D. Flint, president; John W. Hargraves, treasurer, and John D. Flint, Reuben Hargraves, Thomas Hargraves, Daniel H. Cornell, Clark Chase, James F. Jackson, Cyrus Washburn, Arthur L. Kelley, Stephen A. Jenks, Rodman P. Snelling and William F. Draper, Jr., directors. A four-story granite mill was erected, 375x120. The plant has 41,920 frame spindles and 1,080 looms, of which 780 are more than 32 inches wide, employs 400 hands and has a weekly production of 5,500 pieces of odd goods of

fine and medium counts. Mr. Flint has been president since the organization. Fred E. Waterman succeeded Mr. Hargraves as treasurer in 1890. The directors are John D. Flint, Daniel H. Cornell, James F. Jackson, Edward S. Adams, Fred E. Waterman, John F. Stafford, Stephen A. Jenks, Myron Fish and Rodman P. Snelling. Frank S. Akin is superintendent.

The Laurel Lake mills were organized in 1881 by John P. Slade, Hon. Robert T. Davis and Henry C. Lincoln, with a capital of $400,000. John P. Slade was elected president and Abbott E. Slade treasurer, and a 34,000 spindle mill erected, enlarged in 1896 by the building of an addition 93x161 feet. The capital was increased to $500,000 in 1895, and in 1898 reduced to $200,000 and increased to $300,000. The plant has 59,808 frame spindles and 1,628 looms, of which 618 are more than 32 inches in width. It employs 485 hands and has a weekly production of 8,500 pieces. John P. Slade was president until his death, when he was succeeded by his son, Leonard N. Slade. Abbott E. Slade has been treasurer from the organization of the corporation, except October, 1898, to October, 1900, when Edward L. Anthony held that position. The directors are Leonard N. Slade, Joseph H. Bowen, John B. Huard, S. W. Bowen, Ralph W. Reynolds and L. Elmer Wood. Edmund Lalime is superintendent.

The Weetamoe mills were incorporated in 1871, with $550,000 capital; Louis L. Barnard, president; D. Hartwell Dyer, treasurer, and Messrs. Barnard, Dyer, Job B. French, Jonathan I. Hilliard, F. K. Hill, William Lindsey, Francis B. Hood, Henry C. Lincoln and Elijah C. Kilburn directors. A five-story brick mill, 320x74, was erected. The plant has 13,200 mule and 31,072 frame spindles, and 1,183 looms, of which 108 are more than 32 inches wide. It employs 400 hands and has a weekly production of 6,700 pieces. L. L. Barnard was president, 1870-75; Job B. French, 1875-94; William Lindsey, 1894-97, and George H. Eddy since that time. Mr. Dyer was treasurer till 1875; William Lindsey from 1875 to 1892, and Enoch J. French since 1892. The directors are George H. Eddy, John P. Nowell, George N. Durfee, Enoch J. French Cornelius S. Greene, J. Edward Newton. Superintendent, Richard Thackeray.

The Crescent mills, now the property of the Merchants Manufacturing Company, were incorporated in 1871, with a capital of $500,000, and a mill 339x74 erected, with 33,280 spindles and 744 looms. The original officers were Benjamin Covel, president; Lafayette Nichols, treasurer, and Benjamin Covel, Lafayette Nichols, Daniel A. Chapin, William B. Durfee, J. F. Nichols, Joseph Brady, David F. Brown, G. M. Haffards and Alphonso S. Covel, directors. The treasurers were: Lafayette Nichols, 1871-1873; Richard B. Borden, 1873-76; Alphonso S. Covel, elected in 1876, and followed by Benjamin Warren, until the purchase of the property by the Merchants Manufacturing Company, in 1893.

The Sagamore mills were incorporated in 1872, with a capital of $500,000. Louis L. Barnard was president, Francis B. Hood treasurer and Messrs. Barnard, Hood, J. C. Blaisdell, J. W. Hartley, Charles McCreery, J. J. Hilliard, Joseph Borden, W. M. Almy, D. Hartwell Dyer and J. T. Wilson, directors. A five-story brick mill, 320x73, was erected. In 1879 the company failed, following financial irregularities, and was reorganized as the Sagamore Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $250,000, increased in 1880 to $500,000, again increased in 1881 to $750,000, decreased in 1884 to $600,000, and in 1888 increased to $900,000. A second mill was built in 1882, No. 1 burned in 1884 and replaced by a new structure in 1888. The plant now has 4,060 mule and 87,456 frame spindles, with 2,362 looms, of which 854 are more than 32 inches wide. It employs about 800 hands and has a weekly production of about 13,000 pieces. The presidents have been: L. L. Barnard, 1872-76; James A. Hathaway, 1876-79; Theodore Dean, 1879-1885; Charles J. Holmes, 1885-1903; James M. Morton, Jr., 1903 to present time. The treasurers have been: Francis B. Hood, 1872-76; George T. Hathaway, 1876-79. When the corporation, Sagamore Manufacturing Company, was organized Hezekiah A. Brayton was elected treasurer, November 6, 1879, and has served in that capacity ever since. The directors are: John S. Brayton, David H. Dyer, John D. Flint, David A. Brayton, Jr., H. A. Brayton, James M. Morton, Jr., Randall W. Durfee, all of Fall River; Moses W. Richardson, of Boston, and Francis A. Foster, of Weston, Mass. Superintendent, James A. Burke, Jr.

The Ancona Company, known until 1903 as the Slade Mills, was the first of the present cotton factories to be erected in the southern section of the city, and was incorporated in 1871 by William L. and Jona-

than Slade, Benjamin Hall and the Dwelly heirs, the owners of real estate in that locality, associated with F. S. Stevens, John C. Milne, W. and J. M. Osborn, Richard B. and Thomas J. Borden, S. Angier Chace, David A. Brayton and William Valentine, James M. Osborn was the first treasurer, succeeded in 1876 by Henry S. Fenner, and in 1903 by Frank H. Dwelly. The capital, originally $550,000, was changed in 1898 to $247,500 and later to $200,000, the present figure. One hundred thousand dollars in 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock was issued in 1903, and $200,000 in 5 per cent. 30-year bonds July 1 of that year. The mill has 38,880 frame spindles and 1,068 looms, of which 210 are more than 32 inches wide; employs 380 hands and produces 5,500 pieces of print cloths a week. Simeon B. Chase is president, and the directors are James E. Osborn, Simeon B. Chase, George H. Hills, James F. Jackson, P. A. Mathewson, F. H. Dwelly and James A. Chadwick. Daniel J. Harrington is superintendent.

The Narragansett mills were incorporated in 1871, with a capital of $350,000, soon after increased to $400,000. Alexander D. Easton was president, James Waring treasurer and A. D. Easton, James Waring, Foster H. Stafford, Daniel McCowan, Robert Adams, Samuel Watson, D. T. Wilcox, Holder B. Durfee, William Valentine, James P. Hilliard and Robert Henry directors. A five-story brick mill, 300x75, was erected, an addition in 1882, and a weave shed two stories in height 120x70 in 1895. The plant now has 14,688 mule and 29,056 frame spindles and 1,233 looms, of which 1,164 are more than 32 inches wide. It employs 400 hands and produces 5,500 pieces weekly. The presidents have been: A. D. Easton, 1871-76; Holder B. Durfee 1876-78; Robert Henry, 1878-89, and Edward S. Adams since that time. Mr. Waring was succeeded as treasurer by Isaac A. Brown in 1897. The directors are Edward S. Adams, James Hunter, Charles M. Allen, Oliver K. Hawes, Isaac A. Bowen, all of Fall River; Abraham Steinam, New York. Jabez Wilkinson is superintendent.

The Osborn mills were incorporated in 1872, with Weaver Osborn president, Joseph Healy treasurer, and Weaver Osborn, Joseph Healy, James T. Milne, Benjamin Hall, Andrew J. Borden, Joseph Osborn, Joseph E. Macomber, George T. Hathaway, John C. Milne, D. Hartwell Dyer and Edward E. Hathaway, directors. A five-story granite mill, 318x74, was erected. In 1886 the capital stock was increased to $600,000 and the adjoining property of the Montaup mills was purchased and remodelled for a No. 2 Osborn, for the manufacture of fine goods. A further increase in the capital to $750,000 was made in 1900. The plant now has 21,420 mule and 49,424 frame spindles, with 1,808 looms, of which 842 are more than 32 inches wide. It employs 550 hands and has a weekly production of 6,500 pieces. Weaver Osborn was president until his death in 1894; he was succeeded by James M. Osborn, and in 1898 by John C. Milne. Joseph Healy, the first treasurer, was succeeded on his death in 1901 by Simeon B. Chase. The directors are: John C. Milne, Edward E. Hathaway, John H. Estes, George N. Durfee, Elias A. Tuttle, Simeon B. Chase and James E. Osborn. Joseph Watters has been superintendent since the organization of the corporation.

The Montaup mills were incorporated in 1871, with a capital of $250,000. Josiah Brown was president, Isaac Borden treasurer, and Josiah Brown, Bradford D. Davol, George B. Durfee, A. D. Easton, William L. Slade, Isaac Borden, George H. Hawes, William Valentine, Holder B. Durfee and Thos. J. Borden directors. A four-story brick mill, 242x74, was built and machinery installed for the manufacture of seamless cotton bags. The demand fell off after a time, the business became unprofitable, and in 1886 the plant was sold to the Osborn mills. The machinery was removed, the mill enlarged and equipped for the manufacture of the finer grades of twills, sateens, etc. It is known as Osborn No. 2.

The Globe Yarn mills, now a part of the New England Cotton Yarn Company, were incorporated in 1881, with W. H. Jennings president, Arnold B. Sanford treasurer, and Messrs. Jennings, Sanford, Frank S. Stevens, Robert T. Davis, Eben S. Draper, James E. Osborn and Daniel D. Howland directors. The original capital was $175,000, soon increased to $200,000, then to $356,000, both in 1881; to $600,000 in 1885, to $900,000 in 1887, and to $1,200,000 in 1891. Mill No. 1, 317x75, was built in 1881; No. 2, 355x75, in 1885; No. 3, 354x100, in 1887; an addition to No. 1, 109x95, in 1891, and further enlargements since that time. The plant now has 41,000 mule and 58,080 frame spindles, and produces weekly 140,000 pounds of yarn and thread. It employs 1,500 hands. The presidents were: W. H. Jennings, 1881-1885; William Lindsey 1885-1896; Horace M. Barnes, for a brief period in 1896 until his death; Jerome

C. Borden, 1896-1900. A. B. Sanford was succeeded as treasurer in 1896 by Edward B. Jennings, who served until the plant entered the New England Cotton Yarn Company in 1899. Charles R. Danielson is superintendent of this plant and also of the Sanford Spinning.

The Sanford Spinning Company, which is now also a part of the New England Cotton Yarn Company, was started in 1891 through the efforts of Arnold B. Sanford and Arthur H. Mason, who became president and treasurer, respectively, to meet a growing demand for colored and fancy yarns. The capital was $400,000, increased in 1893 to $500,000. The first mill was of three stories, 374x100, with a dye house 150x68, 2½ stories high. The plant now has 37,364 mule spindles, employs 700 hands, and has a weekly production of 120,000 pounds. Mr. Sanford was president from 1891-97; Frank S. Stevens, 1897-98, and Charles B. Cook from 1898 till the corporation was merged in the Yarn Company in 1899. Arthur H. Mason was treasurer during the entire period.

The Parker mills were incorporated in May, 1895, largely through the efforts of Seth A. Borden, Leontine Lincoln and James E. Osborn, of this city, and William H. Parker, of Lowell, and a mill, three stories in height, 397½x148 feet wide, erected. The capital stock when incorporated was $450,000, but was increased October 18, 1895, to $500,000. The plant contained originally 998 looms and 45,704 spindles. Later the looms were increased to 1,088 and the spindles to 48,968, which is the present equipment. The mill is equipped for weaving goods of the finest yarns. In May, 1899, the capital was increased to $800,000, and a mill built in Warren, R. I. The present capacity of that mill is 41,294 spindles and 1,382 looms.

William H. Parker, of Lowell, was the first president, and on his death, in 1898, Hon. Leontine Lincoln was elected to this office and has acted as president ever since. Seth A. Borden has been treasurer of the corporation since its organization. The directors are George E. Parker, Stephen A. Jenks, Fred W. Easton Leontine Lincoln, James E. Osborn, John D. Flint, George C. Silsbury and Seth A. Borden.

The Arkwright mills were incorporated in 1897 for the manufacture of fine cotton goods, with a capital of $450,000, and erected a four-story stone mill 395x127 feet; Joseph A. Bowen, the first president, and John P. Bodge, the treasurer, are still in office. The corporation has 60,368 frame spindles and 1,403 looms, of which 1,043 are more than 32 inches in width. It employs 500 hands and has a weekly production of from 5,000 to 7,000 pieces, depending on kind of goods being made. The directors are Joseph A. Bowen, Leontine Lincoln, Thomas D. Covel, William H. Jennings, Chauncey H. Sears, James M. Morton, Jr., D. H. Cornell, Spencer Borden, Jr., John P. Bodge. Superintendent, C. C. Pierson.

Durfee Mills.—A charter of incorporation under the name of Durfee Mills, was granted Bradford M. C. Durfee, David A. Brayton and John S. Brayton, of Fall River, Mass., on February 15, 1866. The mills were named in memory of Bradford Durfee, whose son Bradford M. C. Durfee was the largest stockholder in the corporation. Eleven acres of land on the south side of Pleasant street and the west side of Eight Rod Way, now Plymouth avenue, were selected as the site upon which to erect the mills. The first mill, 376x72 feet, with five stories and pitched roof, was erected of granite and equipped with the best machinery.

On January 1, 1867, the engines were first started, in March, the first cloth was made, and in November of that year the mill was in full operation. In 1871 Durfee Mill No. 2, a duplicate of mill No. 1, was built and equipped, thus doubling the production of print cloths of this corporation. In 1880 the plant was further enlarged by the erection of mill No. 3, 127x44 feet.

During 1884 and 1885 two stories were added to the ell of No. 2 mill. The mill was revamped, new boilers were installed, new engines replaced the geared engines, warp frame spinning was introduced to take the place of mules, and the mill was generally toned up. A new cotton house, 264x93 feet, was completed in 1887, and the No. 2 weave shed was built in 1893.

Extensive repairs and alterations were made in No. 1 mill during 1894. New engines, boilers, picking, carding and frame spinning for warp and weft were installed at a large outlay and the mill was greatly improved. A building containing the cloth room and repair shop was erected in 1895.

In 1904 new engines were installed to assist the others in No. 2 mill; new picking machinery, carding and spinning frames were added. There are 137,488 frame spindles and 3,514 looms in the plant.

The Durfee mills are equipped to make wide, medium and narrow cloths of dif-

ferent counts and weights, and employ over eleven hundred operatives.

Bradford M. C. Durfee held the office of president of the corporation until his death in 1872; John S. Brayton from 1872 until his death in 1904, and Hezekiah A. Brayton is president at the present time.

David A. Brayton, the originator of this extensive plant, was treasurer from its organization until his death in 1881, when he was succeeded by the present treasurer, David A. Brayton, Jr.

The directors of the corporation have been Bradford M. C. Durfee, David A. Brayton, John S. Brayton, Israel Perry Brayton, David A. Brayton, Jr., Hezekiah A. Brayton, John Jenckes Brayton, Bradford W. Hitchcock, William L. S. Brayton and John Summerfeld Brayton.

The Davis mills were incorporated in 1902, with a capital of $500,000, for the manufacture of fine cotton goods, with Leontine Lincoln president, J. Bion Richards treasurer, and Robert T. Davis, Leontine Lincoln, Daniel H. Cornell, Thomas D. Covel, William H. Jennings, William N. McLane, William E. Fuller, Jr., and J. Bion Richards directors. A stone mill of three stories was erected in 1903. In January, 1905, the corporation went into the hands of receivers. March 29, 1905, the receivers were discharged, new capital being paid in, thereby putting the corporation on a sound financial basis. Mr. Richards was succeeded as treasurer in December, 1904, by Edward Barker, and Mr. Barker in March by Arthur H. Mason. The mill has 52,736 frame spindles and 1,100 wide looms. It employs 400 hands and has a weekly production of 4,000 pieces. The present officers are: President, Leontine Lincoln; Treasurer, Arthur H. Mason; Clerk, William E. Fuller, Jr.; Directors, Daniel H. Cornell, Thomas D. Covel, John H. Estes, Leontine Lincoln, William E. Fuller, Jr., Frank J. Hale, and Arthur H. Mason. The superintendent is James A. McLane.

The Hargraves mills were organized and incorporated in 1888, with a capital of $400,000, for the manufacture of cotton goods, largely through the efforts of Seth A. Borden, with whom were associated Reuben and Thomas Hargarves, Leontine Lincoln, John Barlow, James E. Osborn and Stephen A. Jenks. No. 1 mill was erected in 1889, of granite, four stories in height, 320x90. In 1892 the capital was increased to $800,000 and No. 2 mill built, 482x127, a part three stories and a part two. The plant now has a total of 29,896 mule and 71,660 frame spindles, with 3,102 looms, and manufactures goods of the finest description. It employs about 800 hands. Reuben Hargarves, the first president, was succeeded by James E. Osborn in 1895 and by Leontine Lincoln in 1898. Seth A. Borden has been treasurer since the organization of the corporation.

The directors are Leontine Lincoln, Stephen A. Jenks, George C. Silsbury, Seth A. Borden, John D. Flint, Fred W. Easton, Walter L. Parker. The superintendent is William Evans.

A large hat-making business has been developed here in recent years from small beginnings. The present hat factory of James Marshall & Bros. moved here about 1887 from Bridgeport, Conn., establishing itself at the foot of Shaw street, in a building erected for it by the Hon. Robert T. Davis, the Hon. Frank S. Stevens and the estate of William Jennings.

The firm at that time consisted of James Marshall and D. T. Coleman, and the capacity of their factory was about forty-eight dozen per day. They gradually outgrew the quarters there and purchased the old Wyoming mill property about 1896.

In 1898 they started the erection of their present plant, which now has a capacity of 800 dozen hats daily.

About a year after the factory was established at Fall River, D. T. Coleman retired from the firm, and five years later Robert Marshall and John Marshall, brothers of James Marshall, were taken into the firm, which has remained the same ever since.

In 1893 the New England Fur Cutting Company, a partnership consisting of James, Robert and John Marshall, was established under the direction of M. E. Ryan in a small building on Ferry street, opposite the Linen mill.

At that time they handled about 12,000 rabbit skins per week. In 1898 they moved from Ferry street to their present quarters on Chace street, and while the business is separate and distinct from the hat factory, it is closely allied to it. Last year they used over 9,000,000 rabbit skins in producing fur for hat making, not only for the hat factory here, but others throughout the country.

Along with this business also has grown what is known as the Bristol County Hat Works, a Rhode Island corporation, doing business now just over the border of Fall River, in Tiverton. Their business is to collect waste, old hats, etc., from all por-

tions of the world, to extract the shellac that is used for stiffening, recover it so it may be used over, and shredding apart the old hats and waste material in such a manner as to make this of use. They employ a large number of people, and the business is growing all the time.

The Fall River Bleachery was incorporated in May, 1872, Spencer Borden being organizer of the company, whose capital stock was $250,000. The works of the corporation were built upon land purchased near the Tiverton line, the property bordering the South Watuppa Pond, and getting its supply of pure water from the Stafford Pond. Sucker Brook, the sole outlet of said pond, flows through the bleachery property and is dammed back to make a reservoir at the point where the works were built.

Associated with Spencer Borden in the active operation of the Bleachery were his brother, Norman E. Borden, and George O. Lathrop. Jefferson Borden was president of the company until his decease in 1887. Spencer Borden was treasurer until 1880, when he was succeeded by his brother, Norman E. Borden. He held the position until his decease in 1881, when Spencer Borden again became treasurer, so continuing until 1899.

At the time the Bleachery commenced business, in 1873, Michael Partington was superintendent. He retired in 1878, and from that time until 1892 Spencer Borden acted as both treasurer and superintendent, Jefferson Borden, Jr., becoming superintendent in the latter year.

On the death of Jefferson Borden in 1887 George W. Dean was elected president of the corporation, holding office until his decease in 1897, when he was succeeded by James Marshall. Mr. Marshall was president of the company until November, 1899, when the property and business were sold to the Fall River Bleaching Company of New Jersey.

As stated, the first works were built in 1872, starting business in 1873. In 1888 a stock dividend of 60 per cent was made, increasing the capital of the company to $400,000, and No. 2 works was built.

The officers of the Fall River Bleachery Company of New Jersey were: President, Spencer Borden; Treasurer, Spencer Borden, Jr.; Secretary, George O. Lathrop; Superintendent, Jefferson Borden, Jr., and the following board of directors: Spencer Borden, Spencer Borden, Jr., Alfred Borden, Jefferson Borden, Jr., Bernard W. Trafford and Ridley Watts. The capital of the company was $600,000. Additional buildings were erected in 1903, 1904 and 1906.

In 1905 the Fall River Bleachery Company of New Jersey became reincorporated as the Fall River Bleachery, a Massachusetts corporation, the capital stock and officers continuing the same. Bleaching and finishing white cotton goods has been the business to which exclusive attention has been given, and the present capacity of the Fall River Bleachery is 50 tons daily.

The Algonquin Printing Company was organized and incorporated in 1891, through the efforts of James A. Chadwick and Adam Catterall, and began operations with a capital of $100,000 and a capacity of 3,600 pieces a week. Edward B. Jennings was the first president and Adam Catterall treasurer. The business prospered and the plant has been increased from time to time, till it now operates twelve printing machines, with an output of 40,000 pieces of prints a week, and employs 350 hands. The capital was increased to $160,000 in 1895, and in 1906, by a stock dividend, to $500,000. Robert T. Davis succeeded Mr. Jennings as president in 1896. Adam Catterall, the treasurer until 1894, when he became the company's representative in New York, was followed as treasurer by Edward B. Jennings, and in 1896 by William H. Jennings. James A. Chadwick has been superintendent since the starting of the works. The directors are R. T. Davis, W. H. Jennings, J. A. Chadwick and Charles B. Cook.

KILBURN, LINCOLN & CO.

In 1829 Jonathan Thayer Lincoln, a native of Taunton, who had learned the trade of machinist of David Perry, of Dighton, and later worked in the machine shop of David Wilkinson, of Pawtucket, then one of the prominent machine shops of the country, came to Fall River and in 1831 was employed as master mechanic of the Massasoit Mill Company, which then leased the mill property on Pocasset street owned by the Watuppa Manufacturing Company. Later Mr. Lincoln began building looms on his own account in the shop of the Massasoit company, as well as shafting and other mill machinery.

In 1844 John Kilburn, a native of New Hampshire, began in Fall River the manufacture of cotton looms and the Fourneyron turbine, the latter a French invention, which was being introduced into the New England

mills as a water motor. He had been in business only a short time when his health failed, and he died in 1846. After his death his widow formed a co-partnership with his brother, Elijah C. Kilburn, and Jonathan T. Lincoln, and continued the business under the name of E. C. Kilburn & Co., manufacturing turbines, shafting and various kinds of machinery for print works and iron mills. In 1856 a new firm, Kilburn, Lincoln & Son, was formed, consisting of E. C. Kilburn, J. T. Lincoln and his eldest son, Henry C. Lincoln. Although making many other kinds of machinery, the firm made a specialty of the Fourneyron turbine, which, as improved by them, had a large sale. In 1867 a large machine shop was built and an iron foundry added to the works. Charles P. Dring, who had been superintendent of the Fall River Iron Works Company's foundry for many years, now became a member of this firm, the name being changed to Kilburn, Lincoln & Co. Mr. Dring was succeeded by his son, Charles H. Dring, who disposed of his interest to the other members of the firm in 1900. In 1868 the business was incorporated, Mr. Lincoln's son-in-law, Andrew Luscomb, who had been engaged with them in the making of musket parts for the government, was added to the firm. The new works comprised a machine shop, iron foundry, brass foundry, pattern house, paint shops, warehouse and setting-up shop. J. T. Lincoln was elected president of the company, and at his death was succeeded by his son, Henry C. Lincoln, who was succeeded by Andrew Luscomb. On the death of Mr. Luscomb, in 1903, Leontine Lincoln succeeded to the presidency. Mr. Kilburn was elected treasurer in 1868 and held the position until 1872, when he withdrew from the company and was succeeded in that office by Leontine Lincoln. In the same year additions were made with a view to the manufacture of looms on a large scale, and the company is now among the largest makers of looms for cotton and silk weaving, turning out about 5,000 annually. About two hundred hands are employed. J. T. Lincoln, oldest son of Leontine Lincoln, is general superintendent.

Personal sketches of Jonathan T. Lincoln, the first, and of Leontine Lincoln, the present president, will be found elsewhere in these pages.

Henry C. Lincoln, the second president, was the oldest son of Jonathan T. Lincoln and was born in Fall River in 1829. He was educated in the public schools of Fall River and learned the trade of machinist from his father. Admitted to the business in 1856, he brought to it a practical knowledge of mechanics and a thorough business education. He was known as one of the best mechanics in the city, and his cool and well-balanced mind made him a valuable associate. He became largely interested in the great industries of the city and was the first president of the Seaconnet mills and at the time of his death a director in the Barnard, Weetamoe and Union corporations. Although frequently solicited, he was averse to holding public positions, although for a long period he rendered the city conspicuous service as engineer of the fire department. He was highly esteemed for his business ability and probity.

Andrew Luscomb, the third president, was born in Taunton in 1832, educated in the public schools of that city, and at the Bristol County Academy. He learned the trade of machinist in the shops of the Dean Cotton & Machine Company, of Taunton, and for a time was in the employ of William Mason, the founder of the Mason Machine Works. In March, 1860, he was married to Miss Mary M. Lincoln, daughter of J. T. Lincoln, and in 1862 became associated with Kilburn and Lincoln in the manufacture of musket parts for the United States Government.

He served the city as Councilman from 1867 to 1872 and was Alderman in 1873 and 1874. He was the first superintendent of fire alarms and did much to establish the system throughout the city. He was considered one of the most skillful mechanics and had large and varied experience in the business of his choice. He had inventive genius of high order and was highly esteemed as a citizen and friend.

The Massasoit Manufacturing Company was formed to take over the business of W. H. & W. E. Turner, of New York City. It was incorporated January, 1882, "for the purpose of manufacture of fabrical goods of all kinds, dealing in waste of all kinds and preparing same for the market in a manufactured or unmanufactured form, and dealing in merchandise of all kinds," with a capital of $50,000. The incorporators were Wendell E. Turner, William H. Turner, Frank L. Palmer, Edward A. Palmer and Elisha L. Palmer. Frank L. Palmer has been president and Wendell E. Turner treasurer and general manager respectively since the organization of the company. It purchased at that time the land and

buildings of the Massasoit Steam Mills, located on Davol street, and altered it over into a cotton waste plant. This purchase included a valuable wharf property and several tenement blocks east of the railroad. In 1892 the company leased the Oakdale mills property at Montville, Conn., and equipped the same as a bleachery for raw stock. In 1893 the capital stock was increased to $150,000. In 1895 the waste plant at the triangle formed by Pocasset, Anawan and Union streets, formerly owned by M. T. Barlow, was purchased.

In 1903 the Eddy mill property of the American Woolen Company, adjoining the Union mills, was purchased and converted into a coarse yarn mill. The business conducted by the company has been contracting, converting and manufacturing cotton and cotton waste. It has been prosperous, and its trade has been extended throughout the United States, Canada and also exports to many foreign countries. William H. Turner was a director and the New York City representative of the company from the time of its organization until his death, September 7, 1902.

Messrs. Frank L. Palmer and Wendell E. Turner are also, respectively, president and treasurer of the Swansea Dye Works, located just across the river in Swansea. They purchased the property of the Swansea Bleachery in 1890, incorporating it under the name of the Swansea Dye Works. The works have been entirely reconstructed and equipped with modern appliances for the business of printing, dyeing and finishing cotton piece goods. It has been very successful in this line.

The Kerr Thread Company, which since December 31, 1897, has been a part of the American Thread Company, was organized in 1888 by Robert and John P. Kerr, of Paisley, Scotland, with an original capital of $292,400, subsequently increased to $800,000. A brick mill, 100x131 feet, five stories, was erected in 1890, with dye and bleach houses, and equipped to make fine cotton yarn and threads. In 1893 the mill was enlarged to 260x131 feet, with an ell 168x60 feet. The plant now contains 48,096 mule and 12,840 frame spindles. It employs 1,000 hands. John P. Kerr was president till 1893, when he was succeeded by his son, James Kerr. Robert C. Kerr was treasurer during the separate existence of the corporation and Richard H. Cook superintendent until 1898, when he became general superintendent of the American Thread Company. The present superintendent is Robert Almond, and Mr. James B. Kerr is agent.

The Fall River Electric Light Company was incorporated in 1883 with a capital of $40,000. Weaver Osborn was president, H. T. Buffinton clerk and treasurer, and Weaver Osborn, H. T. Buffinton, Edward Leigh, William B. Hosmer and W. H. Hathaway directors. The Edison Electric Illuminating Company was formed the same year, with $100,000 capital, and was the second company in the United States to install the Edison system. Albert F. Dow was president, Henry K. Braley clerk, William H. Dwelly, Jr., treasurer, and A. F. Dow, Frank S. Stevens, Jerome C. Borden, W. S. Whitney, Spencer Borden, James P. Hilliard and William H. Dwelly, Jr., directors. The companies were consolidated July 1, 1896. The capital of $350,000 was increased in May, 1905, to $600,000, to provide for the building of a large plant on the waterfront at the foot of Hathaway street, now under construction. Owen Durfee is clerk, Albert F. Dow treasurer, and E. L. Anthony, George A. Ballard, Rufus W. Bassett, Jerome C. Borden, F. O. Dodge, John D. Flint, Robert S. Goff, Oliver S. Hawes and James E. Osborn directors.

The Old Colony Brewing Company was formed in 1895, with a capital of $250,000. The officers are the same as at incorporation, and are: President, Quinlan Leary; Vice-President, L. L. Holden; Secretary, Cornelius Sullivan; Treasurer, R. F. Haffenreffer, Jr. These, with Thomas F. Splaine, George Hindle and Charles Letendre, constitute the board of directors. The capacity of the plant is 100,000 barrels per annum.

The Enterprise Brewing Company was incorporated in 1893, with $21,000 capital, increased in 1898 to $150,000. Joseph J. Sexton, H. G. Myers, H. G. Possner and George Wilhelm were the first officers. The present officials are: President, Edmund J. Delahanty; Treasurer, H. G. Myers; Secretary, Nathan Miller; Directors, Messrs. Delahanty, Myers, Miller and C. H. Sears. The plant has a capacity of 80,000 barrels per annum.

The King Philip Brewing Company, also located here, is about the same size as the others.

The large Estes mills are noted at length elsewhere in the biography of John H. Estes.

Of plants not elsewhere recorded, which have been discontinued for one reason or

another, one of the most important was the Globe Print Works, established in 1829 in the old cotton mill erected in 1811. Potter & Chadburn were the first owners, followed by various others, including Holder Borden, until 1853, when the Bay State Print Works Company was formed and operated the plant till 1858, when it became the property of the American Print Works Company. A boiler explosion, December 5, 1867, was followed by a fire which partially destroyed the plant. It was at once rebuilt, and ran five printing machines until 1876, when it was discontinued. The property was sold to the Globe Yarn mills in 1880.

The Fall River Machine Company, incorporated in 1880 with $96,000 capital, on the division of the Fall River Iron Works interests, and a few years ago repurchased by the Iron Works and its buildings removed to make way for new structures, was the outgrowth of a machinery manufacturing firm started as early as 1821 by Harris, Hawes & Co., and conducted under various names as Oliver S. Hawes, Hawes, Marvel & Davol, and Marvel & Davol, till it was absorbed by the Iron Works in 1879. The first president after incorporation was Jefferson Borden, with Robert C. Brown treasurer. In later years John S. Brayton was president and George H. Bush and Samuel D. Lawton were treasurers.

The Wyoming mills were established by Augustus Chace and William B. Trafford in 1845, and managed by Mr. Chace, and after his death by his son, Judson. The product was cotton twine, batting and cotton warp and, later, yarn. The plant was discontinued after a time, and about 1896 the buildings were sold to James Marshall & Bros. for their hat factory.

The Fall River Merino Company was formed in 1875, with a capital of $110,000, and had a disastrous career. It was designed for the manufacture of knit goods and merino underwear, and erected a brick factory in the eastern section of the city, but met with continued losses and was finally abandoned and the property sold. The building and land is now owned by a syndicate. Frank S. Stevens was president, Seth H. Wetherbee clerk and Charles E. Bean treasurer, while Frank S. Stevens, Foster H. Stafford, Robert T. Davis, William Mason, Samuel Wadington, S. H. Wetherbee, Charles E. Bean, Matthew C. Yarwood, Jason P. Stone, Jr., and Charles Weil were directors. It had 2,160 spindles and 48 looms.

In early days there was a considerable tannery on Bedford street, near the post office, operated by Edmund Chase and his son of the same name for nearly fifty years after 1810. Some of the buildings are still standing, east of the post office.

The Fall River Line is one of the things in which the residents of Fall River have always taken a great pride, on account of the beauty and high grade of the steamers and the notably good record the vessels have made, as well as the thousands of passengers who pass through on these boats on their way from New York to Boston or return. The travel is always especially heavy through the vacation season, but in winter there is also a good traffic. Freight steamers are run in addition to the passenger boats. The steamers now on the line or available when needed include the Providence, Puritan, Priscilla and Plymouth, which are supplemented by a number of freighters, the largest of which is the new Boston.

The line was started in 1847, when the Bay State Steamboat Company was formed by the Borden family, with a capital of $300,000, and commenced trips between this port and the metropolis. The company in course of time passed into the control of the Boston, Newport and New York Steamboat Company, and on the extension of the railroad to Newport in 1864, that city was made the eastern terminus of the line until 1869, when the steamers returned to this port and have since remained here. James Fiske, Jr., and Jay Gould were then the owners of the line, and Mr. Fiske, through his striking personality, did much to draw attention to it. About two years later it passed into the hands of the Old Colony Steamboat Company, controlled by the Old Colony Railroad Company, and remained so until 1905, when it was merged in the New England Navigation Company, a corporation formed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, for holding its marine interests. The lease of the Old Colony road to the New Haven had for years made the line virtually a part of the New Haven system, so that the change to the new company made no appreciable difference.

A competing line known as the Enterprise Transportation Company, started by Worcester capital, began running steamers to New York from a wharf at the foot of Turner street in June, 1905. The Frank Jones was the first boat put on the route, and was soon followed by the Warren and the Kennebec.

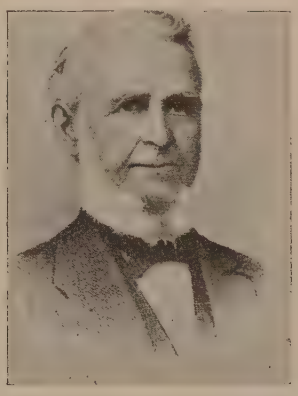
The Joy Steamship Company has leased the old Providence wharf at the foot of Central street, and began a third line July 2 with the steamer Tennessee.

Freight service by water to Philadelphia was begun by the Clyde Line in 1876. The Winsor Line now has three sailings a week from this port. The Newport, Providence and Fall River Steamboat Company, the successor of earlier enterprises established by Colonel Richard Borden, in 1827, for many years did a large freight and passenger business between this city and Providence, but the passenger business declined after the granting of cheap fares on the electric roads. By an agreement in 1905 the freight business was conceded to the Dyer Transportation Company, a rival line. The Richard Borden was the regular steamer on the route for thirty years after its construction in 1874.

David Anthony (Deceased)

The first street railroad lines here were built as a horse railway in 1880 by the Globe Street Railway Company, a corporation with a capital of $100,000. Edward Herbert was president, George F. Mellen treasurer, Marcus G. B. Swift clerk, and Edward Herbert, F. H. Stafford, Franklin P. Osborn, S. V. Bliffins, George F. Mellen, Isaac P. Francis and James B. Hilliard directors. The first lines were in Main and Pleasant streets, and have since been greatly extended and added to by the purchase, in April, 1894, of the Fall River Street Railway, a short-lived competing line running from the corner of North Main and Bank streets to the Highlands. Electricity was installed as the motive power in the summer of 1892, and on August 17 the first car was run from the Stafford road barn to Morgan street. The first car to run through the centre of the city made its inaugural trip September 2, 1892. Various lines to Providence, Taunton, New Bedford and Newport meet here and share in the general transfer system. The New Bedford line ran its first through car July 1, 1894, the Newport road in 1898, the Providence line in July, 1901, and the Taunton road, which had been built some years before, began direct service into the city in 1903. Electric street sprinkling was begun in 1902, express service to New Bedford in 1903 and to Providence in 1905. The company now operates about 37 miles of track within the city limits. It operates 55 cars on average days, with 75 on holidays, and employs about 200 men. A general transfer system has prevailed from the first, and six tickets for 25 cents have been sold since the cars were allowed to cross Slade's Ferry bridge. The local lines have been a part of the Old Colony Street Railway Company since May, 1899.

The Fall River Gas Works Company was incorporated in 1880, with a capital of $288,000, on the division of the interests of the



(Jesse Eddy Deceased(

Iron Works Company, which had established the plant in 1847 and supplied the city until this time. Jefferson Borden was the first president, with George P. Brown treasurer, and Jefferson Borden, John S. Brayton, David A. Brayton, David A. Brayton, Jr., Richard B. Borden, A. S. Tripp and William B. Durfee directors. A change in management took place in 1886, when John S. Brayton became president, Samuel T. Bodine treasurer, George P. Brown clerk and manager, and John S. Brayton, A. S. Covel, A. O. Granger, Henry Lewis, Samuel T. Bodine, Randall Morgan and David Patton, directors. In 1896 the company ab-

sorbed the Manufacturers' Gas Light Company and increased its stock to $450,000. Joseph A. Baker then became vice-president and Edward C. Lee treasurer. Mr. Brown continued as clerk and manager.

In 1902 the capital was increased to $635,000, and there was again a change in ownership, Stone & Webster becoming general managers, and the local management being placed in charge of J. E. Nute, where it has since remained. The increase of the company's business has more than kept pace with the city's growth. In 1886 there were about 1,000 consumers and the annual sales were a little in excess of 38,000,000 cubic feet. In 1906 there are 16,000 consumers and annual sales of nearly 375,000,000 cubic feet. This extension of business has been accompanied by a liberal reduction in cost to the consumer. Early in 1872 the selling rate was $3.75 per 1,000. In 1886 the average price received was $1.83 per 1,000. In 1896 it was $1.30 per 1,000, and in 1906 it is 90 cents.

Other incorporations include the Union Belt Company, the Arctic Ice & Cold Storage Company, incorporated in 1901, with a capital of $260,000; W. C. Atwater & Co., capital $100,000; Borden, Guiney & Kendall Co., incorporated 1901, capital $24,000; Borden & Remington Co., Bowenville Coal Co., Coldwell Gildard Co., Davis & McLane Mfg. Co., Estes Mills, E. S. Anthony Co., E. S. Brown Co., Fall River Bobbin & Shuttle Company, Fall River Cold Storage Company, Fall River Laundry Company, Fall River Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company, Fall River Quarry and Construction Company, Fall River Steam and Gas Pipe Company, Fraprie-Douglas Co., John F. Johnston Co., Heywood Narrow Fabric Company, Mechanics' Foundry and Machine Company, North Pond Ice Company, Pioneer Mfg. Co., Ponemah Shuttle Company, R. A. McWhirr Co., Sherer Dry Goods Company, Textile Tube Company, D. H. Cornell Packing Company, Frank L. Allen Lumber Company, Luther Reed Mfg. Co., and the Thomas Storage Company.

County Court House

CHAPTER XII

BANKS AND BANKING

Honorable and Prosperous Career of the Institutions, with Long Terms of Service. The History of Each

The banking interests of Fall River have had a long and creditable career. The business has been carried on with as much of progressiveness as was consistent with sound finance, and has been rewarded by fair and in some cases exceptional prosperity. In the long period dating from the establishment of the Fall River Bank, the predecessor of the Fall River National Bank, nearly eighty years ago, there have been no failures and, except in once instance, no irregularities among responsible officials. Here was started in 1828 one of the first savings banks in the country—the Fall River Savings, still a flourishing institution, and the largest in point of deposits in the city, but 12 years after the founding of the first in the country, and here, too, was started one of the first five cents savings banks, which is still prosperous and doing a most excellent work in encouraging thrift among children and people of the smallest means. These and the two other savings banks have been supplemented in recent years by four co-operative banks, which have been most valuable in bringing the people to systematic husbanding of their incomes and in aiding in building homes.

Prior to 1903, when a State law went into effect prohibiting national banking institutions from occupying rooms with savings banks, the number of national banks was nearly double that of to-day. The expense of separate officials and the renting of other rooms that would be necessitated by this act, combined with the desire for larger capital in order that a bank might under the law make heavier loans to single customers, like the manufacturing corporations which had been obliged to go out of town at times for accommodation, as well as other causes, led to a combination and the reduction of the number of national banks from seven to four. The Second National sold its assets to the Metacomet, and liquidated, and the Pocasset, the National Union and the Massasoit united in forming one new bank known as the Massasoit-Pocasset. The four national banks had on April 6, 1906, a combined capital of $2,100,000, with deposits of $4,821,156, loans and discounts of $6,979,857, and a total of surplus and undivided profits of $1,243,786.

The combined deposits of the four savings banks here, with approximately 47,400 depositors, amount to about $20,000,000. The number of depositors has grown during the last 20 years from 21,449 to 47,400, and the amount of the deposits has doubled, making an average yearly gain of $500,000.

Trust companies have not been formed here, except in one instance, that of the B. M. C. Durfee Safe Deposit & Trust Company, organized in 1887, which has a capital of $400,000 and deposits of $1,800,000.

The Clearing House here was established in 1892 and has handled sums running as high as $51,326,000, in 1902, with balances of $14,125,000.

There have been some notably long terms of service at the head of banking institutions. Charles J. Holmes, the first head of the Five Cents Savings Bank, served more than half a century till his death early in 1906. Edward E. Hathaway has been treasurer of the Citizens' Savings Bank for 44 years, and was for 41 years also the cashier of the Pocasset National; Ferdinand H. Gifford has been cashier and later president of the Fall River National since 1873; and Charles A. Bassett treasurer of the Fall River Savings since 1877. John S. Brayton was president of the First National from the date of its organization in 1865 until his death in 1904. Numerous instances could be cited of long and faithful services on boards of directors or investment. With this brief introduction, the history of the various insti-

tutions is best sketched by taking each by itself.

The Fall River Savings Bank, easily the largest in amount of deposits in the city, is likewise the oldest of the savings banks. It was chartered in 1828 by Oliver Chace, James Ford, Harvey Chace, Clark Shove, Bradford Durfee and others as the Fall River Institution for Savings. Micah H. Ruggles was the first president and James Ford treasurer. Business began May 28, 1828. In April, 1855, the name was changed to the present title. Mr. Ruggles was president till 1857, when he was succeeded by N. B. Borden and he by Job French in 1865. William Lindsey, the next president, was followed in 1888 by A. S. Tripp, who died the same year. Crawford E. Lindsey, elected in 1889, was followed in 1894 by Thomas J. Borden, and on his death, in 1902, by Robert Henry. The bank's business was originally carried on in the office of James Ford, the treasurer. In 1830 it was removed to the store of Hawkins & Fish, on the southeast corner of Main and Bedford streets, as William H. Hawkins had succeeded Mr. Ford in the treasurership. Mr. Hawkins was followed in 1833 by Henry H. Fish and in 1836 by Joseph F. Lindsey, who held office for more than forty years. On his retirement in 1877, Charles A. Bassett, who had been cashier of the First National for thirteen years, became treasurer, and is still in office. The business had been carried on in Mr. Fish's store till 1841, when it removed to a small building in the rear of the old post-office on Pocasset street. After about a year it removed to the basement of Dr. Nathan Durfee's house, on North Main street. This was burned in the fire of 1843, and a private dwelling was occupied till the next January, when it occupied the present quarters of the Five Cents Savings Bank, in the Mt. Hope block, erected on the site of its former office. It removed to its present building in 1869. In its early years the bank paid dividends running as high as 8 per cent, and it has never passed a dividend but once, in 1879, following the troubles in several mills. This, however, was made up by an extra dividend in 1882. At that time the average dividend since organization had been 6 per cent. The bank has deposits of $8,000,000 and 16,500 depositors. Henry C. Hawkins, Robert Henry, Charles M. Allen, L. Elmer Wood and David J. Burdick are the board of investment.

The Metacomet National Bank was incorporated as The Metacomet Bank of Fall River in 1853, by Richard and Jefferson Borden and Daniel Brown, with a capital of $400,000, and began business in December of that year in a building erected for it by the Fall River Iron Works Company at the corner of Anawan and Water streets. By agreement, the rent was to be $350 a year, for ten years. The first board of directors consisted of Richard, Jefferson and Philip D. Borden, Nathan Durfee, William Carr, Daniel Brown, Joseph Crandall, William Lindsey and William Marvel. Jefferson Borden was elected president, Azariah S. Tripp, cashier, at $1,000 a year, and George B. Durfee teller, at $600. The capital was increased to $600,000 in 1854, later reduced to $500,000, and in 1906 raised to $750,000. It became a National bank in February, 1865, and in 1876 removed to the Borden block, corner of South Main and Pleasant streets. The present building was erected in 1888. Mr. Borden was succeeded as president by William Lindsey in 1880, by Walter C. Durfee in 1886, by Frank S. Stevens in 1894, by Thomas J. Borden May 16, 1898, and by Simeon B. Chase on December 10, 1902. Mr. Tripp was followed as cashier by George H. Borden February 20, 1888. Mr. Borden resigned and was succeeded by Charles B. Cook, the present cashier, January 5, 1891. The bank purchased the good will and business of the Second National February 5, 1903. It has been very successful, especially during the last fifteen years. The directors are S. B. Chase, Milton Reed, James Marshall, William R. Warner, Arthur H. Mason, Joseph O. Neill, Robert S. Goff, George H. Hills, William H. Jennings, R. F. Haffenreffer, Jr., Rufus W. Bassett, John P. Bodge, Herbert C. Talbot, E. B. Remington, Charles B. Cook.

The First National Bank, the first to be formed under the Federal banking laws in this section, was organized January 23, 1864, with a capital of $200,000, increased the following year to $400,000, the present figure. John S. Brayton, the first president, held office till his death in 1904, when he was succeeded by his son, John S. Brayton. Charles A. Bassett, the first cashier, was followed in 1877 by Hezekiah A. Brayton, in 1880 by C. E. Hendrickson and in 1887 by Everett M. Cook, the present cashier. Its first office was at the southwest corner of Main and Central streets, from which it removed to its present building in May, 1888. It is a United States depositary. The di-

rectors are James M. Morton, Thomas E. Brayton, Edward L. Anthony, Andrew Borden, David A. Brayton, Jr., James M. Morton, Jr., Israel Brayton and John S. Brayton.

The B. M. C. Durfee Safe Deposit & Trust Company, chartered by an act of the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1887, commenced business with a capital of $100,000 on July 9, 1888. This capital was subsequently increased to $200,000 and afterwards to $400,000. According to the provisions of its charter and subsequent acts of the Legislature, it is empowered to do a general banking business, act as trustee for estates and individuals, to be executor, administrator and guardian, to receive and hold for safe keeping moneys, papers and articles of value. This company took over the entire business of B. M. C. Durfee & Company, a banking house formed by the partnership of B. M. C. Durfee and John S. Brayton. John S. Brayton was President of the Trust Company from the time it began business until his death in 1904. Arthur W. Allen was its first and is its present Treasurer. The Directors are James M. Morton, Thomas E. Brayton, Edward L. Anthony, Byron W. Anthony, George A. Ballard, Andrew Borden, David A. Brayton, Jr., Frederick O. Dodge, James M. Morton, Jr., Israel Brayton and John S. Brayton.

The National Union Bank, chartered in 1823 as the Bristol Union Bank of Bristol, R.I., had a varied history. It began business in 1824 with a capital of $10,000, soon increased to $40,000. In 1830 it was moved to Tiverton and its name changed to the Fall River Union Bank. It erected the brick building on the corner of South Main and Rodman streets in 1837, and there carried on business till 1862, when the change in the State line brought it in under Massachusetts laws and it removed to the present City Hall building. It became The National Union Bank in 1865, and removed to No. 3 Main street, where it occupied the Union Savings Bank building, which was torn down and a new one erected by the Union Savings Bank in 1897. Barnabas Bates and Parker Borden were early presidents, the latter holding office till 1838, when he was succeeded by David Durfee, and in 1846 by Nathaniel B. Borden. Jesse Eddy became president in 1865, Cook Borden in 1874, Daniel Wilbur in 1880 and Thomas B. Covel in 1896. Nathaniel Wordell and Josiah Gooding, the early cashiers, were followed by William Coggeshall, who held office till 1860. Daniel Chapin, Mr. Coggeshall's successor, resigned in 1888 and was succeded by John T. Burrell, who remained cashier till the bank was merged in the new Massasoit-Pocasset National in 1903.

The Union Savings Bank was incorporated in 1869 and began business in May of that year in the southwest corner of the City Hall, or Market Building, removing in 1872 to property it had purchased on Main street, where it erected its present building in 1897. Gardner T. Dean, Edwin Shaw, Lafayette Nichols and others were the incorporators and organization was effected by electing Augustus Chace president and D. A. Chapin treasurer. Augustus Chace died in March, 1886. Benjamin Covel was elected president May 26, 1886. Mr. Covel resigned in November, 1888, and Andrew J. Borden was chosen president. Mr. Borden died in August, 1892, and Jerome C. Borden was chosen president, which office he still holds. Daniel A. Chapin was treasurer from date of organization to September 29, 1888, when he resigned.

Jerome C. Borden was chosen treasurer October 6, 1888, and served to March 1, 1891, when he resigned, and Abraham G. Hart was chosen treasurer, which office he still holds. Within the last fifteen years the deposits of this bank have trebled, and its progress has been as notable as that of the other savings banks of the city. It now has deposits of $2,500,000, and 4,500 depositors. The board of investment consists of Jerome C. Borden, A. Homer Skinner, Cyrus C. Rounseville, Fred O. Dodge and Thomas D. Covel.

The Citizens' Savings Bank was incorporated by the Rhode Island General Assembly in 1851 as "The Savings Bank," to be located in Tiverton, with Oliver Chace, Jr., Cook Borden, Thomas Borden, Clark S. Manchester and their associates incorporators. It was organized November 15, 1851, with Joseph Osborn president, Charles F. Searle secretary and William H. Brackett treasurer. It began business December 1 of that year in the office of the Fall River Union Bank, and in June, 1854, was removed to the latter's building at the corner of South Main and Rodman streets. The change in the boundary line in 1862 brought it into Massachusetts, and an enabling act was secured from the Legislature permitting it to do business in this State. It then took its present name and was removed with the Pocasset Bank to the northwest corner of what is now the city hall. In January, 1873,

it occupied its present quarters in the Pocasset National Bank building. Edward E. Hathaway, the present treasurer, succeeded Mr. Brackett in December, 1862. Joseph Osborn, the first president, was followed by Linden Cook, and Danforth Horton in 1883, Joseph Healy in 1884 and John C. Milne in 1889. The bank has the remarkable record of never having passed a dividend, and has paid an average of nearly 5 per cent since its organization. It has deposits of about $4,500,000 and 7,400 depositors. John C. Milne, Henry H. Earl, Wm. F. Thomas, Samuel W. Hathaway and James M. Swift constitute its board of investment.

The Fall River Five Cents Savings Bank, which has done a notable work in caring for the small savings of the working people, dates from April 10, 1855, when it was incorporated by S. Angier Chace, Hale Remington, Walter C. Durfee, James Buffinton, E. P. Buffinton, B. H. Davis, Asa P. French and Alvan S. Ballard. Business began January 1, 1856, and the first dividend was paid in June of that year. During its 50 years of existence the bank has (April, 1906) paid 99 dividends at rates ranging from 4 to 8 per cent. per annum, and aggregating 250 per cent. of the deposits, making an average yearly dividend of 5 per cent. During these years the deposits have shown an average yearly increase of $100,000. The present number of depositors is 19,022, with an average deposit of $263 and a total of $5,007,600. S. Angier Chace, the first president, was succeeded by Walter C. Durfee in 1878 and by Leontine Lincoln in 1902. Charles J. Holmes was treasurer from the opening of the bank until his death, February 26, 1906, a period of more than 50 years, and was succeeded on March 17, 1906, by his son, Charles L. Holmes. Abner P. Davol, Edward B. Jennings, Holder B. Durfee, Leontine Lincoln and Charles S. Waring constitute the board of investment.

The Fall River National Bank, for twenty years the only bank of discount in the village of Fall River, was incorporated in 1825 by Oliver Chace, David Anthony, Bradford Durfee, Richard Borden, N. B. Borden and others. The capital, originally $100,000, was increased in 1827 to $200,000, in 1836 to $400,000, in 1844 reduced to $350,000, and in 1864 increased again to $400,000, the present figure. David Anthony, the first president, served 40 years, till 1865, when he was succeeded by Richard Borden. At his death, in 1874, he was followed by Guilford H. Hathaway, and he in 1895 by Ferdinand H. Gifford, who had been cashier since 1873. Matthew C. Durfee, the first cashier, held office till 1836. Henry H. Fish, his successor, till 1863, George R. Fiske till 1873, and Ferdinand H. Gifford till his election as president in 1895, when George H. Eddy, Jr., became cashier. The bank was organized as a national institution in 1864. Its first building was erected of brick, on the corner of Main and Bank streets, in 1826. This was burned in the fire of 1843, and soon afterwards rebuilt. The present building was erected in 1892. The bank began the payment of interest on deposits in 1892. Its present directors are Richard B. Borden, Herbert Field, Wendell E. Turner, Ferdinand H. Gifford, Oliver S. Hawes, George H. Eddy, Jr., Leonard N. Slade, Spencer Borden, Jr., and Asa A. Mills.

The Pocasset National Bank was incorporated in Rhode Island in May, 1854, with Moses Baker, Oliver Chace and Joseph Osborn named as incorporators, and began business at the corner of South Main and Rodman streets, removing to the present City Hall Building when the boundary line was changed, in 1862. It became a National bank in 1865, and in 1868 purchased the lot at the southeast corner of Main and Bedford streets, on which, in 1872, it erected a handsome granite building. Oliver Chace, the first president, was succeeded in 1862 by Samuel Hathaway, in 1873 by Weaver Osborn, in 1894 by Joseph Healy, and in 1901 by George W. Slade. William H. Brackett, the first cashier, was followed in 1862 by Edward E. Hathaway, who held office till the bank was merged in the new Massasoit-Pocasset National in 1903.

The Second National Bank was incorporated in 1856 as the Wamsutta Bank, with a capital of $100,000, by S. Angier Chace, Hale Remington and William Mason, 2d. Mr. Chace was elected president and Charles J. Holmes, Jr., cashier. It became the Second National Bank in 1864, and increased its capital to $150,000. Mr. Chace resigned as president in 1878, and was succeeded by Thomas F. Eddy. Leontine Lincoln became president in 1887. Mr. Holmes continued as cashier until the bank was purchased by the Metacomet National and merged in that institution in February, 1903.

The Massasoit Bank was organized June 2, 1846, and began business in December with a capital of $50,000, increased the following March to $100,000, in January, 1854, to $200,-

000, and July 2, 1892, to $300,000. Jason H. Archer was the first president and Leander Borden cashier, with J. H. Archer, Oliver S. Hawes, Azariah Shove, Nathan Durfee, Henry Willard, Iram Smith and Benjamin Wardwell directors. Mr. Archer was succeeded as president in 1852 by Israel Buffinton, in 1864 by Charles P. Stickney, in 1878 by Iram Smith, in 1885 by Bradford D. Davol, and in 1890 by Charles M. Shove. The bank had become a national institution in December, 1864. Its first office was at the corner of North Main and Franklin streets, from which it removed to the northeast corner of Main and Bedford streets in 1876. In 1884 it removed to the northwest corner of Bedford street and Court Square, and in 1889 erected the building now occupied by its successor, the Massasoit-Pocasset National. Leander Borden, the first cashier, was followed in 1881 by Eric W. Borden, who remained in office till he became cashier of the Massasoit-Pocasset, in 1903.

The Massasoit-Pocasset National Bank was organized in July, 1903, by the consolidation of the Massasoit and Pocasset National banks, and the National Union Bank, with a capital of $650,000. Charles M. Shove, who had been president of the Massasoit, and E. W. Borden, cashier, were elected to the same positions in the new institution. Thomas D. Covel, president of the National Union, and Edward E. Hathaway, cashier of the Pocasset, were elected vice-presidents, and John T. Burrell, cashier of the National Union, was made assistant cashier. The present directors are: Charles M. Shove, Edward E. Hathaway, Thomas D. Covel, Edward S. Adams, Edward Barker, N. B. Borden, S. A. Borden, C. D. Burt, J. A. Chadwick, W. B. M. Chace, B. D. Davol, G. S. Davol, B. S. C. Gifford, C. S. Greene, M. T. Hudner, Leontine Lincoln, J. C. Milne, J. E. Osborn, G. W. Slade, R. W. Thurston, M. M. Wordell. The bank occupies the rooms formerly used by the Massasoit National, which have been enlarged and improved to accommodate the increased business.

Troy Co-Operative Bank.—A meeting to organize the first co-operative bank in this city was held in room 5, Troy Building, June 15, 1880, by the subscribers to an agreement to form a corporation to be known as the Troy Co-Operative Savings Fund and Loan Association. Among the subscribers to this agreement were Cyrus C. Rounseville, Spencer Borden, Jerome C. Borden, John M. Young, Albert F. Dow, Nathaniel B. Borden, Walter R. Woodman and 77 others.

A code of by-laws was adopted and the following officers elected: President, Spencer Borden; Vice-President, Albert F. Dow; Secretary, Cyrus C. Rounseville; Treasurer, Henry T. Buffinton. Eleven directors were also elected at this meeting. The first meeting of the directors was held June 18, 1880. Arnold B. Sanford, Jerome C. Borden and Andrew J. Borden were nominated and confirmed as the Security Committee, and John M. Young, Charles B. Cook and Seth H. Wetherbee as the Finance Committee.

The association was now fully organized, and on July 18, 1880, the first public meeting for the transaction of business was held. $325 were received in subscriptions for shares, and the association started upon what has since proved a successful career.

In 1883, by act of the General Court, the name "Building and Loan Association," in Massachusetts, was changed to "Co-Operative Bank," and the Troy Co-Operative Bank is the name familiar to all, although many of the original shareholders still speak of it as the "Troy Loan." The bank has always been popular with the working men and women of the city, for whose benefit it was organized, as its many borrowers and the large demand for its shares attest.

Since its incorporation the bank has had three presidents, three vice-presidents and three secretaries. The presidents have been: Spencer Borden, 1880 to 1883; Andrew J. Borden, 1883 to 1887; Jerome C. Borden, 1887, and continues in office. Vice-presidents: Albert F. Dow, 1880 to 1885; Jerome C. Borden, 1885 to 1887; Cyrus C. Rounseville, 1887, and continues in office. Secretaries: Cyrus C. Rounseville, 1880 to 1887; Charles B. Cook, 1887 to 1891; George H. Eddy, Jr., 1891, and continues in office.

Of the original directors four have remained with the bank and helped to guide its destinies from its organization. They are Jerome C. Borden, the present president; Cyrus C. Rounseville, the present vice-president; John M. Young, the chairman of the present Security Committee, and Albert F. Dow, a member of the present board of directors. The Troy is now one of the largest, as well as one of the strongest of the co-operative banks of the State, its assets amounting to nearly $700,000, and its directors, both present and past, may well take pride in its growth and prosperity, to the accomplishment of which they have given

gratuitously so much of their time and talents. The present officers are: Jerome C. Borden, president; Cyrus C. Rounseville, vice-president; George H. Eddy, Jr., secretary and treasurer. Directors: John M. Young, Thomas D. Covel, James E. O'Connor, James E. McCreery, Albert F. Dow, Walter R. Woodman, James H. French, Leonard N. Slade, Jacob Fash, Samuel S. Read and George Grime; Security Committee, John M. Young, Thomas D. Covel and Jacob Fash; Finance Committee, James E. O'Connor, James H. French and Walter R. Woodman; Auditors, Charles F. Fish, Frank B. Albro and Harry L. French; Attorneys, Swift & Grime.

The Lafayette Co-Operative Bank was organized April 9, 1894, to promote regular and systematic savings by people of small or moderate incomes and to help them if they desired to secure homes of their own. Since the first series of shares was issued, May 2, 1894, $367,339 has been received in monthly deposits, ranging from $1 to $25, of which $244,339 has been withdrawn or returned to the shareholders, leaving a present balance of deposits $123,000. Dividends averaging 5.47 per cent have been credited, amounting to $44,855.46, and 189 real estate loans have been made, aggregating $366,700. The present number of shares in force, covering 23 series, is 2,876. Shares in the first series, matured, that is, reached the value of $200 each May 1, 1906, when $144 represented the monthly payments of $1 each and the balance profits. The first president was Dr. J. B. Chagnon, who served until his removal from the city in 1899, when he was succeeded by Pierre F. Peloquin, the present head of the institution. N. P. Berard has served continuously as vice-president since 1894. John B. Huard has been chairman of the Security Committee since the organization. His present associates are Nathan Miller and Philippe A. Brosseau. Arthur S. Phillips, Esq., has served as attorney, and William F. Winter as secretary-treasurer during the twelve years of the bank's history. Of the original directors, four are still members of the board—John B. Huard, Antoine Giroux, Arthur S. Phillips and Frank H. Borden. The other members of the present board are Theodule Gamache, Reuben C. Small, Jr., Charles E. Peloquin, Homer Barre, Nathan Miller, Arthur B. Brayton, William Marshall, Alfred L. Letourneau, Philippe A. Brosseau and A. S. Furtado. The monthly meetings are held at the rooms of the Metacomet National Bank.

The Fall River Co-Operative Bank, the third of its kind in the city, was organized November 26, 1888, chartered December 1, and began business December 12. It had its origin somewhat from the demand for increased banking facilities by residents in the eastern section of the city. At the time of its organization both a savings bank and a national bank were proposed for Flint Village, but neither seemed altogether feasible. The desire for additional banking facilities, however, was not given up, and a co-operative bank, with its main office in the centre of the city and a branch office at Flint Village for making collections was considered. This met with the favor of a large number of residents of that locality, and they were largely represented in the organization and management of the bank from the beginning. The first officers were as follows: President, John Barlow; Vice-President, Eric W. Borden; Secretary, George O. Lathrop; Treasurer, Rodolphus N. Allen; Directors, Henry W. Davis, George N. Durfee, Frank H. Dwelly, Charles F. Tripp, Reuben Hargraves, Alfred H. Hood, William J. Wiley, Rufus B. Hilliard, John Duff, Henry C. Hampton, Henry Waring, Hugh McGraw, Enoch J. French, Arba N. Lincoln, Roland W. Chivers. The meeting for organization was held in the rooms of the Massasoit National Bank, then at 33 Bedford street, and all subsequent meetings of the corporation have been held in the rooms of that bank, which has also been the depositary of the funds. From the commencement of business it has usually found ready investment for its receipts, and now has assets of over $400,000, with a guarantee fund and surplus of $16,000, and a membership of about 1,000, holding 8,700 shares. In the early years of its history it sought to make collections convenient by branch offices at Flint Village and Somerset, but these were discontinued after a few years. There has been little change in the management. John Barlow served as president until his death, in 1899, when he was succeeded by Eric W. Borden. Lincoln & Hood have been attorneys for the bank since its formation and the treasurer first chosen is still in office. George O. Lathrop, the secretary, resigned in 1906 and was succeeded by Frank Westgate.

The People's Co-Operative Bank was organized February 18, 1882, as the People's Co-operative Saving Fund & Loan Associa-

tion, the title being subsequently changed to the present one to comply with the State law. The following were the original officers: President, Milton Reed; Vice-President, Joseph O. Neill; Secretary, Samuel W. Brown; Treasurer, Frederick O. Dodge; Directors, Robert Howard, Charles E. Mills, Silas B. Hatch, Joseph Clifton, Edward S. Adams, John W. Whitaker, George Hanson, Edward A. Mott, John T. Robertson, Reuben Hargraves, John F. Hamlet, Peter Beeham, A. H. Martine, John H. Estes and Samuel Hyde. Business was begun on March 15 of the same year. The first meetings of the bank were held at the office of Milton Reed, in the Granite Block, and later in the old G. A. R. hall in the Borden Block, No. 1 Bedford street, the office of F. O. Dodge in the Metacomet Bank Building, and the office of Samuel Hadfield, in the Granite Block. The directors finally decided that it was for the best interest of the bank to have an office upon some ground floor, where the business of the depositors could receive attention during the usual banking hours, as it had been the custom for all depositors to pay their dues and interest on the single day of the meeting in each month, and in May, 1895, the bank was moved to its present location, No. 60 Bedford street. There have been only two presidents—Milton Reed and John H. Estes, the latter the present officer of the bank and one of the original directors. Charles E. Mills is the only other original director who is now an officer of the bank. The present officers are: President, John H. Estes; Vice-President, George N. Durfee; Secretary and Treasurer, Charles H. Durfee; Auditors, George P. Brown, John W. Bury and Ralph W. Reynolds; Directors, John H. Estes, Abner P. Davol, Patrick Kieran, Caleb C. Potter, Fenner C. Brownell, James B. Clifton, Manuel P. Camara, Charles E. Mills, J. Edmund Estes, Charles H. Durfee, M. Sweeney, James E. Sullivan, Adelard Renaud, Archibald McDougall and Thomas B. Rounds; Security Committee, John H. Estes, Abner P. Davol, Patrick Kieran, Michael Sweeney and Charles H. Durfee; Finance Committee, J. Edmund Estes, Fenner C. Brownell, Charles E. Mills, C. C. Potter and J. B. Clifton; Attorney, L. E. Wood.

The report of the directors in 1905 showed assets of $292,594.70, with dues capital, $240,049; profits capital, $44,109.94; forfeited shares, $35.86; surplus and reserve fund, $8,399.90.

The number of shareholders on October 31, 1905, was 588. The first intention of the bank is to assist worthy people in building their own homes, and liberal loans are granted to such applicants, but the Investment Committee has always discouraged applications from borrowers on large tenement blocks, and has invested most of funds in property well within the city limits. The institution has been extremely prosperous during the last few years, most of its money having been invested in mortgages covering property in the very best sections. The regular dividends are paid at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

The shares of the bank are issued in May and November of each year, and no one person is allowed to subscribe for more than 25 shares.

CHAPTER XIII

LAW, MEDICINE AND THE PRESS

Early and Present Lawyers and Physicians. The Court House and Hospitals. The Newspapers

The bar of Fall River is unusually strong, better trained for its duties than in many cities, alert, active and generally equipped for any branch of the practice which it may be called on to undertake. The exigencies of life have kept the members down to their profession, and they have clung to their work with remarkable tenacity, seldom branching off to directorships of corporations or the management of trust estates, as in many places. The quick, nervous, plastic nature of the demands upon them has cultivated an unusual readiness, and has developed numerous able trial lawyers. The bar is now represented on the supreme bench by two justices—James M. Morton and Henry K. Braley. Another of its members, James F. Jackson, is chairman of the Board of Railroad Commissioners. L. Elmer Wood is a member of the Bar Examiners. David F. Slade was long a member of the Governor's Council and James M. Swift is District Attorney. It has also furnished seven of the 19 mayors of the city—Josiah C. Blaisdell, Henry K. Braley, Milton Reed, John W. Cummings, James F. Jackson, George Grime and John T. Coughlin, the present head of the municipal government. Fall River has also furnished the clerk of courts for this county for many years in John S. Brayton, Simeon Borden and the latter's son of the same name.

In the period prior to 1877 no sessions of the Superior Court were held here; the city was small, and the membership of the local bar consequently limited, but a number of lawyers of high ability were to be found among the number. One was Eliab Williams, a native of Raynham and a graduate of Brown in the class of 1821. He began practice in Dighton, then removed to Swansea, and in 1833 came to this city to become the partner of Hezekiah Battelle, a connection that continued for 20 years, during which the firm became one of the best known in the county and built up a large practice. Mr. Williams was a man of very striking personality, very deliberate in speech and severe in thought, a follower of exactitude, the enemy of all confusion. He was noted for his skill in the drawing of legal papers, in which he seldom used the printed forms. He followed the old practice of being early and late in his office, and prepared his cases with the utmost thoroughness. He was shy, had a high, squeaky voice and was always exceedingly decorous. He was a fine type of the old-fashioned, Puritan gentleman and was of high character and pure life. He died in 1880, at the age of seventy-seven. His home was on North Main street, in the dwelling now the office of Dr. Hyde. His partner, Mr. Battelle, was also a graduate of Brown, in 1816; had studied law in the office of Hercules Cushman, "the leading attorney of Freetown," and after brief periods of practice there and in Swansea, removed to this city in 1827. Like his colleague, Mr. Williams, he was a learned, painstaking lawyer, with a severe, logical cast of mind, and keen intellect. He was attorney for the Watuppa Reservoir Co., a member of the Legislature and actively interested in the settlement of the boundary dispute. He had a tall, sinewy, erect and impressive figure, was one of the founders of the Unitarian Society and spent the last years of his life in translating the New Testament from the Greek. His death occurred in 1872, at the age of 82, at his home on Purchase street, now the parish house of the Church of the Ascension.

James Ford, likewise a graduate of Brown, was a native of Milton and came here in 1819. He was an excellent lawyer, a member of the Legislature, Board of Aldermen and School Committee, special Police Justice for twenty years, the first treasurer of the

Fall River Savings Bank, editor of the Monitor for a quarter of a century and one of the charter members of Mount Hope Lodge. He was a public-spirited citizen and lived until July 27, 1873.

Judge Louis Lapham, a Rhode Islander with a natural taste for politics, and an ardent Democrat, came here in 1840. His readiness in debate soon brought him into public affairs. He was a Judge of the police court from 1852 to 1873, when it was abolished.

Charles Holmes, father of the late Hon. Charles J. Holmes, and Frederick A. Boomer were other attorneys of prominence in the earlier days here. The latter was a member of the Legislature and for many years served on the School Committee. He was three times City Solicitor, and died in 1871 at the age of fifty years. In more recent years local attorneys of prominence, now deceased, have included John Jason Archer, a son of Dr. Jason H. Archer, a graduate of Brown in 1866 and a special justice of the district court; Josiah C. Blaisdell, mayor in 1858 and 1859 and justice of the Second District Court from its establishment in 1874 until 1893, an energetic, active man, who was prominent here for a generation; and Marcus G. B. Swift, of the firm of Swift & Grime, a good lawyer and citizen, and one of the board of investment of the Citizens' Savings Bank. There were also the late John S. Brayton, formerly clerk of the Superior and Supreme Judicial Courts of Bristol County, better known as a banker, for a time the partner of Justice Morton, and Simeon Borden, long the honored clerk of the Superior and Supreme Courts.

The courts for this county were held in Taunton and New Bedford until 1877, when the Legislature authorized adjournments to this city. The first session was held here June 27, 1877, in a large hall which had been fitted up in the new Borden Block, with Hon. P. Emory Aldrich presiding. Appropriate addresses were made by several members of the bar and a response by the presiding judge.

The erection of the present court house was authorized by the Legislature in 1887. A site on Rock street was purchased, but the opposition was so strong that this was abandoned and the present lot on North Main street secured. This had formerly been a part of the homestead farm of Judge Durfee, a prominent citizen and the entertainer of Lafayette on his visit here, as well as the birthplace of Colonel Joseph Durfee, the builder of the first cotton mill here and the commander of the American forces in the fight with the British here during the Revolution; of Nathan and Thomas Durfee, the first natives of the town to graduate from college, and of Matthew C. Durfee, the cashier of the first bank. It had been, too, the homestead of Micah H. Ruggles and Colonel Richard Borden.

The building was commenced in 1889 and the cornerstone laid on August 8, with appropriate ceremonies. It is of granite, 110 feet in length, 80 feet wide at the ends and 55 in the central part. It contains the court room on the second floor, 48x56, the registry of deeds, law library, apartments for the District Attorney, clerk of courts, etc., and has six cells in the basement.

James Ford, Prelet D. Conant, Hezekiah Battelle, Cyrus Alden and Eliab Williams were trial justices for Fall River, Mass., and Fall River, R. I., respectively, before the establishment of the Police Court in 1852. Louis Lapham was judge of this court from its establishment to its abolishment in 1873, when it was succeeded by the present Second District Court of Bristol, the first presiding Justice of which was Josiah Blaisdell, who held that office from 1874 to 1893, when he was succeeded by John J. McDonough, the present incumbent. Judge McDonough was born in Fall River in 1857, was educated in his father's private school, in the public schools, graduated from Holy Cross College, Worcester, in 1880, from the Boston University School of Law in 1884, and abandoned the practice of the law on his appointment to the bench in 1893. He is a trustee of the public library, as is also Judge Braley, and was a representative to the General Court in 1889 and 1890. Augustus B. Leonard, clerk of the District Court, has finished half a century in that capacity, having succeeded Hon. Joseph E. Dawley in 1856. He is still hale and hearty, closely attentive to duty, and is one of the best known citizens of the city.

The Fall River Bar Association was formed in 1887. James M. Morton was its first president, and John J. McDonough its first secretary. Andrew Jackson Jennings is now its president and Edward A. Thurston is secretary.

The county jail here was built in 1898, under authority of a legislative act of 1897, at a total cost, furnished, of $150,000, from plans prepared by Nathaniel C. Smith, of

New Bedford. The Grinnell farm, on Bay street, was the site selected, purchased for $16,000. Beattie & Cornell were the contractors for the construction. At the time of its erection it was needed, but the subsequent growth of the probation system has so reduced the number of prisoners that it has never been opened. It has 126 cells.

The oldest member of the bar now living is Nicholas Hatheway, Sr., a native of Free town, and a graduate of Brown in 1847. He settled here in 1869, and has been Alderman, member of the Legislature, postmaster and a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. Another of the older men is Benjamin K. Lovatt, a graduate of Bowdoin in the class with Thomas B. Read, a resident of this city for forty years and for many years the senior special Justice of the District Court. A third is Milton Reed, a native of Haverhill, where he was born October 1, 1848, salutatorian of his class at Harvard in 1868, for a time editor of the Evening News, and an attorney since December, 1873. He has been a special justice of the District Court, City Solicitor for seven years, member of the State Senate, Mayor, chairman of the Board of Civil Service Examiners and a Bar Examiner.

The firm of Jennings, Morton & Brayton has had an interesting history. It dates from 1864, when John S. Brayton and James M. Morton formed a partnership as Brayton & Morton. Mr. Brayton retired after a few years, leaving Mr. Morton alone until June, 1876, when Andrew J. Jennings became his partner, under the firm name of Morton & Jennings. Mr. Morton retired in September, 1890, on his appointment to the Supreme Bench, and Mr. Jennings practiced alone for a time. John S. Brayton, Jr., son of the former member of the firm, was admitted and was associated with Mr. Jennings for a year or two as Jennings & Brayton. His retirement again left Mr. Jennings alone. James M. Morton, Jr., son of another former member of the firm, became a partner in 1894, and the firm name was Jennings & Morton until 1902, when Israel Brayton was admitted and the present name of Jennings, Morton & Brayton was taken.

Other prominent law offices here are those of Jackson, Slade & Borden, John W. Cummings, Swift, Grime & Kerns, H. A. Dubuque, John T. Coughlin, Milton and Waldo Reed, Baker & Thurston, Ryan & Nickerson, Lincoln & Hood, James F. Norris, Milton Druce, John Healy, Joseph Menard, David R. Radovsky and David Silverstein.

The senior of the two Fall River members of the Supreme Court is James Madison Morton, who was born September 5, 1837, the son of James M. and Sarah (Tobey) Morton, both natives of East Freetown. He was educated at the Fall River High School, Brown University and the Harvard Law School, and began practice here in the office of Judge Louis Lapham. In 1864 he formed a partnership with Hon. John S. Brayton and continued in practice till his appointment to the Supreme Bench. He was City Solicitor, 1864-67.

Hon. Henry King Braley, also of the Supreme Court, was born in Rochester, Mass., March 17, 1850, the son of Samuel T. and Mary A. Braley. He attended Rochester and Pierce Academies, taught school for several years and studied law with Hon. Hosea Kingman, of Bridgewater, being admitted to the bar in 1873. He began practice in this city in December of that year, first with Nicholas Hatheway, as Hatheway & Braley, and later with M. G. B. Swift, as Braley & Swift. He was City Solictior in 1874, Mayor in 1882 and 1883, and was appointed to the Superior Court in 1891. He was elevated to the Supreme Bench in 1902. He received the honorary degree of A. M. from Dartmouth College the same year.

The physicians of Fall River are energetic, skilful and ambitious, and include surgeons and specialists of marked ability. They are of a wide variety of nationalities and number about 130, six of whom, as appears by the last directory, are women. Nearly all are of the allopathic school. Dr. Jerome Dwelly is easily the dean of the active profession here, with Dr. Seabury W. Bowen probably next in order. Dr. Robert T. Davis, though he began practice a little in advance of Dr. Dwelly, has not practised to any extent since his election to Congress.

The medical profession of to-day has had worthy predecessors. Of these one of the most prominent was Dr. Foster Hooper, born in Walpole, N. H., in 1805. He came here in 1826, and was active in his profession and in public affairs for nearly half a century. He had a large practice and was a skilful practitioner, having confidence in himself and the confidence of his patients as well. He was a ready talker, a good debater and a progressive public man. He was a member of the School Committee, Representative,

Hudner Building

Senator, County Treasurer, member of the Constitutional Convention of 1853, chief engineer of the fire department and, at his death, the collector of internal revenue. His office was on North Main street on a site now occupied by a department store.

Another prominent physician was Dr. Thomas Wilbur, an older man than Dr. Hooper, a native of Hopkinton, R. I., and a member of an old family there. He was for a time principal of the Friends school in Providence, and later practiced in Swansea before removing to Fall River. He, too, had a large practice here, and was a good physician and skilful surgeon. He was a member of the prudential committee of his school district and took a lively interest in whatever pertained to the progress of the town. His office was at the southeast corner of South Main and Borden streets. He was active in the Friends denomination, and his father gave his name to one branch of that society still known as the Wilburites, when a division occurred. He was a brother of Dr. Amos Wilbur, who practiced here for a few years.

Dr. James M. Aldrich, father of Dr. N. B. Aldrich, was also a leading physician here. He was active in temperance and abolitionist movements, long a member of the School Committee, and prominent in the Unitarian Church. He was a natural philanthropist, and was for many years president of the Children's Home. His office was at the corner of North Main and Franklin streets.

Dr. Ebenezer T. Learned, also the father of a practicing physician here, was very popular and had a large practice. He was a kind-hearted, vigorous man and a hard worker. Dr. Jason H. Archer practiced here for many years, was active in public affairs and first president of Massasoit Bank. He removed to his native town of Wrentham in 1852. Dr. Phineas W. Leland practiced here a few years, but was more prominent in public affairs. He was for many years collector of the port, was State Senator, active in educational affairs and in the Athenaeum, and was editor of the Fall River Patriot.

The hospitals are the new and commodious Ste. Anne's, opened this year, of which a notice appears elsewhere; the Union Hospital and the City Hospital, as well as two private hospitals—those of Drs. N. B. Aldrich and Philemon E. Truesdale.

The Union Hospital was chartered October 1, 1900, and was the result of the consolidation of the Fall River and Emergency Hospitals. It is situated on Prospect street, in the old Valentine House, which was formerly the home of the Fall River Hospital, and which, by the building of additions, now has 62 beds. A new building has been decided upon and, it is expected, will soon be begun.

The Fall River hospital, one of the predecessors of the Union, was founded September 17, 1885, by a number of prominent citizens, and incorporated October 10, with John D. Flint, president; Frank S. Stevens, vice-president, and Hugo A. Dubuque, clerk. The Valentine estate was purchased in March, 1887, a woman's board established early the following year, and the first patient received May 9, 1888. Miss A. E. Andrews was the first matron, followed by Misses E. F. Cox and M. M. Brownrigg. The west wing was built in 1891 and a maternity ward added in 1897. A school for nurses was established in connection with the hospital in 1888.

The Emergency, the other institution in the forming of the Union Hospital, was established in December, 1895, in a dwelling opposite the Central Church on Rock street, as an outgrowth of the Home Training School for Nurses, which had been started in 1894, largely through the efforts of Dr. John H. Gifford. It did an excellent work during the five years of its existence, largely in the treatment of "out-patients."

The Fall River Medical Society was formed November 20, 1889, with Dwight E. Cone the first president and A. C. Peckham secretary and treasurer. The early meetings were held at the homes of the members, until 1893, when rooms were secured in the Fall River National Bank Building, from which it removed in 1897 to the A. J. Borden Building.

Evening News Building

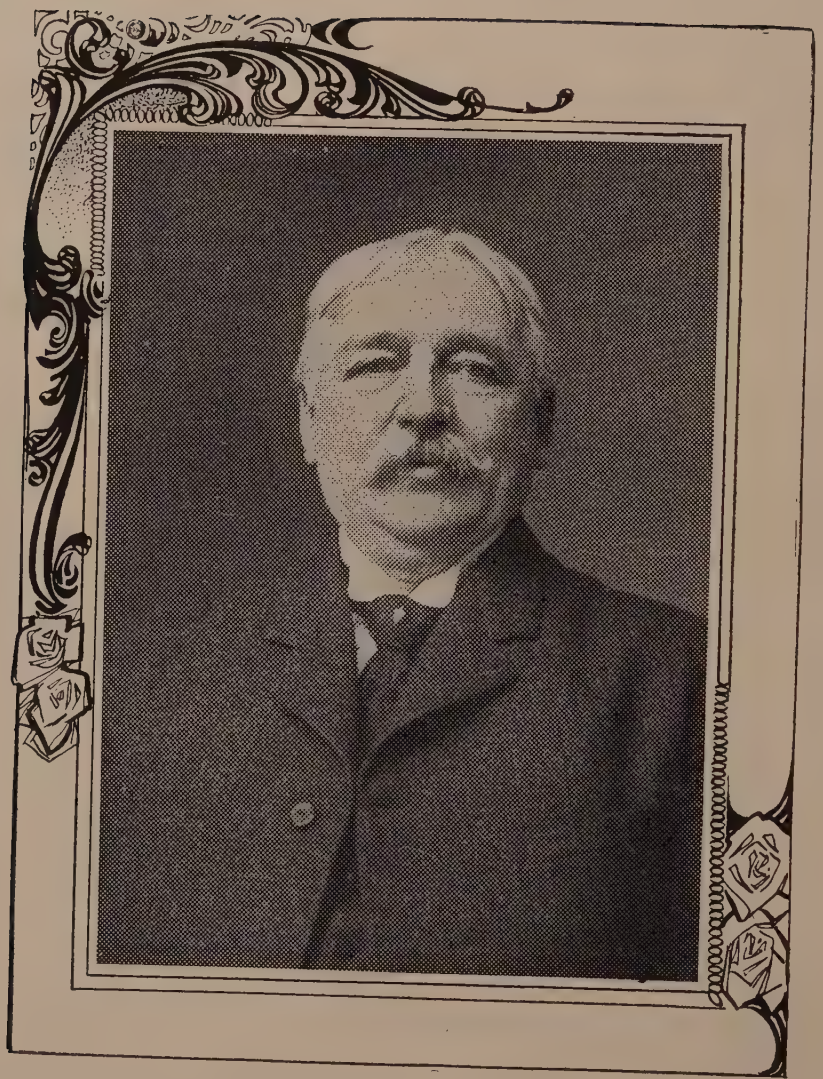
The city has four daily newspapers—the News, Globe, Herald and L'Independant, all evening papers, and all active and progressive, with a large circulation in the city and adjoining towns, exerting a strong influence for the good of the city and its inhabitants. The oldest of these is the News, which was started as a weekly on April 3, 1845, by Thomas Almy and John C. Milne, and began the publication of a daily edition in connection with the weekly in 1859, following the purchase of the Daily Beacon, a newspaper which had been started by Noel A. Tripp as successor to the Evening Star, published by B. W. Pearce, in 1857. The Evening News was the first daily published here to survive, and has been enlarged from time to time to meet a growing business. The News was originally Democratic, but became Republican in 1853, and has since advocated the principles of that party, though criticising without hesitation whenever it believed the party leaders were wrong. It took a strong stand for freedom-during the anti-slavery agitation and for the Union during the Civil War, and has always worked for the right as it saw it in all moral questions of the day. It has steadily advocated the temperance cause and has always refused to accept advertising offered by the liquor interests, though at a considerable pecuniary loss. Its office was first at 5 Bedford street, and subsequently at the northeast corner of Main and Market streets, from which it removed to the News Building, on Pleasant street, in the early seventies. John C. Milne, one of the founders of the paper, is still a member of the firm and still active in the editorial work, and his son, Joseph D. Milne, is managing editor. Thomas Almy, Mr. Milne's first partner, died in May, 1882. Franklin L. Almy, the business manager, has been connected with the paper since its establishment, and has been a member of the firm since 1864. Mr. Frank S. Almy, son of Mr. Almy, has charge of the advertising and circulation departments. The present firm name, Almy & Milne, has been unchanged since 1845, except for the period between the admission of Franklin L. and the death of Thomas Almy, when it was Almy, Milne & Co.

The Fall River Daily Globe was started in 1885 as a Democratic paper and has since remained a strong advocate of the principles of that party. It is owned by the Fall River Daily Globe Publishing Co., which now has a capital of $80,000, with Michael Sweeney president, Quinlan Leary treasurer, and Michael Sweeney, Quinlan Leary, Robert O'Hearn, Thomas Ludden, William A. Leary, Dr. John W. Coughlin and C. S. Greene directors. It was published in Court Square until April, 1906, when it removed to a handsome new five-story building which it had erected for its use on North Main street. The first editor was Allen P. Kelly, and the first business manager, David F. Lingane. Mr. Kelly was succeeded by Mr. Lingane, and Charles R. Cummings became business manager. Mr. Lingane was editor for several years, and was succeeded in 1889 by George H. Brennan, who was followed by William F. Kennedy, the present managing editor, in 1891. Business managers since Mr. Cummings have been George R. H. Buffinton, W. H. Hanscom, C. F. Kelly and James F. Driscoll, the present manager, who has contributed largely in building up the business of this popular newspaper.

The Border City Herald Publishing Company was organized in 1872. Up to that time there had been no newspaper published in this city devoted to Democratic principles. Foremost in the movement to establish such a paper was the late Judge Louis Lapham. Associated with him were Nicholas T. Geagan, Southard H. Miller, Jeremiah R. Leary, John Southworth, John Campbell and other Democrats, who organized a stock company with a capital of $6,000, and began the publication of the Border City Herald, an evening paper, of which the early announcement said: "In politics, while not neutral, the Herald will be thoroughly independent, and contain very full accounts of local affairs. It is devoted to the manufacturing and other business interests of Fall River, and seeks, in a firm, honorable way, to foster all enterprises which promise to add to the prosperity of the citizens."

Quarters were secured in the Nichols Building, on Pocasset street, near the site of the annex to the Boys' Club. Louis Lapham was the first editor, and Walter Scott manager. Mr. Scott later became editor and served for several years. Other editors of the paper while it was an exponent of Democratic principles have been William Hovey, Frederick R. Burton, William B. Wright, Joseph E. Chamberlain, Ernest King, George Salisbury and Michael Reagan.

During their service the office was moved to Court Square, and at the close of 1889 the paper took possession of the building now owned and occupied by it at 231 to 233 Pocasset street.



William F. Kennedy, Editor of the Fall River Daily Globe

In 1876 the name of the corporation was changed to the Fall River Daily Herald Publishing Company. About the year 1888 the control of the paper passed into the hands of a syndicate, of which Dr. John W. Coughlin was the leader. Nicholas T. Geagan had been treasurer and manager, and he was succeded by James E. O'Connor. Associated with them were John Cuttle, John Stanton, Michael Mooney, James Lawlor, Dr. J. B. Chagnon and James H. Hoar.

In 1893 the control of the paper passed into the hands of men who changed its policy to independent Republican. The president of the new corporation was John D. Munroe, and the treasurer and manager was George R. H. Buffinton. Thatcher T. Thurston was editor. The Herald continues as an independent Republican newspaper, the officers of which are as follows: President, James Marshall; treasurer and manager, John D. Munroe; directors, James Marshall, John D. Munroe, J. Thayer Lincoln, Edward B. Jennings and Willliam B. Edgar. The editor is Clarence E. Bury.

"L'Independant" is an eight-page daily sheet published in the French language. It was founded on the 27th day of March, 1885, as a weekly newspaper, by A. Houde & Co. In 1889 it was purchased by O. Thibault, and four years later, October 13, 1893, it began its daily edition with Remi Tremblay, now of Ottawa (Ontario) as editor in chief. Its present editor in chief, who has been acting in that capacity for nearly twelve years, i. e., since September 6th, 1894, is G. de Tonnancour. Among its contributors are men of international fame, such as Louis Herbette, State Councillor of France; Louis Frechette, poet laureate of Canada; Benjamin Sulte, the noted Canadian historian, and Leon Gerin, of Ottawa, Canada, a prominent writer on social questions.

This newspaper is, and has been for the last four years, the property of "L'Independant" Publishing Company, of which O. Thibault is the treasurer and manager. It is a fearless Republican organ, whose influence, politically and educationally, is widely felt among the people of French extraction in Massachusetts and the surrounding States. "L'Independant" stands for all that is good, pure and sound in our institutions, and its Americanism has never been questioned.

The Fall River Monitor.*—The country had reached its semi-centennial before any newspaper was published here, and not until 23 years after the settlement of the town did any one have the courage to venture out upon the sea of journalism. The first number of the Monitor was issued January 6, 1826, by Nathan Hall. The town was then under the corporate name of Troy, although the name of Fall River, by which it was first called and to which it was changed back in 1834, still existed as the name of the village, the place of publication of the paper, which was on Bedford street, near Main. The size of the paper was 19x 24 inches, four pages and four columns to a page. The population of the town was then 3,000.

July 1, 1829, Benjamin Earl, who had previously served an apprenticeship on the, paper, bought out the establishment and assumed publication of the Monitor July 1, 1829. Subsequently J. S. Hammond became associated with Mr. Earl in its publication. March, 1838, Earl & Hammond sold out their interest in the paper to N. A. Tripp and Alfred Pearce. This partnership continued but three months, when Henry Pratt assumed the obligations which Mr. Pearce had thrown off, and for many years the publishers were Messrs. Tripp & Pratt. In 1850 Mr. Tripp ceased to be a member of the firm, and Mr. Pratt continued the publication of the paper. In December, 1868, Mr. William S. Robertson assumed the publication of the Monitor, on the retirement of Mr. Pratt, and continued its publication until January 25, 1897, when the paper was suspended, but the office continued for job printing. The Monitor was always published weekly, but also issued a daily edition for about two years while under Mr. Robertson's management. In its earlier days the Monitor was the political organ of the Whigs, but after the formation of the Republican party, in 1854, it ever espoused their principles.

Among those who at various times were editorially connected with the Monitor were Joseph Hathaway, Esq., Charles F. Townsend, Matthew C. Durfee, James Ford, Esq., Hon. William P. Sheffield, Hon. Joseph E. Dawley and William S. Robertson.

Publications here which have lived but a brief period are numerous. The Moral Envoy was a weekly, an anti-Masonic organ, published about a year, in 1830, by George W. Allen. Noel A. Tripp started the Village Recorder, first a fortnightly and then a weekly, in 1831, but it had only a short

*Contributed by William S. Robertson.

existence, and was merged in the Monitor. The Patriot, a Democratic weekly, was started by William Canfield in 1836, and lived about four years. In 1841 it was succeeded by the Archetype, published by Thomas Almy and Louis Lapham for one year. Then came the Gazette, owned by Abraham Bowen and Stephen Hart, also short-lived; the Argus, published by Thomas Almy and Jonathan Slade, till 1843; the Flint and Steel, edited by Dr. P. W. Leland; the Mechanic, started by Thomas Almy in 1844 and discontinued a year later; the Wampanoag, a semi-monthly, started in 1842 and abandoned in a year; the All Sorts, published "semi-occasionally" by Abraham Bowen from 1841 to 1860; the Daily Evening Star, started by B. W. Pearce in 1857, changed soon after to the Daily Beacon, and merged in the Evening News in 1859; the People's Press, started by Noel Tripp and B. W. Pearce in 1857 and merged in the Monitor in 1864.

In later years there have been the Record, started in 1878 by W. O. Milne & Co.; the Sun, in 1880, by a stock company, with Ernest King, editor; the Tribune, a Republican morning paper, and the Journal and Democrat, published by Henry Seavey. None lived through its second year. A similar fate attended the Massachusetts Musical Journal, the Key Note, the Advance, the Labor Journal and the Saturday Morning Bulletin. L'Echo du Canada, the first paper published here in French, lived about two years from its founding in 1873.

Samuel E. Fiske began in 1885 and only recently discontinued the publication of ten newspapers with essentially the same news, known as the Fall River Advertiser, the Somerset Times, the Swansea Record, the Freetown Journal, the Westport News, the Dighton Rock, the Rehoboth Sentinel, the Berkley Gleaner, the Norton Bulletin and the Raynham Enterprise.

In 1888 Franklin B. Christmas and James F. Dillon began the publication of the Catholic Advocate, a weekly, which was by them sold in 1890 to an association which continued its publication under the editorship of John J. McDonough until 1893, when it passed into the hands of James F. Lawler, who still prints it.

The Weekly Journal was published for a while in 1890 by Charles J. Leary, but it is now out of existence.

Boys' Club House, Presented to the Boys of Fall Rvier by M. C. D. Borden, Esq.

CHAPTER XIV

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

Wide Variety of Denominations. Long Pastorates and Strong Preachers. Sketch of each Church

Though it cannot be said of Fall River that every creed finds a home here, there is nevertheless a wide variety of denominations among the Protestants. The Congregationalists, Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians and Primitive Methodists are all strong here. The Christian denomination has three churches, the Presbyterian two and the Church of the New Jerusalem, the Unitarian, the Advent Christian, the Reorganized church, the Friends, the Christian Scientists and possibly other denominations one or more churches each. A Universalist Church existed for a time a half century ago, and attempts have since been made to revive it, but without success.

In the Colonial days the residents of what is now Fall River were chiefly Quakers, with a few Congregationalists, but they attended services held outside the present city limits, the Friends across the river and the Congregationalists in what is now Freetown. The first church to be formed here was the First Baptist, in 1781, and this was the only one till the First Congregational was organized, in 1816, closely followed by the Friends' Society two years later. The Methodist Church dates from 1827, the Unitarian from 1832 and the Episcopalian from 1836. With the growth of population new churches of these and other denominations have been formed and have prospered, though in nearly every case the early years have been periods of struggle against debt, and of self-denial for the faith.

The clergy of the city have included men whose fame has spread beyond their own denomination, notably Rev. E. T. Taylor, afterwards widely known for his work among the sailors; Samuel Longfellow, a brother of the poet, and J. Lewis Diman, later a professor at Brown University. Others no longer with us, who had a strong influence in the community during their residence here, include Eli Thurston, for 20 years pastor of the Central Church, and Michael Burnham, who occupied the same pulpit for 12 years; the Reverend E. A. Buck, widely esteemed for his long service in the missionary field here; John Westall, of the New Church; Asa Bronson, for 19 years pastor of local Baptist churches, and P. B. Haughwout, for 15; Orin Fowler, preacher, historian and member of Congress, and George M. Randall, afterward Bishop of Colorado.

Old Episcopal Church which stood on South Main Street, on present site of McWhirr's Dry Goods Store

In point of length of service Dr. W. W. Adams, of the First Congregational Church, now completing his forty-third year as pastor, is easily the first. Others still pastors here after considerable terms include H. C. Aydellott, who has been minister of the Friends' Society since 1877; Emelius W. Smith, rector of the Church of the Ascension since 1884; Payson W. Lyman, pastor of the Fowler Church since 1888, and David B. Jutten, of the Second Baptist since 1893. These and their co-workers, who have since entered the local field, constitute a corps of

high standing and of strong influence for righteousness in the community.

The First Congregational Church was organized January 9, 1816, by Joseph, Elizabeth, Richard and Wealthy Durfee and Benjamin Brayton, at the home of Richard Durfee. For the first seven years it had no regular place of worship or settled minister, but meetings were held each Sabbath at the homes, the schoolhouse, the Line meeting house or a storehouse. The first church edifice, 45x36, with a vestry, was erected in 1821-22 on Anawan street, near South Main, and enlarged in 1827. It was later sold to the Unitarian Society, then to the town of Fall River and altered into a schoolhouse. It was burned in the fire of 1843. The present church was erected in 1832 and dedicated November 21 of that year. The first pastor was Rev. Augustus B. Reed, 1823-1825. Subsequent pastors have been: Thos. M. Smith, 1826-31; Orin Fowler, historian, State Senator and member of Congress, 1831-1850; Benjamin J. Relyea, 1850-56; J. Lewis Diman, afterward professor at Brown University, 1856-1864; Solomon P. Fay, 1865-68; William W. Adams, D. D., the present pastor since 1868. Dr. Adams, who became acting pastor October 1, 1868, and was settled over the church September 16 the following year, has the distinction of having been minister of the church for a longer period than any other Protestant clergyman in the history of the city. The First Congregational has always been the church home of prominent men and women, and is the mother of the Central Church.

Central Congregational Church

The Central Congregational Church was formed November 16, 1842, by seventy members of the First Congregational Church who withdrew following a business disagreement between two prominent members, which occasioned widespread disaffection. Only one of the charter members is now living, Mrs. William Carr. The first meetings were held at the dwelling houses of the members, and in December a hall in the Pocasset Building, a brick structure at the cor-

ner of South Main and Pleasant streets, was secured for a place of worship. The building was burned in the fire of 1843, and the church held services in the Baptist Temple until December of that year, when it was able to occupy the vestry of a new wooden edifice it had erected on the northwest corner of Bedford and Rock streets, on land donated for the purpose by the Durfee family. The new building was dedicated April 24, 1844, and in the evening Rev. Samuel Washburn was installed as first pastor of the church, which then had 106 members. The present beautiful church at the corner of Rock and Franklin streets was begun in May, 1874, and dedicated December 13, 1875. It is of brick, with Nova Scotia freestone trimmings, and is in the Victoria Early English Gothic style. It has a regular seating capacity of 1,200, which may be increased when necessary to 1,800. Over $125,000 had been subscribed for the building fund, including two gifts of $40,000 each from Dr. Nathan Durfee and Colonel Richard Borden, but the completion of the structure left the church with the old property on its hands and a debt of $100,000. This was a heavy burden, but was carried until Sunday, February 1, 1880, when $76,000 was raised in a single day. The original church property was sold in 1886, together with other land, and the church became and has since remained free from debt. The chapel was erected in 1891, at a cost of about $18,000. The pastors have been: Rev. Samuel Washburn, 1844-49; Rev. Eli Thurston, D. D., 1849-69; Rev. Michael Burnham, D. D., 1870-82; Rev. Eldridge Mix, D. D., 1882-90; Rev. William Walker Jubb, 1891-96; Rev. William Allen Knight, 1897-1902, and Rev. Clarence F. Swift, D. D., since 1902. Rev. Edwin A. Buck was city missionary from 1867 till his death in 1903, though relieved from active duty in 1899, and both at home and abroad the church has done much in missionary service. Its present membership is about 600. An excellent history of the church was published in 1905, under the editorship of Henry H. Earl.

The Fowler Congregational Church was organized in 1874, with Rev. Leander S. Coan its first pastor, and erected its meeting house, a frame building on the corner of Maple and Hanover streets, the same year. Mr. Coan was succeeded in 1875 by Calvin Keyser. Sumner G. Wood was the next pastor, 1883-88, and was followed by Payson W. Lyman, the present incumbent. The present name of the church was assumed in 1890, in honor of Rev. Orin Fowler.

The Broadway Congregational Church, the outgrowth of a mission established by the Central Church in 1892, was organized March 13, 1894, and on the same day Donald Browne was installed the first pastor. He resigned October 31, and was succeeded June 26, 1895, by William Todd, who resigned July 5, 1896. James G. Megathlin was installed December 18, 1896, and resigned July 6, 1899. Rev. James E. Enman became pastor September 1, 1899, was installed October 10, and still continues in service.

The French Congregational, the only French Protestant church in the city, grew from a mission begun by the First Church in 1884. The church was organized in 1886 and dedicated its edifice on Harrison street in September, 1888. Rev. Xavier Smith, who began the work, has been succeeded by T. J. Cote, G. C. Mousseau, G. Allard and S. P. Rondeau.

The First Baptist Church was organized at the home of Jonathan Brownell, on North Main street, in 1781, with 30 members, and ordained its first pastor, Elder Amos Burrows, two years later. He remained but one year. In 1795 two young men, James Boomer and Job Borden, were ordained and served jointly till 1804, when Mr. Boomer left. About 1800 a meeting house was built near the Narrows, and the name of the church changed from "The Church in Freetown, Dartmouth and Westport" to "The Second Baptist Church in Tiverton." The name was twice again changed to conform with changes in the name of the town. A new meeting house on South Main street, completed in 1828 and afterwards sold to the Episcopal Church, was followed by the present Baptist Temple, dedicated September 16, 1840. Rev. Asa Bronson was pastor from 1833 for eleven years, during which 709 members joined the church, and a strong stand was taken against slavery. The meeting house was sold to the present Second Baptist Church in 1847, and the members of the First Church worshipped in a hall until they were able to occupy the vestry of their present edifice at the corner of North Main and Pine streets, in 1850. The pastors since this time have been A. P. Mason, Jacob R. Scott, 1853; P. B. Haughwout, 1855-70; Daniel C. Eddy, 1871-73; Albion K. P. Small, 1874-83; Thomas S. Barbour, 1883-96; F. H. Rowley, 1897-1900; A. G. Upham, since 1902.

For many years this church has been active in the local mission field, and now has three prosperous chapels under its guidance, the Broadway, the Brownell street and the Harrison street. The first was begun as a Sunday school, as were the others, in 1857, and had various meeting places till its present home was selected. W. P. Osgood was the first clergyman in charge, serving until 1901. He was succeeded by George R. Atha, and in 1904 by B. G. Ewald. The Brownell Street Chapel had its inception in June 18, 1846, by 149 members of the First Church and several others, and held services in the town hall and the Unitarian vestry until October, 1847, when it occupied the Baptist Temple, which it had purchased from the mother society. Rev. Asa Bronson, who a few years before had been pastor of the First Church, was called, and served till 1857. His successors have been Charles A. Snow, 1858-64; John Duncan, 1865-70; Frank R. Morse, 1871-73; Henry C. Graves, 1874-1880; E. W. Hunt, 1880-82; George W.

The Church of the Ascension, Rock Street

a Spring street Sabbath school 37 years ago, and after six years went to its present home. It was organized in 1871 as the Mechanicsville Baptist Church, a name changed in 1874 to the Third Baptist and later to its present title. Rev. Messrs. W. M. Lyles, George L. Mason, Edson, Lockwood, Eaton, Snow and Gould have been in charge at various periods. Charles E. Lewis, who had been pastor for some years, resigned early in 1906. The Harrison Street Chapel dates from 1885. Rev. Joseph Butterworth has been in charge for more than ten years.

The Second Baptist Church was formed Gile, 1884-93; David B. Jutten, 1893 to the present time.

The Third Baptist Church is the outgrowth of a Sunday school organized by Deacon and Mrs. A. O. Cook and other members of the Second Baptist Church in May, 1861. The first meetings were held in a schoolhouse which stood where Tucker street now enters Stafford road. The attendance increased, and in 1873 the present church edifice was erected by the school and its friends. It was then known as Franklin Hall, and was held by the Franklin Hall Corporation, which is still in existence. The

Sunday school was continued under Deacon Cook as superintendent. In 1889 H. W. Watjen, a student at Brown, was employed to preach Sunday evenings, followed by Charles V. French in 1890 and W. F. Wilson in 1891, who remained till 1898. The church was formed under his leadership December 4, 1896, and recognized December 29. Rev. George R. Atha was the first pastor, called in June, 1898, and remained till July 1, 1902. He was succeeded by Rev. Joseph McKean, the present pastor, October 1, 1902. The church has ninety members and the Sunday school 250. Deacon Cook retired as superintendent in 1902 and was succeeded by Joseph McCreery, Jr., and in December, 1904, by Everett B. Durfee. Extensive changes were made in the church structure in 1905.

The Trinity Baptist Church is the outgrowth of a mission started about 1868 in a small store on Fifth street, near Branch, by Deacon Charles Coburn, Alexander O. Cook, Spaulding Southworth and others. The Fifth Street Mission was formed and the present building erected, with the assistance of the mills in the neighborhood, three of which gave $100 each, and one allowed the use of the land. In 1888 the Second Baptist Society absorbed the mission and moved the building to Foster street. The building was enlarged from time to time and in 1905 the Trinity Church was formed, with sixty constituent members. The mission was in charge of various students, Mr. McLean, J. F. Watts, James Lawson, Irving J. Enslin and Rolla E. Hunt. They were succeeded by W. H. Nobbs, who became the first pastor on the organization of the church. He resigned during the first year and was succeeded by Rev. Frank W. Wheeler, the present pastor.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church was not formed until about 1827, though meetings had been held occasionally for some time before that. In 1827 the first regular preacher was sent here, Rev. E. T. Taylor, widely known as "Father" Taylor for his work in behalf of the seamen. A small church building was erected in that year near Central street. A new edifice, erected on the site of the present church in 1840, was burned in the fire of 1843, but at once rebuilt and dedicated in 1844. By 1851 the membership had become so large that a second church, St. Paul's, was formed. The church edifice was raised and stores built in front about 1870. Rev. E. Blake succeeded Mr. Taylor in 1829. Subsequent pastors were Daniel Webb, Ira M. Bidwell, Squire B. Haskell, Mark Staples, Hector Bronson, Phineas Crandall, Orange Scott, Isaac Bonney, Thomas Ely, Charles K. True, George F. Poole, James D. Butler, David Patten, Daniel Wise, Frederick Upham, Elisha B. Bradford, John Howson, Thomas Ely, Andrew McKeown, Charles H. Payne, Henry Baylies, J. D. King, in the order named. A. A. Wright became pastor in 1870 and was followed by S. L. Gracey, 1873; Ensign McChesney, 1874; Watson L. Phillips, 1877; William T. North, 1879; Warren A. Luce, 1882; Dwight A. Jordan, 1883; Alfred E. Drew, 1886; Archibald McCord, 1887; Walter J. Yates, 1889; Warren A. Luce, 1892; Stephen O. Benton, 1896; William I. Ward, 1901; Thomas Tyrie, 1903; John E. Blake, 1905.

The Brayton M. E. Church had its nucleus as a Sunday school of the First church, started in 1843. It took its place as a church in 1854 as the Globe Street M. E. Church and purchased the home of the disbanded Christ Church on Globe street. The present name was assumed about 1870, in recognition of generous gifts from the Brayton family, whose ancestor, John Brayton, founded the South Somerset Church. The present edifice was erected about ten years ago. Early pastors were A. H. Worthin, Elihu Grant, Charles A. Merrill, A. U. Swinerton, Edward Hatfield, W. P. Hyde, George H. Lamson and Charles S. Morse. Edward A. Lyon took charge in 1875 and has been succeeded as follows: Samuel Keown, 1877; Elihu Grant, 1879; William B. Heath, 1881; B. F. Simon, 1884; Robert Clark, 1886; John G. Gammons, 1889; R. M. Wilkins, 1894; Edwin E. Phillips, 1899; E. J. Ayres, 1901; William E. Kugler, 1902; H. H. Critchlow, 1903; E. W. Goodier, 1906.

The Quarry Street M. E. Church was organized in 1870 and erected its church edifice the same year. William Livesey, C. W. Warren, S. M. Beal, Richard Povey, E. D. Hall, Henry H. Martin and James H. Nutting were early pastors. Their successors were John C. McGowan, 1883; John D. King, 1884; George M. Hamblen, 1887; B. K. Bosworth, 1889; F. L. Brooks, 1892; H. A. Ridgway, 1895; Elliott F. Studley, 1900; E. J. Ayres, 1902; John Pearce, 1905; John Oldham, 1906.

St. Paul's M. E. Church was organized in 1851 by 123 members of the First Church, who had withdrawn to form a new society, following special services in the old church

that added so many that it was unable to accommodate all who desired pews. The church edifice on Bank street was erected in 1852 and enlarged to its present seating capacity in 1864. St. Paul's has aided greatly in the establishment of new churches and given freely to missions and other benevolences. Ralph W. Allen, the first pastor, was followed by John Hobart, 1853-54; M. J. Talbot, 1855-56; Samuel C. Brown, 1857-58; John B. Gould, 1859-60; J. A. M. Chapman, 1861-62; Samuel C. Brown, 1863-64; Alfred A. Wright, 1865; George A. Bowler, 1866-67; Francis J. Wagner, 1868-69; Emory J. Haynes, 1870-71; George E. Reed, 1872-74; George W. Woodruff, 1875-76; R. H. Rust, 1877-79; C. W. Gallagher, 1880-81; E. M. Taylor, 1882-84; H. D. Kimball, 1885-86; J. C. Hull, 1887-88; J. M. Williams, 1889-91; A. J. Coultas, 1892-96; J. H. MacDonald, 1897-1900; Matthias S. Kauffman, 1901-1904; F. W. Coleman, 1905.

The North M. E. Church at Steep Brook was organized in 1859. Its early pastors included A. G. Gurner, G. H. Winchester, B. Ashley, J. Gifford, J. Q. Adams, J. G. Gammons, Philip Crandon, R. W. C. Farnworth, E. G. Babcock, G. H. Lamson, A. J. Coultas (1880-81), A. J. Church, J. A. Rood and O. E. Johnson. Recent clergymen have been: J. Livesey, 1892; S. T. Patterson, 1893; W. Ridington, 1894; A. Anderson, 1895-98; Henry W. Brown, 1899-1900; Will F. Geisler, 1901-1902; Charles A. Purdy, 1903-05; Jacob Betts, 1905.

The Summerfield M. E. Church, the youngest of the churches of the denomination in the city, dates from May 9, 1875. In that year it erected a building on Terry street and took the name of the Terry Street M. E. Church. In 1878 the edifice was removed to its present location at the corner of North Main and Hood streets, and the name of North Main Street M. E. Church was assumed. In 1883, when the church building was raised, the name was changed to Park M. E. Church, and in 1890 to the present title, in honor of Rev. John Summerfield, a famous Methodist divine. The parsonage was erected in 1891. The pastors have been: William B. Heath, 1875-78; J. F. Sheffield, 1878-79; Eben Tirrell, Jr., 1879-82; E. F. Smith, 1882-83; George E. Fuller, 1883-85; M. S. Kaufman, 1885-88; James Tregaskis, 1888-90; Robert D. Dyson, 1890-94; Edwin F. Jones, 1894-96; Louis F. Flocken, 1896-98; Oscar F. Johnson, 1899-1904; Rennetts C. Miller, 1904.

First Primitive Methodist Church.—The first meeting of the Primitive Methodists in this city was held December 20, 1871, in the Flint Block, on Pleasant street. October 12, 1874, the articles of incorporation were signed and the mission became a permanent institution. The foundation for the present building on Plymouth avenue and Dover street was laid in November, 1873. The church was erected during the following year and was dedicated January, 1875. The land was donated by the Richard Borden Mfg. Company. The school room on Dover street was dedicated September 22, 1888. The following ministers have served the church: Rev. Charles Miles, 1874 to 1877; Rev. John Finch, 1877 to 1880; Rev. Ralph Fothergill, 1880 to 1883, and died during the third year of his pastorate; Rev. J. Stewart, 1883 to 1887; Rev. S. Knowles, 1887 to 1892; Rev. J. T. Barlow, 1892 to 1897; Rev. W. B. Taylor, 1897 to 1899; Rev. A. Humphries, Ph. D., the present incumbent, began his pastorate May, 1899. From this mother church sprang the North Tiverton, Dwelly Street and Haffard Street Primitive Methodist churches.

The Sykes Primitive Methodist Church, on County street, is named for a member of the denomination who contributed the site of the edifice. It was founded by the Rev. Thomas Wilson, who, after a number of years' absence, is now the pastor.

The Second Primitive Methodist Church.—In 1890 about twenty persons, members of North Tiverton and Plymouth Avenue (Fall River) churches, had located in Globe village with their families, and as the distance was too great for them to attend regularly their home churches, and there was seating capacity in Protestant churches in the village for only 400 persons out of a Protestant population of about 3,500, it was decided to form a new society.

Meetings were held in a store on the corner of South Main and Dwelly streets, and the Rev. John Mason, then pastor of North Tiverton Church, supplied the new society with preaching and pastoral oversight. The following year Rev. W. H. Childs took the place of Rev. J. Mason as pastor of the two societies, and preparations were made for the erection of a church in Globe village. A site was secured on Dwelly street, west of South Main street, and the corner stone was laid December 17, 1892, under the pastorate of Rev. T. G. Spencer, who had been appointed to the charge by the conference held

in May of that year. The church was dedicated April 16, 1893. It is a commodious structure. The audience room, neat and attractive, seats about 450, the vestry, or school room, is well arranged with class rooms, with folding partitions; the basement is fitted for gymnasium, tea parties, etc., the whole steam heated. The Rev. N. W. Matthews, Ph. D., succeeded Mr. Spencer in 1894, and served three years. Rev. J. T. Barlow served from 1897 to 1901, during whose pastorate the parsonage was purchased, though in an incomplete stage. Rev. F. M. Bateman, D. D., was appointed in May, 1901, and during his ministry the parsonage was completed. The present pastor, Rev. Dr. Elijah Humphries, accepted the call in May, 1904, and is therefore in his second year.

The church suffered the loss of one-third of its membership by removals from the village on account of the long strike in the cotton mills, but these losses have been fully made good and a fair increase in membership secured. The changing character of the population—the English mill workers leaving the community and other nationalities taking their places—presents a serious problem in common with the other Protestant churches of the south end. Apart from this the church is in a flourishing condition, and the prospects for the future cheering.

The Church of the Ascension, the parent of all the Protestant Episcopal Churches in the city, was formed July 15, 1836, in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Services were held in the Pocasset house till 1837, when the parish moved to the town hall, on Central street, where it met till 1840, when it occupied the former building of the First Baptist Church on South Main street. This was burned in 1850, and at once replaced by a new edifice. In 1875 the parish removed to its present stone church on Rock street. The early services were in charge of a missionary, George M. Randall, afterward Bishop of Colorado, became the first rector in August, 1840, resigning in 1844. Subsequent rectors have been: A. D. McCoy, 1845-47; E. M. Porter, 1849-63; A. M. Wylie, 1863-68; John Hewitt, 1870-71; Henry E. Hovey, 1871-72; William McGlathery, 1873-75; William T. Fitch, 1876-81; A. St. John Chambre, 1881-84; Emelius W. Smith since 1884. It supports St. Matthew's mission on Pine street.

St. John's Church began as a mission branch of the Church of the Ascension. Its originators were Nathaniel Lewis, Nathan Crabtree, George Watters, Richard Fleet, George Hanson, William Wilde, William Bottomly and John Taylor. To these were soon added George Porteous and others, who took an active part in building up the mission. The first service was held in Connell's Hall Sunday, October 6, 1878. For nearly three years the Rev. Arthur H. Barrington was minister in charge. In 1881 the mission became independent and erected a wooden building on South Main street. The Rev. Samuel S. Spear became rector in June of that year and continued so for twelve years. As a result of his leadership the parish bought land, built a parish house, and on Easter Day, 1890, the first service for public worship was held in the present stone building on Middle street. The Rev. Herman Page became rector in July, 1893, and was in charge for seven years. During this time the parish continued to increase in numerical and financial strength, a branch Sunday school, which has since become St. Stephen's parish, was started, and a three-story addition to the parish house built. Mr. Page left in October, 1900, and the present rector, Rev. Chauncey H. Blodgett, took charge April 21, 1901.

St. Mark's Church began its life as a Sunday school, meeting in private houses among the English church people in the Flint. Later on the members met in the office of the Wampanoag mill. It became organized as a mission of the Ascension Church February 23, 1886, and held its services, in the little hall on Cash street, near Pleasant street—a building demolished in 1904. The Rev. Percy S. Grant was elected minister of the mission, and his right hand helpers were Joseph Shaw, for many years the treasurer of the church, and a most faithful and efficient leader; and Richard F. Smith, warden of the church until his death in the winter of 1905, and, like Mr. Shaw, a most loyal and devoted friend and servant of the parish. In 1888 the edifice on Mason street was erected, Mr. Grant continuing his work until the summer of 1893. The Rev. John Franklin Carter was the second minister of the mission, coming to Fall River in the winter of 1893, and when, in 1894, the mission became an independent parish, Mr. Carter continued as its rector until the summer of 1900, having organized the Young Men's Club, which bears his name. The Rev. A. A. V. Binnington was rector from the fall of 1900 to the summer of 1903.

The Rev. Edward S. Thomas, the present rector, commenced his ministry in the fall of 1903. The officers of the parish to-day are as follows: Rector, the Rev. Edward Seymour Thomas; Wardens, John R. Leeming and Harold Crook; Treasurer, Henry Lord; Clerk, William Burton; Vestrymen, John Blakely, John Buckley, Joseph Cheetham, Ernest Dowty (Financial Secretary), James J. Sampson, John Taylor and Thomas Wolstenholme.

Rev. J. E. Johnson, 1894-95. Under these men it had grown into a promising church, and in 1897 it became independent. Rev. F. B. White became rector in that year, and under his guidance the present stone edifice in Gothic style, 40x85 feet, with a tower 57 feet high, was erected. The audience room is 40x60, and the chancel 24x24. Rev. J. W. Dixon followed Mr. White in 1901, and the present rector, Rev. J. J. Cogan, took charge in August, 1905. A. S. Babbitt is senior war-

Interior of St. Mark's Church, Mason Street

St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church dates from a house meeting held in the winter of 1891. In July of the next year, 1892, the first money was raised to pay for land for the site of the church, at the corner of Warren and Oxford streets, and in July, 1893, the final payment was made. In this year the basement of the present church edifice was built to serve as a parish house and Sunday school room. The church had begun as a mission of the Church of the Ascension and for the first five years was in charge of Rev. E. W. Smith and his assistants. Rev. Dr. Williams was in charge from 1892-93, Rev. Hugo Klaren, 1893-94, Rev. Mr. Wainwright for a few months following, and den, R. E. Fogwell treasurer and Benjamin Piggott clerk.

St. James' Episcopal Church is the outgrowth of a mission established in 1871 in Tarrant Hall, on North Main street, over what is now Cobb & Reed's store, by Rev. Henry E. Hovey, of the Church of the Ascension. It grew vigorously, but was allowed to lapse in 1873. Ten years later, and nearly a mile farther north, on North Main street, many of those who had worshipped in Tarrant Hall, together with others, founded St. James mission in Brightman Hall, taking the same name as the former mission. As a result of the tireless efforts of Rev. Ernest Mariett, first as assistant to Rev. Albert

St. John Chambre, rector of the Church of the Ascension, and afterward as minister in charge of the new mission, a strong work was developed. The congregation began to worship in Brightman Hall in July, 1883, and removed to their new church, on the corner of North Main and St. James streets, in March, 1885. A parish organization was effected Dec. 7, 1884. Mr. Marriett's rectorship terminated in November, 1889. Rev. John Milton Peck was in charge for a few months, Rev. George Esdras Allen from the spring of 1890 until his death on Ash Wednesday, 1896. During the rectorship of Rev. Leslie Elias Learned, which lasted until November, 1897, the indebtedness was much reduced. The next rector, Rev. William Porteous Reeve, was succeeded in March, 1899, by Rev. George Winship Sargent, during whose incumbency the church was consecrated free from debt. The present rector, Rev. Albert L. Whittaker, assumed his duties January 1, 1902. A parish house basement, 66x41, was formally opened October 1, 1905.

Of the six Episcopal churches in Fall River, St. Stephen's was the last to be established. It owes its origin to the tireless activity of the Rev. Herman Page, sometime rector of St. John's Church, who felt that there was a crying need for services in the southern section of the city. Under his supervision a Sunday school was opened in a paint shop on Charles street. This soon proved too small, and the school was moved to a barn on the same street. The work was placed in charge of the Rt. Rev. Logan Herbert Roots, Bishop of Hankau, China, who was at that time assisting the Rev. Mr. Page as a lay reader. St. Stephen's has ever afterward felt the effect of his powerful personality.

Increase of attendance necessitated another removal, this time to Mills' Hall, on South Main street. It was here that definite steps were taken to organize the work as a diocesan mission, and a general meeting was held on the 23d of October, 1896, in Mills' Hall. Articles of incorporation were applied for and a permanent organization effected by the election of James B. Clifton as warden, John Isherwood as clerk and George Butcher as treasurer. The church was placed in charge of the Rev. Gilbert W. Laidlaw.

The need of a church building was now felt, and under Mr. Laidlaw, and with the cordial support of Mr. Page, a lot was bought on South Main street, facing Hicks street, and a substantial granite basement built upon it. The first service was held in this building on December 5, 1897.

Since then the welfare of the mission has steadily advanced. In November, 1899, the Rev. Ernest Nelson Bullock assumed charge and remained until February, 1904.

The present officers of the parish are the Rev. Donald Nelson Alexander, minister in charge; James O. Mills, warden; James Harrison, clerk; and Walter Schofield, treasurer.

The First Christian Church, organized in 1829, erected a church edifice the following year. This was burned in the fire of 1843, and the present structure on Franklin street, erected in 1844. The pastors have been: Joshua V. Hines, Benjamin Taylor, William H. Taylor, James Taylor, Simon Clough, William Lane, A. G. Cummings, Jonathan Thompson, P. R. Russell, A. M. Averill, Elijah Shaw, Joseph Bodger, Charles Morgridge, Stephen Fellows, David S. E. Millard, B. S. Fanton and Warren Hathaway, all prior to 1860. Thomas Holmes became pastor in 1863, Hiram J. Gordon, 1865; S. Wright Butler, 1866; P. W. Sinks, 1878-1880; M. Summerbell, 1880-1886; G. B. Merritt, 1886-94; Charles E. Luck, 1895-1902; F. H. Peters, 1904.

The North Christian Church, situated on North Main street at Steep Brook, was organized in 1842. The pastors have been: William Shurtleff, 1861; Moses P. Favor, 1866; Charles T. Camp, 1872; O. P. Bessey, 1874; O. O. Wright, 1876; C. A. Tillinghast, June 11, 1876-April 1, 1879; J. W. Osborne, April 1, 1879-January 4, 1889; George H. Allen, January 13, 1889-July 1, 1900; T. S. Weeks, November 11, 1900-January 22, 1905; Walter B. Flanders, since April 1, 1905.

The Bogle Street Christian Church was organized December 3, 1876, from a Sunday school conducted for several years by Mr. and Mrs. John Kennelly. For several years the parish was under the spiritual oversight of Rev. S. W. Butler, pastor of the First Christian Church. Under his oversight the church grew, and in 1883 the first pastor, Rev. William Dugdale, was called. The present edifice was erected in 1885 and dedicated the first Sunday in January, 1896.

The membership on March 30, 1906, was 101. There is a large Sunday school, two Christian Endeavor societies, Ladies' Aid Society and a Young Men's Club. During the last fifteen years the church has sent

out seven of its young men into the work of the ministry. The pastors have been: William Dugdale, 1883-1884; E. Grant, 1884-1885; O. J. Wait, 1885-1887; D. Heron, 1887-1888; W. S. Lathrop, 1889-1890; G. A. Beebe, 1891-1895; M. W. Baker, 1896-1898; R. R. Shoemaker, 1898-1900, and the present pastor, E. J. Bodman, since 1901.

The first meetings of the Friends were held here in 1818, and were for several years in the care of the Swansea meeting, at what is now South Somerset. Previous to that date the Friends in the southern section of the town had attended the Swansea meeting, which was more accessible than the one near Assonet. The services here were first held in a room in the second story of the Troy mill dyehouse, on the site of the present office of that corporation. The North Main street lot, the site of the present church, was purchased in 1821, 90 rods, at a net cost of $200, and a plain structure, shingled on the sides and unpainted within or without, erected on the north side of the lot, the following year. Land for a burying ground was left in the rear. A high stone wall was built on North Main street. The present building was erected in 1836 and remodelled in 1895 at a cost of $3,500. The former structure was removed to the north side of Cherry street, near Rock, and made into a tenement house, later to be again moved to the lower end of the street, where it still stands. In the thirties the congregation was large, and of the 56 heads of families in 1836, 15 were Buffintons and 18 Chaces. Henry C. Aydellot has been minister since 1877 and his wife, Phebe S. Aydellot, his colleague since about 1885.

A Friends' mission has recently been started on Stafford road, where a chapel was erected and dedicated in April, 1900.

The United Presbyterian Church dates from 1846. Its edifice was erected on the corner of Pearl and Anawan streets in 1851. Rev. David A. Wallace, the first pastor, was followed by William Maclaren, 1856-67; J. R. Kyle, 1867-75; J. H. Turnbull, 1876-85; W. J. Martin, 1886 to the present time.

The United Presbyterian Church has been one of the prosperous Protestant organizations of the city, and has now on its roll of communicants 300 members. It has been one of the influential but conservative church forces of the city. It has been simple, steady and regular in its services and work.

It has stood for services of worship and for presentation of the truth of God as that bears on all life. The church has for more than 20 years been what may be called a free church. It has no pew rents. It levies no direct assessments on its members. The church owns all the pews, and any family uniting with it is allowed to have choice among the pews which may at the time be vacant. It makes no difference what the amount which the family may feel able to contribute, a pew vacant anywhere is open to selection.

The church uses the envelope system for its entire finances.

A member contributes regularly by envelopes, if so willing to do, what the member regards as proper. The method has not been a failure. It has been in operation for more than 20 years, and in that time the church has not once had a deficit to be made good at the close of the financial year.

This condition has not been reached by special, large gifts on the part of a few. Those have not been such. It has been reached by the faithfulness of those enrolled as members. The change in the population of the city has affected the locality in which the church has its position, and scarcely any of the members now live near to the church building. Because of this there has been in recent years some consideration of an effort to remove to some site which in the judgment of the church would allow a still better result than the present location. But whether a change of location will be a fact of the future or not, the prospect is that the church will hold on its way in a good work and that its members will in coming years count even more than in the past as social and religious factors in the community life.

The Globe Presbyterian Church is the outgrowth of a mission Sunday school organized October 20, 1889, in the Republican headquarters at the Globe corners by the Rev. Mr. Morrison, a Sunday school missionary. His assistants were the Rev. John Brown, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, and Messrs. Winslow and Elliot, who were the first superintendents; George Donaldson and William Peters. The school soon removed to the Democratic headquarters, and then to a small building erected on Penn street, near South Main, where services were first held December 15, 1889. Preaching was carried on regularly by Mr. Brown, and on October 13, 1890, the church was organized, with 23 members. James Earnshaw and Frederick Thorpe were the first elders. Rev. William Fryling became

the first pastor, April 1, 1891, and remained three years. He was followed by Rev. Mr. White in 1894, Rev. A. G. Alexander in 1897, Rev. Roger Charnock in 1898, Rev. C. W. Nicol in 1900, Rev. G. A. Humphries in 1901 and Rev. Edward Eells in 1906. The church edifice on South Main street, at the corner of Charles, was erected in 1900 and opened February 10, 1901. The church has 80 members and a Sunday school of 117.

The Unitarian Church was organized in 1832 by 74 men, among whom were N. B. Borden, Dr. Foster Hooper, Caleb B. Vickery and Hezekiah Battelle. Its first services were held in the old Line meeting-house, which stood on South Main street, a little north of Columbia, but it soon bought the First Congregational Church edifice, on the site of the Anawan School. In 1834, when the first pastor, George Ware Briggs, was called, the erection of the present church edifice was begun, on the corner of Borden and Second streets. This was dedicated January 25, 1835. The basement was rented for storage. In 1839 the society was incorporated, with Dr. Hooper the first moderator. Mr. Briggs had resigned in 1837, and was followed in 1840 by A. C. L. Arnold, who remained one year. John F. Ware was pastor from 1842-45, and was succeeded in 1847 by Samuel Longfellow, brother of the poet, who remained till 1851. Subsequent pastors have been Josiah K. Waite, 1852-58; William B. Smith, 1859-63; Charles W. Buck, 1863; Joshua Young, 1868-75; Charles H. Tindell, 1875-77; Edward F. Hayward, 1878-83; A. J. Rich, 1883-90; Arthur May Knapp, 1891-97; John Mills Wilson, 1897-1905; John B. W. Day, since March, 1906. The present lot on North Main street was purchased in 1859, and the church building removed to its present location in 1860-61.

The Fall River branch of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was organized by Elder James W. Gillen, December 3, 1865, with 13 members. The organization, perfected, stood as follows: President of the branch, William Cottam; first priest, Thomas Gilbert; second priest, James Hacking; teacher, Charles Gilbert; deacon and secretary, John Gilbert.

For some time the meetings were held in private houses, but the growth of the organization soon made it necessary to engage a hall. During the year the membership increased from 13 to 48. The first Sunday school of the branch was organized February 25, 1866. Edward Rogerson was Superintendent, assisted by Charles Gilbert and John McKee. The first church was built from October to December 24, 1876, at a cost of $1,038, on Claflin street, the present location. At this time the membership numbered 81. The building answered for all purposes until April, 1882, when it was enlarged several feet. The church was destroyed by fire November 12, 1893, with damage estimated at $1,100, and rebuilt by the insurance company. The church was remodeled and enlarged again during 1903 at a cost of about $3,000. The 40th anniversary was observed December 3, 1905, at which time the statistics showed that there had been 17 presiding elders who had served the organization, with 17 secretaries. There had been 357 baptised, 103 expelled, 42 deaths, 77 removals and 71 received by letter from other branches.

The organization has grown steadily in the face of adverse circumstances; has fought down prejudice and has at last compelled the people of Fall River to recognize the fact that it is antagonistic to the doctrines as taught by the Mormon Church of Utah, there being no affiliation between the two churches, the Reorganization being the strongest enemy of that institution. At the last report the membership of the branch was 162. The present presiding elder is Frederick G. Pitt; secretary, W. A. Sinclair, M. D.; treasurer, John Gilbert, M. D. The auxiliary societies are: Sunday school, present enrollment 180; superintendent, John Pilling; secretary, Charles Cockcroft; Zion's Religio Literary Society (Young People's Society), organized 1900, present membership 70; president, Susan E. Gilbert; secretary, Elizabeth Heap; Ladies' Aid Society, president, Mrs. M. E. Cockcroft; secretary, Margaret Billington.

The Advent Christian Church is the outgrowth of meetings of that denomination held about 1842 in the First Christian Church, and also at Steep Brook. In 1843 Elder I. I. Leslie, Roland Grant, Enoch Merrill and others held meetings in a large tent at Bowenville, following which services were continued for a time in Pocasset Hall. Elder C. H. Sweet held meetings in Hoar's hall in 1884, and in 1887 Mary H. Winslow and Mercy Arnold began meetings in the Troy Building, at which others soon assisted. After a few months removal was made to 26 Hunter street. Tent meetings were held by Elder William A. Birch, in September, 1887, and the church organized October 27. Land

on Coral street was purchased, and the chapel erected and dedicated September 19, 1888, in connection with the sessions of the Bristol and Plymouth Counties conference. The pastors have been C. H. Sweet, T. W. Richardson, H. E. Thompson and A. R. Mead.

The Church of the New Jerusalem was organized in 1854, with seven members, and erected its edifice on Rock street in 1869. The society had previously met in various halls, and was led by the Rev. John Westall, who was also reader. Mr. Westall was ordained as the first pastor October 21, 1877, and served till May 25, 1886. His successors have been: Henry C. Hay, May 25, 1886-July 31, 1887; George S. Wheeler, March 18, 1888-July 6, 1890; Clarence Lathbury, March 29, 1891, to October 15, 1894; Gardner I. Ward, March 18, 1895-June 21, 1903; Duane V. Bowen, the present pastor, since November 1, 1904.

A Church of Christ (Scientist) was organized May 19, 1892, and now meets in the Archer building on Rock street.

The First Spiritual Church and Lyceum was formed in 1858 and is pushing plans for the erection of a temple.

The Jews have three congregations here—the Sons of Jacob, the Union Street Synagogue and the Congregation Adas Israel.

There are also three colored churches—the African M. E. and the Shiloh and Union Baptist.

The Armory

CHAPTER XV

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Diocese of Fall River. Beginnings of Catholicity Here. Numerous Strong Parishes With Their History

Fall River is a strong Catholic city, with possibly two-thirds, if not more, of its population members of this faith. It is the cathedral city of the diocese that bears its name, and has twenty large and active parishes, with a number of stately and exceedingly beautiful church edifices, erected at great cost and the admiration of Catholics and non-Catholics alike. To these have been added parochial schools, convents, academies, orphans' homes and, lately, a magnificent hospital. No cathedral has yet been erected, on account of the brief period since the present diocese was formed, but there is every reason to believe that when such a structure does rise here it will be a credit to the city and the Church.

The growth of the Catholic Church here has been almost entirely since the Civil War, though the mass was said in Fall River as early as 1829. This section was then a part of the diocese of Boston, and remained in that see until the erection of the diocese of Providence, in 1872, when it became a part of the charge of the bishop there. The diocese of Fall River was formed March 12, 1904, consisting of Bristol, Barnstable and Dukes counties and the towns of Marion and Mattapoisett, in Plymouth County. Rt. Rev. William Stang was consecrated the first bishop on May 1, 1904, in the cathedral at Providence. The first Episcopal residence here was at the northeast corner of Winter and Cherry streets, from which it was removed to the Job Leonard mansion on Highland avenue in 1905. St. Mary's Church, the oldest Catholic house of worship in the city, was named as the pro-cathedral.

Though it has been impossible to determine accurately when the service of the church was first held here, it is believed to have been in 1829, in the kitchen of a woman named Kennedy, with an altar made of the kitchen table covered with a white cloth. Father Corry, of Taunton, was the celebrant, and came here at intervals of from one to three months. Two years later, in 1829, the total Catholic population here, according to Bishop Fenwick's diary, was but 20 souls, but by 1832 it is estimated to have increased to 50, including children.

The first attempt at organization appears to have been made toward the end of 1834, and on February 18, 1835, Father Corry purchased from Peter McLarrin 38½ rods of land on Spring street, the site of St. Mary's Church, for $659.67. In 1837 a small wooden chapel without a cellar was erected and given the name of St. John the Baptist. New vestments were purchased and an altar erected, and the following year Father Corry took up his residence here. He was soon after succeeded by Father Hardy, and in 1840 by Rev. Edward Murphy, who had come here from the Penobscot Indians in Maine. Meanwhile the Catholic population had increased, with the growth of the community, and Fr. Murphy enlarged the church by an extension at the rear, which carried the altar and six pews over the line into Rhode Island, while the rest of the church was in Massachusetts. A basement was also constructed and a day school organized, taught by Michael Hanrahan. A cottage on Spring street was purchased and fitted as a rectory, and in 1847 Father McNulty was sent here as an assistant to Father Murphy, who then had charge of the parish of New Bedford, as well as Fall River.

The congregation grew so rapidly that a new church became a necessity, and soon after 1850 the work of building a basement for the structure was begun about the old building. The cornerstone was laid by Bishop Fenwick August 8, 1852, and the walls, with the exception of that in front, carried up to their present height. The old structure was then sawed in two and removed to the site of the present rectory, on Second street, where services were held till St. Mary's was

completed. The steeple and vestry were not yet built, but aside from these it was as it is now—a granite edifice 126x71, with an interior height of 90 feet and a seating capacity of 2,000. The name was changed to the present title. The old chapel was destroyed by fire July 12, 1856, and from that time services were held in the present church.

The population of the parish continued to increase so rapidly that it was several times divided. The Sisters of Mercy came in 1874 and a parochial school started under their charge, first in their home on Rodman and Fourth streets, and the following year in the chapel, which had been rebuilt after the fire. The present convent was purchased in 1875, and the chapel moved across the street and enlarged for school purposes, where the school has since been held. The cornerstone of a new building better suited for the purposes was laid this spring. Father Murphy, after his long and active service, passed away in Ireland, whither he had gone for his health, July 9, 1887. His remains were brought to this city and placed in the vault beneath the church which he had built, August 1, 1887.

Rev. Christopher Hughes, the present pastor of St. Mary's, succeeded Father Murphy in September, 1887, and under his care the parish has prospered. The church was renovated throughout, statuary, side altars, stained windows, a marble high altar and other notable improvements have been made, additional real estate purchased and the church consecrated in September, 1901.

St. Patrick's, as well as other early Catholic parishes, was formed by a division of St. Mary's, and dates from 1873. Rev. John Kelly, the first pastor, said mass in a building known as the "broom factory," which was followed by a temporary wooden church. Fr. Kelly spent years in collecting and self-denial for securing funds for a new edifice, and on September 18, 1881, the cornerstone of the present imposing structure was laid. He died in January, 1885, and was succeeded by Rev. Thomas P. Grace, who was able to open and complete the church in 1889. A parochial school had been opened in 1886, and a convent secured for the Sisters of Mercy in 1887. Rev. Michael J. Cooke, who succeeded Father Grace in 1890, and is still the pastor, rebuilt the school and has laid out much in the improvement of the property.

The parish of the Sacred Heart was formed from St. Mary's parish soon after the erection of the diocese of Providence, and land for the church on Linden street was purchased by Fr. Murphy of St. Mary's in 1872. Plans for an edifice were prepared, but after the appointment of Rev. Francis Quinn in January, 1873, these were discarded and new ones drawn, on which the erection of the present church was soon after begun. Rev. Mathias McCabe, the present pastor, when appointed in the autumn of 1874, found the building not half done and the parish in debt $80,000. The church was completed and dedicated in September, 1883. In 1886 a large brick schoolhouse was erected and placed in charge of the Sisters of the Union of the Sacred Heart, but not entirely finished until 1893.

The parish of St. Joseph's was formed in 1873, on the same day as St. Patrick's, with Rev. William Bric the first pastor. Land was purchased, a temporary wooden church erected and the cornerstone of the present edifice laid August 15, 1880. Fr. Bric died August 7, 1880, and was succeeded by Rev. Andrew Brady, who lived until shortly before the completion of the church, a fine brick building, which was dedicated May 30, 1885. Rev. Bernard Boylan, who succeeded Fr. Brady, is still the pastor. Somerset was a mission of the parish until 1877.

St. Louis' parish was formed in May, 1885, also from St. Mary's, and the first mass was said on the 24th of that month, in the old thread mill at the corner of Mulberry and Division streets. The cornerstone of the present structure, which faces the South Park, was laid October 18, 1885, and within a year the basement was completed and occupied. The church was dedicated May 11, 1890. Rev. Louis Deady, the first pastor, remained until the fall of 1896, and saw the erection of the church, the parochial residence and the Holy Name Institute, at an approximate cost of $80,000. Rev. James H. Fogarty, the present pastor, has been in charge since 1885. St. Louis parish has a handsome brick parochial school, situated on Division street.

St. Vincent's Orphanage.—The St. Vincent's Home Corporation was granted a charter by the Commonwealth on February 7, 1889, "for the purpose of caring, maintaining and educating indigent children." The St. Vincent's Home, as it is popularly known, was founded in 1885, while Fall River was a part of the diocese of Providence, under the

St. Mary's Church

episcopate of Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Hendricken, D. D. Bishop Hendricken's successor, Rt. Rev. Matthew Harkins, D. D., was the first corporate president of St. Vincent's, Rev. Bernard Boylan its first treasurer and the late Gilbert P. Cuttle its first clerk. Cornelius S. Greene has been vice-president of the home from its inception. Rt. Rev. William Stang, D. D., Bishop of Fall River, is now president and treasurer, Rev. Bernard F. McCahill clerk, and Rev. Mortimer Downing resident chaplain of the home. Rev. Mr. Downing is also supervisor of Catholic charities for the Fall River diocese. The orphanage is located on North Main street, opposite Baldwin street, at Steep Brook. The grounds consist of several acres, beautifully

St. Vincent Home

situated between the street and Taunton Great River, and picturesquely variegated with hill and vale, trees, shrubbery and water. The site of the home at the time of purchase was a pleasure garden known as "Forest Hill," and otherwise known as "Ashley's Grove." The wooden buildings on the grounds served the purpose of the orphanage until 1894, when the present brick structure, an up-to-date building with all modern appointments and belongings, was erected at a cost approximating $75,000. The home is now entirely free from debt, due to the energy of Rev. Cornelius Kelly, who for several years managed the collection of the liquidation funds, and to the generosity of the priests and people of the diocese. St. Vincent's is in charge of the Sisters of Mercy and shelters between 240 and 260 children; its first manager and superintendent was Sister Magdalen, and on her death the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Sister Mechtilde, the present incumbent.

Ste. Anne's parish* was the first French religious organization formed here—in 1869, two years after the immigration of the Canadians to this city began in earnest. The records of St. Mary's Church, the parent church, show no French names previous to 1862, but in that year the baptismal book bears the names of Elise Levalee (Levalee) and James Goslin, probably an Anglicized form of Jacques Gosselin; in 1863, Thomas de Courcy; in 1864, Agatha Dubois and Albert Dubois. There is no French christening in 1865, but six in 1866, 13 in 1867, a large number in 1868, increasing again to a considerable extent in 1869, when Ste. Anne's parish was formed. Thus the beginning of French immigration to Fall River may be traced to some time after the War of the Secession, about 1867.

If Canada is nowadays a prosperous country, almost as much, proportionately, it is said, as the United States, it was not so some forty years ago. Operatives were paid very low wages, and it is no wonder that, hearing of high salaries awarded to people of their crafts in the States, they crossed the boundary line.

They came, one by one, two by two, and finally by the score, and Mr. Dubuque's valuable work on the origin of the French colony in Fall River states that they numbered about 3,000 in 1869.

Rev. A. J. Derbuel, formerly pastor at West Boylston and afterwards appointed curate at St. Mary's Church in 1868, was the first French priest who attended to the Canadians of Fall River. His name appears in St. Mary's records from the 1st of September to the 21st of October of that year. The Rev. Olivier Verdier, also a French missionary, continued his work, but only for a short time, as he died in 1869. A third French priest, M. F. Le Breton, signed the register October 22, 1869. That same year l'Abbe Paul Romain-Louis-Adrien de Montaubricq (honorary canon of Bordeaux), a descendant of a noble family in France, arrived in Fall River, and naturally all grandsons and granddaughters of France, so dear to all French Canadians, flocked around him. He was already the pastor of the French population, and might have severed at once from the Irish one, by renting a hall or some large house, where he could assemble with his people. But he thought it was best not to part as yet from St. Mary's and to enjoy for a little while longer her generous hospitality. His name appears in St. Mary's records for the first time August 2, 1869, and for the last October 23 of the same year. Courteous

*From a paper contributed by Rev. Paul V. Charland, O. P. of Ste. Anne's.

Ste. Anne's Church

always, as all members of the French nobility, nevertheless he failed in some respects, the old people say. As he was a great speaker, he happened sometimes to expatiate just a little bit too much in his sermons, and consequently his mass was hardly finished when it was time for another to begin. The work consisted first in establishing a new parish, a thorough French parish, and in building a church; the latter was erected at the corner of Hunter and Hope streets, where the schools of Ste. Anne are now located. It is said that, in the course of the construction, he met with an accident which might have proved fatal, but that he escaped without any serious harm, because of his having invoked the Good Saint. Through gratitude, he had the church dedicated to her sacred name. A part of the foundations only remain at present, and these have been used as a support for another wall. There remains only an entire ruin of what should have been kept as a vivid souvenir of bygone days.

This little chapel was the mother-church of several others, and one cannot help being amazed at the wonderful expansion of French Catholicity in this city.

At the Flint Village, where the gorgeous Church of Notre Dame de Lourdes now stands adorned with the still more gorgeous painting by Cremonini, lived a large group of the so-called "Frenchies." They were far away from Ste. Anne's and, besides, the church was getting too small for the ever increasing population. At last they decided to have a new house of worship built, and also a priest of their own nationality. Local history here gives many a detail showing the deep attachment of the "Frenchies" to their mother language. "Frenchies" may perhaps like to talk business or anything else in English, but, as Bishop Stang says his prayers in German and acknowledges the fact freely, so they insist upon their right that, being French, their religion should be French. Their patriotism was so great that it was only after great difficulties and contests which the Holy See had to settle that a second church was finally established in July, 1874, at the Flint Village, and Rev. P. J. B. Bedard appointed pastor.

On December 3, 1887, twelve or thirteen years later, a third parish was founded at Bowenville, and called St. Matthew, after the patron saint of Bishop Harkins of Providence.

The parish of Ste. Anne did not seem to be impoverished by this continual output of her own wealth. New children were constantly being added to her, and so much so that hardly two years later she was able to organize a fourth congregation at the Globe, where Father Delemarre's beautiful church now basks in the sunshine. Some six or seven years more and St. John the Baptist of Maplewood is created (1899). The church is not yet completed, when St. Roch, the Benjamin child of the old Ste. Anne, is brought to life. This may not be the "end of it." The French population of Fall River, which amounted to three thousand in 1870, as may be seen above, has gradually increased to thirty-five—some say forty—thousand people, and, although the old Mother Ste. Anne has been divided into five or six parts, there is always more left to offer to some curate to guard and protect.

Were one making a speech or indulging in poetry instead of writing dry history, he might here add a few comments in regard to the generosity and liberality of the French population, but facts are better and speak for themselves.

To buy extensive lots, build churches, rectories, parochial schools, academies and hospitals; to tear down the old structures in order to erect better ones, and, in fact, masterpieces of architecture, and at the same time support financially the priests, and school teachers by the score, besides the sisters, never to complain of giving too much, that continually denotes a spirit of devotedness and liberality which is inherent to a remarkable degree in the French. It has been asked often by outsiders or passers-by how the new Ste. Anne's Church could possibly have been constructed, because so many, especialy from New York or large cities, judging from appearances, deem its cost to be about a million dollars. In fact, it is hardly one-half of this sum, but half a million dollars, considering the average condition of the people, mostly all laborers, is a not insignificant amount. Not one of the priests of this city who does not give his most heartfelt thanks to the fathers, mothers, sons and daughters, who have given spontaneously, year after year, and week after week, part of their limited earnings, for the welfare and advancement of this parish and the glory of God. Referring to the question asked by the passer-by, "Who built Ste. Anne's Church," the beauti-

ful monument which calls forth so much praise and admiration, this is the only truthful answer: "It is the factory boy and the factory girl."

Since the first missionaries of Ste. Anne Derbuel, Verdier and Montaubricq were succeeded by the Rev. Fathers Briscoe and Clarke, the latter now at St. Theresa's, in Providence. Especially to the first Dominican pioneers, who gave such a powerful impulse to this parish, the Fathers Mothon, Esteva, Sauval, Therien, Cormevais. Father Sauval met with great success at Ste. Anne's, and was devoted to his parishioners. With ever increasing zeal he felt both for their spiritual and temporal affairs, with ability in business matters, and energy and firm hope in the future. He built five or six parochial schools and the Academy on Park street; the ideal lot where Ste. Anne's Church and rectory are now located, and constructed the rectory and part of the foundations of the new church. Rev. Father Raymond A. Grolleau, the present pastor of Ste. Anne's, carried on the good work. What seemed an impossibility after Father Sauval's death, an impossibility for a score of years and maybe half a century, viz.: the continuation and completion of the church he made feasible at his first arrival in this city. The completion of the church demanded an expense of about $300,000, but he feared nothing, and so persuasive was his pleading that none had any objections, neither the bishop, the Rt. Rev. Matthew Harkins, nor the parishioners, notwithstanding all they had already done for their parish.

Ste. Anne's Church was dedicated on July 4, 1906, and its doors are now thrown open to the public in general, when every one visiting this magnificent structure will readily pronounce it a masterly piece of work. Some churches may seem to some more elaborate, more ornamental (more theatre-like), but considering the style which has been adopted, the old Roman Byzantine, and remembering also the limited means of the people, every connoisseur will acknowledge that nothing better, even nothing else could have been done.

The completion of Ste. Anne's Church calls forth improvements from all sides. Quite recently the Dominican Sisters of the Academy on Park street, formerly only ten or twelve, now numbering fifty, decided to considerably enlarge their establishment, and with this end in view have bought a lot of land adjoining their own, at the same time making plans for an extensive addition.

What is no longer a plan or an idle dream, but an attractive reality, is Ste. Anne's Rectory, now being constructed in a line with the vestry of the church, and built in the same style and materials as the church itself. Whoever will look at its size, its costly rough or face-hammered blue marble of Vermont, its fine gables and turrets and porches and other different details, will certainly congratulate the Dominican Fathers for their deep sense of aesthetics, and their love of the beautiful, if he is told that they intend to pay for that house, almost a palace, out of their own financial resources.

Ste. Anne's Hospital, built and paid for by the Dominican Sisters of Charity of Tours, France, was dedicated February 4, 1906, with elaborate ceremonies in the presence of an immense gathering of clergymen, lawyers, city officials, headed by Mayor John T. Coughlin, religio-military societies and members of all professions. This hospital was suggested by Rev. Father Grolleau a few years ago. He had seen in his native land of France some of the finest institutions of that kind in the world, in charge of Sisters who were trained nurses, and he had had many an opportunity to appreciate the excellent work done by these women. After long negotiations with the Sisters, he succeeded in bringing them here with enough of their own funds to realize his dream of a fine hospital. With considerable difficulty he purchased from the Messrs. Jonathan and James Chace, of Providence, the lot of land he coveted, just opposite his church, on the right hand side of Middle street—an ideal location for the purpose for which he intended it. The building is four stories high, with the basement, and covers an area of 11,824 square feet. Its appearance is imposing, even in its embryo form, for in accordance with the complete plans which have been drawn, additions will be made as soon as there is a demand for them. At present the structure is composed of three sections, one on Middle street, extending 183 feet long, another on South Main street, extending 198 feet, and the third one on Oliver street, measuring 100 feet.

It belongs to no special style of architecture, except the gables, built in Flemish

style, really Spanish style, since this has been copied from the Spanish by the Flemish architects. Except this little ornamentation, the general lines are very simple, and an inspection of the interior will at once prove that the whole building has been devised in view of its usefulness.

Space, light and air and the arrangements for the heating, the lighting and ventilation are perfect. There are five wards for the sick, two for the men and three for the women, one of each class for the medical and the others for surgical cases. There are also about forty private rooms, and some suites with a sleeping room, a combination sitting and dining room, a toilet room, with bath and all the accessories. The operating room is one of the best appointed in the country, and many a doctor says it is surpassed by none. The fourth floor will not be completed for some time, but, minus this floor, Ste. Anne's Hospital can easily accommodate from 100 to 125 patients. The Sisters in charge are at present Reverend Mother Marguerite, president; Sister Gonzague, secretary of the corporation, registered druggist and trained nurse of exceptional ability; Sisters Madeleine, Camille, Aquilin, Matthieu, Flora, Theotime, Jeanne, Marguerite, all professional nurses, or "infirmieres," as they are called in France. Professional nurses, among whom is Miss Amilie Despins, formerly of the Union Hospital of this city, are giving their help to the institution, and a number of Sisters are to come from the old country.

The corps of physicians and surgeons, or "the staff," was well selected. In May, 1906, it was composed as follows: President, Dr. P. A. A. Collett; vice-president, Dr. George L. Richards; secretary, Dr. J. E. Huard. Attending surgeons: Drs. J. E. Lanoie, J. B. Trainor, J. A. Barre, A. I. Connell, H. G. Wilbur, A. C. Lewis. Attending physicians: Drs. P. A. A. Collet, H. A. Rosa, S. V. Merritt, F. de B. Bergeron, J. P. A. Garneau, M. A. Blanchette. Specialists: Genito-urinary and skin diseases, Drs. George E. Luther and A. Fecteau; ear, nose and throat, Drs. G. L. Richards and J. E. Huard; eyes, Drs. A. St. George and O. H. Jackson; children's diseases, Drs. Michael Kelly and J. S. Leboeuf; orthopedic surgeons, Dr. P. T. Crispo and E. F. Curry; pathologist, Dr. Mary W. Marvell; bacteriologist, Dr. D. R. Ryder; anaesthetists, Dr. F. H. Beckett, P. J. A. Dufault, J. D. Beauparlant and J. E. Mercier; dentists, Drs. T. P. Sullivan and J Homer Barre. Consulting physicians: Drs. S. J. Kelly, John W. Coughlin, J. B. Chagnon, George S. Eddy, William H. Butler, A. S. MacKnight and Thomas F. Gunning. Consulting surgeons: Drs. A. W. Buck, R. W. Jackson, Dwight E. Cone, W. T. Learned, Ubald J. Paquin, of New Bedford, and Joao Pitta, also of New Bedford; Drs. Garceau and Jones, of Boston.

Before long an addition to the hospital will be made, when the Ste. Anne's old Rectory is moved across Middle street to the lot in front of the south wing of the building, where it will be remodeled and turned into a boarding house for young women who work in mills or commercial establishments and whose parents do not live here.

The Dominican Fathers have other plans in mind which they will propose later on. They have already made of what a few years ago consisted only of vacant lots and swamps one of the finest spots of the city.

Notre Dame de Lourdes is probably the most powerful French Roman Catholic parish in the United States. It was formed in 1874 by a division of the parish of Ste. Anne, then the only French Catholic church in the city, and has grown rapidly with the phenomenal increase in the French population in the eastern section. Rev. Pierre Jean-Baptiste Bedard was the first pastor and was greatly beloved by his people, with whom he remained until his death, in 1884. He was succeeded after a year by the Rev. J. M. LaFlamme, and in 1888 by Rev. J. A. Prevost, the present pastor. The first church was a frame structure, which stood on Bassett street, on ground now partly occupied by St. Joseph's Orphanage. It was destroyed by fire in November, 1893, but after a few months it was possible to hold services in the basement of the present beautiful church, which had been begun in 1891. This basement has since been used as a place of worship, but it is expected that the main auditorium will be ready for occupancy in September. The church is of granite, of imposing architecture and will represent a total cost of $300,000. The style is pure Corinthian and without a pillar in the whole vast church, allowing an unobstructed view of the altar. There are no galleries, except a small one in the rear for the choir and organ. The ceiling is adorned with a beautiful painting of the Last Judgment, by Ludovic Cremonini, a celebrated Roman artist, who has also paint-

ed an allegory of the Holy Rosary for the rotunda, one of the Immaculate Conception for the arch between the sanctuary and the nave, and other subjects for general decoration. The stucco work was done by another Italian artist, Signor Castagnoli. The splendid new rectory on Eastern avenue and Bassett street was completed in 1897 at a cost of $30,000.

Connected with the parish is the orphanage of St. Joseph, which cares for 350 children, and occupies a large structure built in 1893; the Jesus Marie Convent, dating from 1877, and a large and commodious parochial school and college, completed in 1898, at a cost of $75,000. This was organized in 1882 and is situated on Bassett street, near Ashton. It has 1,100 pupils.

The Church of the Blessed Sacrament, formerly St. Dominic's, was started as a mission of Ste. Anne's, and was founded by the Dominicans. P. Gillant, O. P., was the first pastor and was succeeded in 1892 by Rev. L. O. Massicotte. The cornerstone of the present handsome church on Townsend hill was laid July 4, 1902. Rev. D. V. Delamarre is in charge.

St. Roch's dates from May, 1899, when it was started by Rev. J. E. Th. Giguere, the present pastor. The first mass was held in the hall of the Ligue des Patriotes. Land has since been bought and a frame church erected on Pine street.

Santo Christo parish (Portuguese) was founded by Rev. Fr. Neves in 1891. It was attended from New Bedford until July, 1892, when the Rev. C. A. Martens became pastor. He was followed in June, 1898, by Rev. F. S. Mesquita, who is still in charge. The contract for the construction of the basement of a new church was recently awarded.

St. Michael's started as a mission of Santo Christo. The basement for a church was opened in 1896. The pastor is Rev. Manuel C. Grilla.

The other Catholic parishes here are Espirito Santo (Portuguese) and Madonna de Rosario (Italian). St. Stanislaus Catholic (Polish) Church is located on Rockland street and has a commodious parochial school on the same street. Another Polish church known as the Independent Polish Catholic Church is located on West Globe street.

SS. Peter and Paul's parish was formed in April, 1882, with Rev. Patrick Doyle the first pastor. For nearly a year mass was said in a large store until the first church, a frame structure, was ready for occupancy. The cornerstone of the present edifice was laid June 7, 1896, and the church dedicated March 25, 1900.

Father Doyle died in the summer of 1893 and was succeeded by Rev. Bernard F. McCahill, the present pastor.

The Immaculate Conception parish was also formed in April, 1882, with Rev. Owen Kiernan the first pastor. Land was bought at once and the cornerstone of the present structure laid April 14, 1883. Rev. Cornelius McSweeney is the pastor.

St. Mathieu's parish was organized in the fall of 1886. Rev. J. A. Payan, the first priest, bought the site of the church the following year, and soon after began the construction of the basement. The cornerstone was laid September 3, 1893, and the building dedicated September 20, 1896. Rev. L. A. Casgrain, who succeeded Fr. Payan, was pastor from 1888 till February, 1895, when he was followed by Rev. J. G. Levalle, who is still in charge.

The parish of St. John Baptiste, on Stafford road, is comparatively new. It is in charge of Rev. H. J. Musselly.

St. Williams parish, named as a delicate compliment to Bishop William Stang, it is said, was organized in May, 1905, with Rev. Patrick McGee in charge. A church is under construction.

The Convent and Academy of the Holy Union of the Sacred Hearts, on Prospect street, under the care of the Sisters of that name, was established in 1886, when the Sisters bought the property, erected an academy building and took charge of the Sacred Heart parochial school. They now have 18 members and 12 novitiates, with 550 pupils in the school and about 80 in the academy. A new building of brick and stone, three stories in height, is being erected, and when completed will furnish accommodations for 150 pupils.

The Sisters of St. Joseph, numbering 25, who came here in 1902, have three houses, the principal one on Tremont street, and instruct about 1,200 pupils in the St. Roch's, St. Mathieu's, Blessed Sacrament and Maplewood parochial schools. Land has been purchased at Townsend Hill for the erection of a home for the Sisters.

Other convents are those of the Ladies of Jesus-Mary, of Our Lady of Perpetual Succor and the Dominican Sisters.

CHAPTER XVI

CLUBS, LODGES, SOCIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Y. M. C. A., Boys' Club, Home for Aged People and Similar Institutions. Quequechan Club, and Masonic and Other Lodges. The Militia. Labor Unions and Labor Troubles

The leading club in the city is the Quequechan, which has a large and comfortable house on North Main street, where nearly all the distinguished visitors to the city have been entertained in recent years. Among these have been the Honourable Artillery Company, of London, when it was the guest of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston; the delegations of prominent Filipinos who visited the United States as the guests of the nation, and Governors and other high dignitaries. The club was formed in 1893 in part as a successor of the old Commercial Club, with 25 charter members, of whom William F. Hooper, James E. Osborn, Edward Barker, F. O. Dodge, David Beattie and Dr. D. A. Babcock were the more active. The membership soon increased to 200 and now consists of 235 resident and 95 non-resident members. The William Mason house was purchased and greatly enlarged to its present size. William F. Hooper and James E. Osborn have been president and vice-president, respectively, since its organization. Frederick O. Dodge was the first treasurer, succeeded by Edward I. Marvell and shortly after by Edward Barker, the present officer. R. P. Borden was the first secretary. That office is now held by P. A. Mathewson.

The first Young Men's Christian Association here was formed in the spring of 1857, with R. K. Remington, Walter Paine, 3d, William H. Mason, John C. Milne, Elihu Andrews, John D. Flint, Alexander T. Milne and Walter C. Durfee among its prominent supporters. R. K. Remington was president, James B. Pearson secretary and Charles J. Holmes treasurer. The association lived until the outbreak of the Civil War, when it gave up its work, in common with many similar organizations. It was reorganized in 1868, with George B. Durfee president. He was succeeded by E. C. Nason in 1870, Leroy Sargent in 1873, Ray G. Huling and J. H. Pierce. The work was discontinued in 1880.

The present association was formed eight years later, in 1888, with James F. Jackson president, Andrew J. Jennings vice-president, W. Frank Shove recording secretary, and Enoch J. French treasurer. Mr. Jackson was succeeded in 1891 by Rev. Percy S. Grant, who held office till the fall of 1893, when he resigned to remove to New York. A movement to raise funds for a building was started at this time, and about $19,000 paid in, with which the site of the present building was purchased.

The home of the association from 1888 till 1895 was in the Slade house, so-called, at the corner of Elm and North Main streets, generously contributed rent free by Mrs. Mary B. Young. The selection of the site of this structure for the new public library building made removal necessary and the storeroom on the southeast corner of North Main and Pine streets was occupied till the old house that stood on the site of the present building could be renovated and made ready for occupancy in the fall of 1896.

Shortly after entering this building Mr. W. D. Fellows, of Erie, Pa., was engaged as general secretary, and his coming to the city marked the beginning of a new era for the Association. He was a man of magnetic personality, rare executive and business ability, combined with unusual spiritual gifts, and under his administration the Association gathered fresh impetus. Mr. Fellows was ably assisted during this crucial period by Mr. Arthur Rudman, who resigned in 1904 to accept a position in the work at

Manila, Philippine Islands, under the International Committee.

A gymnasium was erected in 1896, and in April, 1900, the building fund for the present structure was started with a gift of $10,000. Other contributions brought the fund up to about $77,000, and work was begun in the spring of 1901. The cornerstone was laid September 21 of that year, and the building dedicated April 19, 1903, with addresses by prominent city officials and others.

It is a handsome four-story structure of hammered Fall River granite and gray Roman brick, with a frontage of 86 feet on North Main street and a depth ranging from 75 feet on Pine street to 87 feet on the north. The front elevation is an American modification of the French Renaissance style and most attractive. The building is handsomely finished, with a large reception room, reading and game rooms, and a small hall on the first floor.

A pretty auditorium, with a seating capacity of 548, occupies the east half of the second and third floors. This is called Remington Hall, in memory of Robert K. Remington, whose widow was a large donor to the building fund. It contains an excellent portrait in oil of Mr. Remington. The west half of the second floor is given up to the boys' work, with comfortable and cosy quarters. The Association has the largest boys' department in the two States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The third floor front contains a kitchen with modern accessories, and dining room, and the fourth floor is given up to dormitories, from which an annual income of over $3,000 is derived. The basement of the combined structure contains separate lavatories and locker rooms for junior and senior departments, swimming pool and bowling alleys, and a photographic dark room.

The building proper cost $90,000, and with the connecting gymnasium and the land represents an investment of $125,000. As a result of a special effort early in 1906 the property is free from debt.

Y. M. C. A. Building

The Association now has 1,054 regular members and 232 contributing non-members, and is in a prosperous condition and doing an excellent work among the young men of the city. Andrew J. Jennings is president, having succeeded Mr. Grant in 1893. The other officers are: Leonard N. Slade, vice-president; Charles D. Buffinton, treasurer; Ralph B. Smith, recording secretary.

The secretaries have been: George M. Stowell, 1889-91; A. N. Lowe, 1891-96; W. D. Fellows, 1897-1905; D. M. Spence, since 1905. Associated with Mr. Spence on the executive force are Ernest P. Conlon, assistant secretary; William J. Davison, physical director; George L. Atwood, assistant physical director, and John H. Piper, boys' work director.

The Women's Union was started late in 1873, and on December 15 opened a room in the Troy Building, where working women might come for enjoyment and assistance. Mrs. A. G. Hart was the first president. A sewing school was begun in 1879, and in 1883 the rooms over the Union mill office were offered and have since been used. Classes in millinery, dressmaking, cooking, etc., have been successfully carried on. A day nursery was established December 27, 1886, but discontinued after two years. In 1887 the Union was incorporated. The Working Girls' Club, which now has a membership of 200 and is the largest of its kind in the State, was formed in 1891, and has always been self-supporting. Up to 1893 the Pleasant street rooms were opened certain evenings in each week—since then they have been open every week day evening from October to June, four evenings being devoted to the Working Girls' Club and two to the Happy Girls' Club. October 14, 1896, the Home on Pine street was opened. These rooms were furnished by various societies and have been kept under the supervision of a resident matron.

The Industrial Exchange was opened December 1, 1896, and has been self-supporting except that the Union has provided rooms, rent free, in the Pine street home. In 1904 a lot of land on Rock street, corner of Franklin street, was presented to the Union, and upon this lot it is intended to erect a building suitable for its various needs, including a reading room and reception or waiting room, where any woman (from in town or out of town) may find a convenient and comfortable resting place. A committee was appointed to devise means for raising the desired amount of $50,000, and circulars were issued in October, 1905. During the next three months more than half that amount was pledged, and it is now hoped that Fall River may soon see the Women's Union established in its own home.

The Home for Aged People, which now occupies a handsome brick building on Highland avenue, providing a comfortable home for between 25 and 30 persons of advanced years, is the outgrowth of a movement begun in 1891 by John D. Flint, John S. Brayton, Hon. Milton Reed, Mrs. Hannah Almy, Mrs. Charles Durfee, Mrs. David M. Anthony, Mrs. John H. Boone, Miss A. B. Wrightington, Mrs. Edward S. Adams and others. The old Leland house, on High street, was rented for the first home. The late Robert Adams gave a lot on Highland avenue as the site for a new building, and an active canvass for money to pay the cost of erecting a structure, aided by a gift of $15,000 from M. C. D. Borden, justified the beginning of work in the latter part of October, 1896. The structure, which is of brick, 76½ by 37½ feet, was completed at a cost of $41,000 and dedicated in March, 1898. Various individuals, churches and societies furnished the building, which has a commanding view, is finished in whitewood and North Carolina pine and excellently arranged for its purpose. As a result of numerous legacies it now has invested funds amounting to about $56,000. The present officers are: President, John D. Flint; Vice-Presidents, Milton Reed and Mrs. D. M. Anthony; Secretary, Miss A. B. Wrightington; Treasurer, Edward S. Adams.

The Boys' Club of Fall River was organized February 1, 1890. The first impulse for its formation came from Rev. John C. Collins, representing the Christian Workers' Association of New Haven. The late Rev. Edwin A. Buck was a prime mover in the organization. Local citizens took hold of the work with heart and soul, and from that time to the present interest and faith have never faltered and the club has steadily grown, until now it ranks with the highest in efficiency, power and progress. The first home of the club was on Third street—one room, with a piano, a few tables and benches, several mottoes on the wall, were its only adornment. A corner was railed off for a toilet room, with two tin hand basins and a roller towel. A book case filled with books occupied another corner. This was the beginning, and yet the boys came, were happily entertained, and thought the two hours spent in the room in the evening passed altogether too quickly. In less than a year the club outgrew this home, and rooms in Vermont Block, Pocasset street, were procured and occupied. The present building was given by M. C. D. Borden, of New York, a native of Fall River, and was dedicated January 12, 1898.

It has indeed been to the members of the club a true home in every sense of the word, and the boys take the greatest pride in keeping it without mar or disfiguration. Through the generosity of Mr. Borden the club has been able to extend its privileges to other organizations, and to young men who have long needed the influence of such a place, where they could spend their even-

ings. Mr. Borden has watched the work grow with unabated interest, and is at the present time enlarging the work by erecting and giving to the club another building, connecting in the rear and facing Pocasset street, which will be larger than the present structure and adapted in every department to the needs of these older boys. The old adage "Tall oaks from little acorns grow" is illustrated in the Boys' Club of Fall River.

The exterior of both of these buildings is fire-flashed buff brick, with brown stone trimmings. The one now occupied is 90 feet long, with a depth of 75 feet. On the ground floor is a hall, with seating capacity of 500. A library, gymnasium, reading room and office, all finished in oak. The second story has four class rooms. The third story is the home of the superintendent, with a large game room. In the basement are to be found a swimming pool, bowling alleys and bathing facilities.

The extension will be 141 feet long and have an average width of 65 feet. The gymnasium will have an area of 9,000 square feet and be 22 feet high, with no columns. There will be 28 shower baths, a kitchen, dining room and many other special features.

The membership of the club is 1,800.

The late Rev. Edwin A. Buck was the first president of the club, and retained the office until his death, March 10, 1903 (thirteen years). Mr. Buck held a parental feeling towards the club, and was always ready to sanction any plan that would lead to the formation of high principles and noble character in any of its members.

The superintendent, Thomas Chew, has been with the club since its formation, and it is owing largely to his unremitting labors, zeal, forethought and tact that the club holds its present position in the community and country.

The club was incorporated in 1892. The present officers and directors of the club are: George A. Chace, president; John D. Flint, vice-president; James W. Bence, treasurer; Harriet H. Brayton, secretary (the president, vice-president and secretary were charter members); Richard J. Thompson, M. D., Cornelius S. Greene, Mrs. E. H. B. Brow, Mrs. Jefferson Borden, Mrs. James Osborn.

Children's Home, corner Walnut and Robeson Streets

In 1896 George W. Dean gave to the club the Dean farm, in Freetown. Many of the members go there in summer for a two weeks' outing.

With the superintendent to lead on, the club cannot but always be one of the beacon lights in the history of the city.

The Children's Home of Fall River, which now cares for about 80 boys and girls, 59 in its building at the corner of Robeson and Walnut streets and 21 in private homes, and by its last annual report had sheltered 685 children since its foundation in April, 1873, was incorporated by act of the Legisla-

ture, allowing the Fall River Orphans' Asylum and the Children's Friend Society to unite and constitute one corporation.

Thomas J. Borden was the first president, Thomas F. Eddy and Dr. J. L. Clarke vice-presidents, John C. Haddock secretary, and Samuel R. Buffinton treasurer. The board of managers was composed of prominent and influential people who recognized the necessity of charitable work, and who were willing to devote themselves to alleviating distress and misfortune in Fall River.

A tract of land 300 feet square was purchased, and a substantial frame building was erected at a cost of $10,018.26, and dedicated to its work on February 27, 1874.

It was necessary to mortgage the property, and for many years it was a struggle to meet obligations.

In 1882 Simeon B. Chase and George H. Hawes felt that it was time that some effort should be made to liquidate the indebtedness so as to put the Home on a substantial financial basis. Subscriptions were solicited and nearly $12,000 was obtained, and all indebtedness cancelled.

In 1883 John M. Bryan donated $1,000, which was the beginning of the permanent fund, now amounting to $83,377.52. The income from the investment of this fund provides money which pays about one-half the annual expenses. The rest of the money necessary to maintain the Home is derived from the board of some of the children, and from the annual contributions from the churches at Thanksgiving. The home was full all of the time, and it soon became apparent that larger accommodations were necessary. At the suggestion of Mrs. Sarah B. Chace, widow of Edmund Chace, steps were taken to interest the people of Fall River to furnish the means to build a new brick building, which resulted in the erection of the present home building, dedicated May 20, 1895. This building cost $23,000, the greater part of which was generously given by Mrs. Chace, who had been a member of the original board of managers, and had always taken great interest in the welfare of the Children's Home, and was conversant with its needs.

Thomas J. Borden, the first president, was succeeded in October, 1874, by Thomas F. Eddy, who held the office of president until October, 1876, when Dr. James M. Aldrich was elected. Dr. Aldrich resigned in 1889 on account of failing health, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Nathaniel B. Borden.

The present officers are as follows: President, Nathaniel B. Borden; Vice-Presidents, Robert T. Davis, Charles B. Cook, Oliver S. Hawes and Mrs. William Beattie; Treasurer, Benjamin S. C. Gifford; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Lydia H. Read; Recording Secretary, Miss Ellen M. Shove.

The Deaconess Home was founded largely through the efforts and benefactions of John D. Flint, who, becoming impressed with the value of the work, about 1888 employed Miss Emma Ross as a city missionary. Her reports were so encouraging that a meeting of representatives of all the Methodist Churches in the city was called December 21, 1892, and the following year a corporation was formed. Mr. Flint gave $10,000 as an endowment, and in 1894 the Benjamin Covel estate, on Second street, was purchased for the headquarters of the work.

The Salvation Army, whose work now has the respect and assistance of all, was begun here November 3, 1883, when Captain and Mrs. Hulmes came to this city to inaugurate it at the request of William Brooks, a local citizen who had been a member of the army before emigrating from England. The first quarters were in the old opera house in Court Square, where it remained 11 years, removing to the southeast corner of Pleasant and Third streets and subsequently to other rooms, till in November, 1903, it occupied its present citadel on Bedford street, which had erected for its work. This is a brick building with a commodious hall on the first floor, and on the second a dormitory with 34 beds, shower baths and reading rooms. A salvage department has also been established and a brass band of 22 pieces organized. The membership is now 125.

The Young Men's Irish-American Catholic Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society was formed January 28, 1872, as the result of the efforts of Patrick E. Foley, Daniel Downing, Timothy Harrington and Frank O'Brien. Its first quarters were in the Concert Hall building on Pleasant street, from which it removed to Mayhew Hall on August 10. Carrolton Hall, the next home, was occupied from May, 1877 to 1895, when the Quinn, Woodland & Co. building, the D. D. Sullivan building and St. John's Hall were occupied within a few months. Work on the building on Anawan street, now occupied by the society, was begun July 31, 1895, and the structure dedicated January

27, 1896. It is of red brick, with buff brick and terra cotta trimmings finished in North Carolina pine, with library, smoking and lounging rooms and a hall 61 feet square. Its cost, with furniture, was $24,672. The Irish-American Guards and a drum corps were organized in 1889, and an auxiliary, the Women's Catholic Associates, in 1892. F. A. O'Brien was the first president, and among his early successors were Marcus Leonard, Patrick E. Foley, Thomas F. Cunneen, P. M. McGlynn, P. H. Baldwin, Edward F. Murphy, Augustus P. Gorman, John H. Carroll, James F. Manning, Michael H. Connelly, Thomas Donohue, John Casey and Daniel J. Harrington. The present officers (April, 1906) are: President, James Fagan; Vice-President, Thomas Fitzpatrick; Recording Secretary, Frank L. Coyle; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas Geary; Treasurer, Bernard F. Doherty; Financial Secretary, James M. Manning; Assistant, John H. Murphy. The membership is 510.

The Masonic societies are represented by Mount Hope Lodge, instituted December 8, 1824; Narragansett and King Philip Lodges, Fall River Royal Arch Chapter, Fall River Council of Royal and Select Masters, Godfrey De Bouillon Commandery of Knights Templar and the Purple Consulate. The order is making great advances in membership and has a comfortable hall on Franklin street.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows has four lodges—Mount Hope, dating from March 5, 1845; Friendly Union, from September 5, 1873; Loyal Unity, from June 4, 1881, and Fall River, from December 1, 1892. Metacomet Encampment was instituted in 1847. These are supplemented by Canton Beard, Patriarchs Militant, Loyal Puritan and Olive Branch lodges, Manchester Unity, the United Sisters, I. O. O. L., M. U., and Hiawatha and Minnehaha lodges, D. of R.

The Knights of Pythias have seven lodges—Mount Vernon, Anawan, Puritan, Lafayette, Pocasset, Star and Excelsior—and two sections of endowment rank. The Rathbone Sisters have two temples—Damon and Rathbone.

The English are well represented in the four lodges of the Sons of St. George—Livingstone, U. S. Grant, Bonnie Red Rose and Cromwell—and the Uniformed Rank, Napier Commandery. The Daughters of St. George have two lodges—Britannia and Primrose.

The Foresters have a large representation here in courts We'll Try, Littlejohn, Good Samaritan, Progress, Benevolence, Onward, Victory, Rochambeau; Court Lady of Victory, of the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters; Courts Work and Win, Robin Hood, and a juvenile court of the Ancient Order of Foresters, and Courts Sauval, Notre Dame and St. Ann of the Catholic order. There is also an organization of the Companions of the Forest.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians have five divisions, known as Nos. 1, 6, 11, 14 and 16.

In addition to these many others could be named, including Pocasset Council of the Royal Arcanum and its ladies' auxiliary; the Weetamoe Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star; Fall River Commandery of the United Order of the Golden Star; Harmony Lodge, Order of Brith Abraham; Mount Hope, Puritan and Volunteer Colonies of the United Order of the Pilgrim Fathers; Troy, Fall River and Priscilla lodges of the New England Order of Protection; Fall River and Quequechan Conclaves of the Improved Order of Heptasophs, and Pilgrim and Plymouth lodges of the United Workmen.

From the close of the Civil War until 1876 Fall River had two companies of militia, known as B and D, of the Third Regiment, but they were disbanded in the reorganization of the militia in that year. In November, 1878, a petition for a new company was circulated and granted by the Governor. On November 29 an order was issued for Sierra L. Braley to recruit a company to be attached to the First Regiment, M. V. M., and known as Company M. The rolls were opened December 5 and sent to Boston the following day with 57 names. This was the beginning of what was afterward known as Battery M, and now as the Twelfth Company, Corps of Coast Artillery, M. V. M.

The company was mustered in December 12, and on December 17 elected Sierra L. Braley captain, V. O. Sayward first lieutenant and Charles E. Tetlow second lieutenant. Arms were received in April, and on May 30, the new organization made its first public appearance, as escort to Post 46, G. A. R. Since then it has taken part in all tours of duty performed by the regiment. It attended the funeral of General Grant in 1885, the Philadelphia celebration in 1887, the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Providence in 1886, the McKinley inaugural parade in 1901, and was stationed at Fort

Greble during the joint army and navy manoeuvres in 1902. It has an enviable record for efficiency, discipline and attendance at drills.

On the 25th of April, 1898, the day war was declared with Spain, Captain Braley received orders to "assemble his command and await further orders." In one hour the men were assembled, had answered the roll-call and were armed and equipped to answer the call of the President. Early the next day it was on its way to Fort Warren, where it was mustered into the United States service for two years, on May 9, a part of the first volunteer regiment in the country to be mustered in. It served there under Major James A. Frye until September 19, when it went to South Framingham to be mustered out. A furlough was granted October 5, and the federal duty ended November 14.

By act of the Legislature the regiment to which the company belonged was changed to the Heavy Artillery June 1, 1897, and Company M became Battery M. In accordance with the statutes of 1905 it assumed its present title November 1, 1905.

Captain Braley resigned January 1, 1899, and on February 14 was succeeded by Captain David Fuller, the present commanding officer. William J. Meek is first lieutenant, and Harry W. Skinner second lieutenant. Others than those named who have been lieutenants are James F. Jackson, Charles B. Woodman, John D. Munroe, Horace E. Whitney, Walter F. Borden and Fred W. Harrison.

Company F, Naval Brigade, was formed September 30, 1892, under General Orders No. 15, of September 26, in accordance with an act of the legislature allowing the forming of four companies as the Second Battalion. Companies were also formed at the same time in Fall River, New Bedford and Lynn. John D. Munroe was the first lieutenant chief of company, with Nathan Durfee and William B. Edgar lieutenants, junior grade, and Richard P. Borden and W. C. Wetherell, ensigns. Mr. Munroe retired December 11, 1894, with the rank of lieutenant commander. He was succeeded by William B. Edgar, who served till his resignation December 24, 1897. George R. H. Buffinton, Mr. Edgar's successor, was elected lieutenant commander and was followed by William H. Beattie June 4, 1900, and by Milton I. Deane March 15, 1904. The latter resigned December 4, 1905, to become paymaster on the staff, and since then John T. Nelson, lieutenant, junior grade, has been acting chief of company, with John M. Young, Jr., ensign.

Company I was formed as a reserve company May 25, 1898, at the outbreak of the war with Spain, and was one of four companies organized at this time. William B. Edgar, who headed the petition for the company, was elected lieutenant, chief of company, with Richard P. Borden lieutenant, junior grade, and George W. Palmer ensign. Mr. Edgar resigned November 3, 1899, and was succeeded by Richard P. Borden till February 8, 1904, and by William M. Olding till November 11, 1904. Since then the company has been in charge of Minor W. Wilcox, lieutenant, junior grade. Charles A. MacDonald is ensign.

Company I as a whole was not called into active service during the war with Spain, but the men of Company F served on the Lehigh and Prairie, and in some cases were detached for duty on other vessels. The Signal Corps was also called out.

The Prairie detachment, which numbered about 30 men, were a part of the first detail of the naval brigade to respond to the President's call for men, and reported at the Brooklyn Navy Yard at 9 o'clock Sunday morning, April 24, 1898, in response to an order from Theodore Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the day before, received here on the afternoon of the 23, and now preserved at headquarters. The Prairie served first on patrol duty, and about July 1 was transferred to Cuban and Porto Ricoan waters, where it went on the blockade. One member of the company, Lynwood French, died of disease during the conflict. The Lehigh was attached to the Northern Atlantic patrol fleet.

Headquarters and the Signal Corps were brought here on the election of Mr. Buffinton as lieutenant commander, in 1900.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Richard Borden Post No. 46, G. A. R., was organized January 22, 1868, and reached its greatest membership—494—in 1895. This has now fallen to 210. The list of past commanders includes Frank McGraw, John H. Abbott, Joseph Harrison, John M. Deane and Amos M. Jackson..

The officers for 1906 are: Commander, John Gilbert; Senior Vice Commander, Joseph Bowers; Junior Vice Commander,

George Hanson; Adjutant, F. H. Channell; Quartermaster, Edward Hague; Officer of Day, Gilbert Arnold; Officer of Guard, James Holehouse; Chaplain, Albert S. Palmer; Surgeon, Charles M. S. Gerry; Sergeant Major, Robert Fielden; Quartermaster Sergeant, William McLane.

The present handsome armory, of Fall River granite, was completed in 1897. It contains on the first floor rooms for the Twelfth Company, and another when needed, as well as a drill hall, 150x75. The quarters of Companies F and I, Naval Brigade, are on the second floor, rooms for two others on the third, and a gymnasium on the fourth. Land owned by the city on the south side of Pine street, opposite Ruggles Park, was first selected as the site for the structure, but abandoned in deference to the general desire. Prior to the erection of the armory the militia was quartered in a frame building on Bedford street, and later on the upper floor of the Central Engine House. Another building on the corner of Fourth and Pleasant streets was rented for Company F.

Fall River has had its share of labor troubles, some of them extended and a severe blow to the welfare of the community. Since the 1879 strike, however, they have been notable for the orderly behavior of those on strike, even under trying conditions, a fact of which all have been proud, the sympathizers with the mill owners no less than those who sided with the operatives.

The first serious trouble began in July, 1870, when the spinners struck in protest against a reduction. By August 24 some of the men had returned to work, and on that day a large crowd gathered at the Durfee Mills. The police felt unable to handle the situation and the fire department was called on to disperse the crowd with its hose. The two local military companies were called to their armory and two others brought here from Taunton, but were not sent out. The strike, which had lasted just two months, ended September 15, when the spinners returned to work at the reduction.

The "Great Vacation" began early in August, 1875, in the decision of the operatives to take four weeks' rest, believing that a curtailment was a better remedy for the situation than the cut in wages proposed. At the end of that time the manufacturers decided on another vacation of equal length. George Gunton was prominent in the labor meetings at this time. The mills started up on September 27, but required the operatives to sign an agreement not to belong to any labor organization. One clause was misunderstood and led to a demonstration near the city hall and the calling out of five companies of militia, two from this city, two from Taunton and one from New Bedford, who remained here until Saturday.

The strike of 1879 on the part of the spinners for an advance of 15 per cent is still remembered for its bitter spirit, engendered largely by the bringing of strike-breakers here, to be quartered on the property of the corporations. It was marked by occasional violence, and lasted from June 15 to October 26, and was unsuccessful. Mr. Gunton was again prominent in labor meetings.

In 1884 occurred the "ten-mills' strike" against a reduction, which lasted eighteen weeks, and was also unsuccessful. It began early in February and affected the two Border City Mills, the Sagamore No. 1, the three Union Mills, the Wampanoag No. 1, Tecumseh No. 1, Slade and Chace. These were assisted financially by the other mills during the strike, and the idle operatives received aid from those at work.

The strike of 1894 was against a reduction, and began as a "vacation" of the operatives August 24. The spinners later declared a strike, and returned to work October 15 on a compromise, by which their wages were cut only 5 per cent, instead of the 10 of the others. This was to be restored if the margin was 85 cents for the next sixty days. Many of the weavers remained out till October 30, when they accepted the reduction.

The strike of 1904 was the longest and most disastrous in the city's history and followed the announcement of a 12½ per cent. reduction of wages, the second within a year, to which were added a feeling of resentment at what was regarded as high-handed action on the part of the manufacturers and the opposition of the weavers to being asked to run more looms. In the vote of the unions on the strike question, July 21, three—the weavers, loom fixers and slasher tenders—were recorded in favor of suspending work, and the carders and spinners also showed a majority in favor of this course, though they were counted in opposition because they did not have the necessary two-thirds vote. The textile council

had recommended acceptance of the reduction, but as three of the five unions favored a strike it had no course but to order one, which went into effect Monday, July 25. The strike was carried on till the 26th week, when, on January 18, at a conference before Governor Douglas at Boston, the labor leaders agreed to an immediate return to work at the reduction, with the condition that the Governor should investigate the situation and report a margin on which a five per cent. dividend should be paid on wages earned. The operatives returned to work the following day, and on January 21 a reduction was announced in the Fall River Iron Works, which had been kept running at the full scale throughout the strike. The strike is estimated to have cost the operatives $4,500,000 in wages lost. About $200,000 was paid out in benefits by the unions, including $26,500 to non-unionists. The overseers of the poor were rushed with applicants, and considerable sums were sent here from outside for the aid of the strikers. Several thousand persons removed from the city and the merchants lost heavily by the decline of trade. Various fruitless conferences were held during the struggle. At one held November 5 it was agreed that the books of the corporations should be inspected by a committee of five, consisting of two labor men, two manufacturers and a fifth man to be selected by these four, to verify the assertions of losses. The textile council approved this, with the addition that the reduction notices be taken down and the help allowed to return at the old scale pending a settlement. This was refused by the manufacturers, and the matter dropped. At a conference December 4 the labor leaders proposed a reduction of 6¼ per cent. for three months, when another conference was to be held. The manufacturers refused, and on December 30 the unions voted on the continuance of the strike. Little change in the sentiment was shown from July.

The mills were opened November 14 and ran with varying success till the strike was declared off in January. The entire struggle was marked by notable good order.

A strike had been averted March 17, 1902, after all the unions had voted to go out, only by the granting of the advance asked, to take effect May 7.

The prices paid for weaving, on which the wages of all operatives are based, have been changed in recent years on the following dates: February 4, 1884, 18.50 cents; January 18, 1885, 16.50; March 1, 1886, 18.50; February 13, 1888, 19; July 1, 1892, 19.6; December 5, 1892, 21; September 11, 1893, 18; August 30, 1894, 16; April 22, 1895, 18; January 1, 1898, 16; February 27, 1899, 18; December 11, 1899, 19.80; May 7, 1[illegible] 21.78; November 23, 1903, 19.80; July 25, 1904, 17.33; October 23, 1905, 18, and a dividend based on the margin; July 2, 1906, 19.80.

The profit sharing system went into effect October 23, 1905, after a conference of manufacturers and labor secretaries. It was based on an amended form of what was a fair margin for manufacturers reported by Gov. Douglas after an investigation following the strike in 1904. It was announced following the request of the operatives for higher wages, and after granting an increase to a basis of 18 cents a cut for weaving allowed for a weekly dividend to the help of one per cent on their wages for every cent of margin over 72½ cents until the margin reached 85, when one-half of one per cent. was given for every cent of increase. The margin was figured daily on the difference between New York quotations for 8 pounds of middling upland cotton and the average selling price of 45 yards 28-inch 64x64s and 33.11 yards 38½-inch 64x64s. No change was to be made in the minimum before October 1, 1906. The dividends paid ranged from zero to ten per cent. It was abandoned on the advance granted July 2, 1906.

The Mule Spinners' Association has for many years been a conservative and powerful organization, numbering in its ranks every spinner in the city and possessed of finances that have allowed it to care for its members through thick and thin. It was established in January, 1858, chiefly by men who had come here from Lancashire, England, where they had seen the benefits of united effort. Patrick Carroll was its first president and John McKeowen secretary. It at once began an agitation for more wages, one-third of which was granted and the remainder obtained prior to the outbreak of the Civil War. During that conflict most of its members shouldered the musket, and the books, which had been closed in 1861, were not re-opened until 1866. In 1870 they asked for an advance of 10 per cent. in wages. The manufacturers offered to compromise on five per cent., but this was refused, and a nine weeks' struggle followed, ending in defeat for the spinners. This was

a severe blow, as hours of labor were increased, wages reduced and the backbone of the union broken. Their efforts were tnen devoted to securing the passage of the ten-hour law, which they saw put on the statute books in 1874. In February, 1875, three and then six mills were struck for an advance in wages, leading to negotiations with the manufacturers and the resumption of work on the promise of an advance April 1. An agitation for weekly instead of monthly payments was also begun.

What is known as "The Great Vacation" commenced August 1, 1875, following an announcement of a reduction in wages. The operatives, believing a curtailment was a better remedy for the situation, determined to take a month's vacation. At the end of that period the mills gave them another month, and on the ninth week the help were obliged to submit and to sign a document, promising, among other things, not to belong to any trade associations in the future. All the other labor organizations but the spinners went to pieces. Three more reductions in wages and a disastrous strike at the Granite mills led to desertions, and it was only by the most strenuous efforts that the union, the only organization of textile workers in New England at the time, was kept alive. In June, 1878, Robert Howard was elected secretary, and the association soon began to increase in membership and funds.

Early in 1879 conditions of business had so improved that a restoration of part of the wages lost was asked, but refused, and after fruitless negotiations a strike was ordered June 15, which continued until October 26, with considerable bitterness. It was lost for want of money to carry it on. In January, 1880, an increase was given, and the agitation for weekly payments carried on with the result that by April, 19 of the 53 mills made the desired change. In 1885, through the efforts of Mr. Howard, a 60-hour law passed the Legislature and went into effect January 1, 1886. In 1884 had occurred the ten-mills strike against a reduction, which, after 18 weeks, ended in defeat, and in 1886 the spinners were formally recognized by the manufacturers.

The organization reached its largest membership in 1885, with a total of 750, which has since fallen to about 400, owing to the substitution of frame for mule spinning in many mills. Secretary Howard, who had been elected a member of the Legislature in 1880, was elected to the Senate in 1885 and served consecutively until 1893. He resigned his position with the union in 1897, and was succeeded in July of that year by Thomas O'Donnell, the present secretary, who had been treasurer since 1885.

The present weavers' union, formed February 27, 1888, is the successor of various organizations of weavers more or less short lived. Its name was at first the Weavers' Protective Association and was changed to the Weavers' Progressive Association when it was united with the Amalgamated Association in 1889. The first hall was in the Pocasset block, and it occupied various quarters till the completion of its handsome building on Second street, erected in 1904. This is a four-story structure, costing $47,000, with stores on the first floor and offices and halls above, the larger with a seating capacity of 839. Patrick J. Connelly, the first secretary, served until April, 1891, when he was succeeded by James Whitehead, the present secretary, who had formerly been treasurer and president. William Granton is now president, and John T. Riley treasurer. The union has a membership of more than 3,000.

About thirty-five years ago Fall River had two or three families of Jews, who came here from the German-speaking portions of Europe. About thirty years ago there were two or three families of Russian and Polish Jews. In 1880 the number increased to about a dozen families. Not until 1891 did the numbers increase to any extent.

That year the terrible persecutions by the Russian government drove the Jews to emigrate to all parts of the world. Many of them found their way here. From that day to this there has been a gradual increase in the Jewish population of Fall River, so that to-day they number about 3,000.

They are settled in groups. Most of them are found in the centre of the city. There is a large number of the Jews in the eastern portion of the city, large enough to maintain a synagogue for themselves.

All told there are three synagogues owned by the congregations—one on Pearl street, one on Union street and one on Quarry street.

The majority of the Jews are engaged in business on their own account, as hawkers or storekeepers. Several of them own stores of considerable size. The rest of the population are clerks or mill workers. Those

occupied in the mills are by no means content, and the first opportunity they get they go into business.

There are no wealthy Jews in Fall River. A few are well fixed. More are moderately well off, but the biggest portion of them are not far removed from a hand-to-mouth existence. There is only a very inconsiderable number that cannot take care of themselves, and these are provided for by the two Jewish women's societies that have existed for several years.

Besides these societies there are twelve lodges, and the Beaconsfield Club (recently organized), which are ready to alleviate the sufferings of their people.

CHAPTER XVII

STATISTICS

City Officers from 1854 to 1906

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1906.

Departments.	Direct Taxation.	Estimated Dept. Revenue.	Estimated General Revenue.	Total.
Assessing Department, General Expenses...	1,600.00	.....	.....	1,600.00
Assessing department, salaries and clerical assistance	9,400.00	.....	.....	9,400.00
Auditing department, general expenses.....	1,150.00	.....	.....	1,150.00
Auditing department, salaries and clerical assistance	4,200.00	.....	.....	4,200.00
Burials, indigent soldiers and sailors.....	35.00	315.00	.....	350.00
Care of trees in public ways.....	400.00	.....	.....	400.00
City Clerk department, general expenses...	2,850.00	.....	.....	2,850.00
City Clerk department, salaries and clerical assistance	6,674.00	.....	.....	6,674.00
City debt	18,500.00	.....	.....	18,500.00
City Hall, general expenses.....	10,000.00	.....	1,000.00	11,000.00
City Hall, salaries.....	4,980.00	.....	.....	4,980.00
City officers.....	14,000.00	.....	5,725.00	19,725.00
Collecting Department, general expenses...	1,800.00	.....	.....	1,800.00
Collecting Department, salaries and clerical assistance	4,500.00	.....	.....	4,500.00
Collection of garbage.....	12,000.00	.....	.....	12,000.00
Contingent	3,642.80	.....	6,394.92	10,037.72
Elections	3,000.00	.....	1,500.00	4,500.00
Engineering Department, general expenses.	1,700.00	.....	.....	1,700.00
Engineering Department, salaries and clerical assistance	9,000.00	.....	.....	9,000.00
Evening schools.....	12,000.00	.....	1,000.00	13,000.00
Fire alarm	3,800.00	.....	.....	3,800.00
Fire Department, current expenses.....	21,500.00	500.00	.....	22,000.00
Fire Department, hose.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	1,500.00
Fire Department, salaries.....	113,500.00	.....	4,000.00	117,500.00
Firemen's Memorial Day.....	150.00	.....	.....	150.00
Fuel, school houses.....	13,000.00	.....	5,000.00	18,000.00
Health, agents, etc.....	4,979.00	.....	.....	4,979.00
Health, current expenses.....	2,500.00	500.00	.....	3,000.00
Health, current expenses, unpaid bills, 1905.	3,714.45	.....	.....	3,714.45
Highways	67,500.00	12,500.00	.....	80,000.00
Highways, granolithic sidewalks.....	.....	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00
Interest	176,000.00	.....	.....	176,000.00
Janitors, school houses.....	40,000.00	.....	.....	40,000.00
Law Department	2,500.00	.....	.....	2,500.00
Mayor's Department.....	150.00	.....	150.00	300.00
Memorial Day	400.00	.....	300.00	700.00
Military aid	244.00	256.00	.....	500.00

Departments.	Direct Taxation.	Estimated Dept. Revenue.	Estimated General Revenue.	Total.
New trees in public ways	100.00	.....	.....	100.00
North burial ground	3,600.00	1,400.00	.....	5,000.00
Oak Grove Cemetery	5,000.00	13,000.00	.....	18,000.00
Oak Grove Cemetery, retaining wall	2,000.00	.....	.....	2,000.00
Pauper	41,000.00	8,000.00	51,000.00	100,000.00
Police	76,000.00	8,500.00	63,500.00	148,000.00
Public Library	15,569.92	.....	5,430.08	21,000.00
Public parks, maintenance	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00
Public parks, salaries	10,000.00	.....	.....	10,000.00
Public schools, general expenses	13,500.00	6,500.00	1,000.00	21,000.00
Public schools, salaries	196,000.00	.....	50,000.00	246,000.00
Relief of soldiers and sailors	9,000.00	.....	4,000.00	13,000.00
Repairs on public buildings	26,000.00	1,500.00	.....	27,500.00
Repairs on public buildings, insurance on boilers	300.00	.....	.....	300.00
Rifle range	500.00	.....	.....	500.00
Sinking fund, city debt	208,745.83	.....	.....	208,745.83
Sinking fund, water debt	37,835.00	.....	.....	37,835.00
Street awards (Jones street)	2,500.00	.....	.....	2,500.00
Street lights	99,450.00	50.00	.....	99,500.00
Street lights, installation of Boulevard gas lamps	3,000.00	.....	.....	3,000.00
Textile school	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00
Treasury Department, general expenses	600.00	.....	.....	600.00
Treasury Department, salaries and clerical assistance	4,400.00	.....	.....	4,400.00
Watuppa payment account	7,000.00	.....	.....	7,000.00
	1,344,970.00	55,521.00	200,000.00	1,600,491.00

Provided for by loans: Highways, $100,000.00; highways, curbing, $25,000.00; highways, granolithic sidewalks, $5,000.00; paving, $25,000.00; street awards (Pocasset street), $5,000.00; sewers, construction, $60,000.00.

VOTES FOR MAYOR.

Below are given the votes for Mayor at the municipal elections from the incorporation of the city in 1854 to 1904. The first seven elections were held in March, but since 1860 they have occurred in December:

1854 James Buffinton 796
Foster H. Hooper 387
1855 James Buffinton 757
1856 Edward P. Buffinton 570
Nathaniel B. Borden 82
1857 Nathaniel B. Borden 650
Edward P. Buffinton 532
1858 Josiah C. Blaisdell 688
Nathaniel B. Borden 580
1859 Josiah C. Blaisdell 702
Recount 942
Chester W. Greene 698
Recount 802
1860 (March)
Edward P. Buffinton, no opposition.
1860 (December)
Edward P. Buffinton 1033
Walter C. Durfee 438
1861 Edward P. Buffinton 501
1862 Edward P. Buffinton 1003
Leander Borden 683
1863 Edward P. Buffinton 967
Elihu Grant 554
1864 Edward P. Buffinton 797
Chester W. Greene 773
1865 Edward P. Buffinton 1209
S. Angier Chace 1177
1866 George O. Fairbanks 1096
Robert Adams 626
1867 George O. Fairbanks 1175
Chester W. Greene 1136

1868	Samuel M. Brown	1264
	Southard H. Miller	1036
1869	Samuel M. Brown	1487
	Edward P. Buffinton	866
1870	Samuel M. Brown	1375
	Abraham G. Hart	801
1871	Samuel M. Brown	1381
	Isaac Smith, Jr	588
1872	Robert T. Davis	1992
1873	James F. Davenport	1838
	John S. Brayton	1313
1874	James F. Davenport	2213
	Louis Lapham	1588
1875	James F. Davenport	1952
	Louis Lapham	1666
1876	James F. Davenport	2217
	Louis Lapham	1988
1877	Crawford E. Lindsey	2632
	Louis Lapham	2356
1878	Crawford E. Lindsey	4247
	Louis Lapham	227
1879	William S. Greene	2990
	Jeremiah R. Leary	2481
1880	William S. Greene	3459
1881	Henry K. Braley	3043
	Milton Reed	2395
1882	Henry K. Braley	3188
	Milton Reed	2747
1883	Milton Reed	5377
	Michael Tootle	3123
1884	John W. Cummings	3440
	Henry J. Langley	3340
1885	William S. Greene	3721
	John W. Cummings	3554
1886	John W. Cummings	3825
	William S. Greene	3564
1887	John W. Cummings	4535
	William S. Grene	4339
1888	James F. Jackson	4441
	John W. Coughlin	4079
1889	James F. Jackson	4172
	John W. Coughlin	4071
1890	John W. Coughlin	4563
	William J. Wiley	3755
1891	John W. Coughlin	4760
	John H. Abbott	3842
1892.	John W. Coughlin	5550
	Philip H. Borden	4678
1891	John W. Coughlin	4760
	William S. Greene	5581
1894	William S. Greene	5075
	Augustus P. Gorman	4276
	J. Dwight Brady	1284
1895	William S. Greene	5271
	Cornelius C. Murphy, Jr. N	3839
1896	William S. Greene	6794
	William E. Quirk	3673
1897	Amos M. Jackson	6199
	James Hoar	5630
1898	Amos M. Jackson	5667
	John S. B. Clarke	5595
1899	John H. Abbott	6100
	John S. B. Clarke	5782
1900	John H. Abbott	6414
	James E. Holland	5656
1901	George Grime	7460
	Michael B. Jones	2407
1902	George Grime	6735
	Michael Sweeney	5888
1904	John T. Coughlin	5764
	George Grime	5007

VALUATION, TAX RATE AND TOTAL TAX.

Year.	Valuation.	Tax Rate.	Total Tax.	1886	43,757,065	18.80	822,632.82
1854	$8,939,215	$5.80	$56,523.70	1887	44,231,141	18.40	813,852.99
1855	9,768,420	5.60	59,425.15	1888	46,504,585	17.40	809,179.78
1860	11,522,650	7.40	90,124.61	1889	49,841,691	17.80	887,182.10
1865	12,134,990	16.50	209,272.20	1890	53,473,183	16.40	876,960.20
1870	26,612,214	15.30	374,753.22	1891	54,281,930	17.20	933,649.19
1872	37,841,294	12.00	454,095.53	1892	56,065,920	17.40	975,547.00
1873	47,416,246	13.00	616,411.20	1893	60,534,005	17.40	1,053,291.69
1874	50,019,572	12.80	640,250.53	1894	63,638,563	16.80	1,069,127.86
1875	51,401,467	14.50	745,321.27	1895	65,238,178	17.20	1,122,096.66
1876	48,920,485	15.20	743,591.37	1896	69,286,496	17.00	1,177,870.43
1877	45,658,127	15.50	707,700.97	1897	71,292,363	17.20	1,226,228.65
1878	40,936,556	17.50	716,389.73	1898	70,941,286	17.80	1,262,754.89
1879	37,001,790	18.00	666,032.22	1899	71,642,320	17.80	1,275,233.30
1880	37,706,495	18.00	678,716.91	1900	73,511,614	18.20	1,337,911.37
1881	39,650,761	19.00	753,364.46	1901	74,554,380	18.20	1,356,889.72
1882	41,900,475	18.80	787,728.93	1902	75,394,297	18.20	1,372,176.21
1183	44,073,662	18.40	810,955.38	1903	77,575,661	18.60	1,442,907.29
1884	44,286,677	18.80	832,589.52	1904	80,998,349	18.60	1,506,569.29
1885	43,820,005	18.80	823,816.09	1905	81,754,247	18.80	1,593,523.81

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NET DEBT.

From February 1, 1870, to January 1, 1906.

Feb. 1 Year.	Municipal Debt.	Water Debt.	Total.
1870	.....	.....	$338,589.42
1871	.....	.....	306,328.77
1872	.....	.....	387,784.71
1873	$557,895.01	$300,000.00	857,895.01
1874	978,211.44	505,000.00	1,483,211.44
Jan. 1			
1875	1,434,478.58	950,247.23	2,384,725.81
1876	1,518,031.14	1,445,232.33	2,963,263.47
1877	1,479,095.44	1,639,862.33	3,118,957.77
1878	1,576,070.32	1,564,768.72	3,140,839.04
1879	1,549,912.78	1,620,881.53	3,170,794.31
1880	1,487,611.08	1,657,963.32	3,145,574.40
1881	1,436,311.68	1,648,475.35	3,084,787.03
1882	1,363,427.53	1,632,226.45	2,995,653.98
1883	1,287,896.42	1,622,265.25	2,910,161.67
1884	1,241,177.28	1,610,575.81	2,851,753.09
1885	1,161,367.47	1,593,505,49	2,754,872.96
1886	1,176,018.24	1,576,123.48	2,752,141.72
1887	1,087,553.47	1,549,328.88	2,636,882.35
1888	1,031,280.36	1,519,491.89	2,550,772.25
1889	969,742.52	1,507,563.28	2,477,305.80
1890	959,693.38	1,490,854.10	2,450,547.48
1891	1,115,796.04	1,476,897.70	2,592,693.74
1892	1,070,228.65	1,455,848.75	2,526,077.40
1893	1,377,736.75	1,422,757.10	2,800,493.85
1894	1,501,818.96	1,464,097.48	2,965,916.44
1895	1,543,761.25	1,447,323.52	2,991,084.77
1896	1,734,768.91	1,465,130.93	3,199,899.84
1897	1,894,177.88	1,443,413.88	3,337,591.76
1898	2,105,970.12	1,421,252.55	3,527,222.67
1899	2,219,373.46	1,400,408.30	3,619,781.76
1900	2,317,402.74	1,371,031.44	3,688,434.18
1901	2,374,781.94	1,338,352.22	3,713,134.16
1902	2,414,915.38	1,304,351.86	3,719,267.24
1903	2,500,545.38	1,359,308.33	3,859,853.71
1904	2,512,774.33	1,311,330.71	3,824,105.04
1905	2,819,329.58	1,132,368.55	3,951,698.13
1906	2,812,304.21	1,061,455.58	3,873,759.79

POPULATION.

Year.		Year.		Year.		Year.	
1810	1,296	1873	38,464	1885	56,863	1897	101,106
1820	1,594	1874	43,289	1886	59,021	1898	97,517
1830	4,159	1875	45,160	1887	63,961	1899	102,281
1840	6,738	1876	44,356	1888	63,715	1900	104,863
1845	10,290	1877	45,113	1889	68,774	1901	107,831
1850	11,170	1878	48,494	1890	74,918	1902	108,728
1855	12,680	1879	46,909	1891	77,329	1903	113,602
1860	13,240	1880	47,883	1892	83,026	1904	113,645
1865	17,525	1881	49,049	1893	87,773	1905	106,620
1870	27,191	1882	50,487	1894	89,576	1906	107,903
1871	28,291	1883	52,558	1895	89,203		
1872	34,835	1884	54,001	1896	97,318	*Estimated.	

CITY OFFICERS

FROM 1854 to 1906.

MAYORS.

Abbott, John H.....1900-01
Blaisdell, Josiah C.....1858-59
Borden, Nathaniel B.....1857
Braley, Henry K.....1882-83
Brown, Samuel M.....1869-72
Buffinton, Edward P.....1855-56, 1860-66
Buffinton, James.....1854-55
Coughlin, John T.....1905-06
Coughlin, John W.....1891-94
Cummings, John W.....1885, 1887-88
Davenport, James F.....1874-77
Davis, Robert T.....1873
Fairbanks, George O.....1867-68
Greene, William S.....1880-81, 1886, 1895-97
Grime, George.....1902-04
Henry, Robert.....1881
Jackson, Amos M.....1898-99
Jackson, James F.....1889-90
Lindsey, Crawford E.....1878-79
Reed, Milton.....1884

PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Abbott, John H.....1897
Bassett, Rufus W.....1891
92—HISTORY OF FALL RIVER ! ! !
Beattie, John, Jr.....1892-94
Boomer, Charles H.....1890
Borden, Philip H.....1878
Brown, Charles E.....1901-02
Cote, Edmund.....1900
Davenport, James F.....1880-81
Eddy, Thomas F.....1882-83
Hartley, Alfred H.....1898
Holmes, Charles J.....1889
Langley, Henry J.....1884
Lawson, Frederick W.....1903-04
McCreery, Joseph.....1879
Sinclair, James.....1905-06
Westall, John.....1899
Wiley, George T.....1895-96
Wiley, William J.....1885-88

ALDERMEN.

Abbe, Alanson J.....1903-06
Abbott, John H.....1896-97
Adams, Robert.....1857
Albert, James B.....1880-81, 1884, 1898
Almy, Frank S.....1905-06
Andrew, John.....1891
Ashley, Job B.....1861-62
Bagshaw, James T.....1903-06
Baker, Charles E.....1897-98
Ballard, Alvan S.....1854
Bannister, Wilson.....1889
Bannister, Wilson E.....1900-04
Barker, Warren S.....1891-93, 1899
Barlow, James.....1890
Barrett, Edward.....1876
Bassett, Rufus W.....1890-91
Beattie, John, Jr.....1879, 1892-94
Blaisdell, John G.....1894
Boomer, Charles H.....1889-90
Booth, William.....1906
Borden, Cook.....1865
Borden, Joseph.....1862-63
Borden, Leander.....1866
Borden, Major.....1855
Borden, Nathaniel B., Sr.....1859-65
Borden, Philip D.....1864-65
Borden, Philip H.....1875, 1878-79
Borden, Simeon.....1866-73
Borden, Thomas S.....1882-83
Bowen, Joseph A.....1870-71
Brady, J. Dwight.....1892-93
Brayton, David A.....1856
Brown, Charles E.....1901-02
Buckley, Isaac.....1890
Buffinton, Edward P.....1854-55
Buffinton, John E.....1880-81
Burgess, William L.....1903-05
Byrne, Michael.....1892-96, 1898
Campbell, John.....1871-75
Carr, William.....1857
Chace, Augustus.....1875
Champney, Julius B.....1854
Christmas, Charles.....1866-67
Connell, William, Jr.....1868
Connelly, John A.....1879-80
Conroy, Daniel.....1869
Cook, William M.....1855-56
Cote, Edmund.....1898-1900
Covel, Benjamin.....1863
Coyle, John E.....1868
Creigh, John B.....1900
Crowther, John.....1893
Cummings, John W.....1882
Cunneen, James E.....1870-72
Cuttle, John.....1870
Daley, John.....1890-91
Darling, Joseph M., Jr.....1899-1901
Davenport, James F.....1871-73, 1880-81
Davol, Bradford D.....1875-77
Doherty, Thomas E.....1887-88
Draper, Orlando.....1903-04, 1905-06
Durfee, George T.....1886-88
Durfee, Holder B.....1876-77
Durfee, Randall N.....1895
Durfee, Walter C.....1858-59, 1868-69
Durfee, William B.....1860
Durfee, William N.....1889
Earl, Benjamin.....1859
Earl, Henry H.....1886
Eddy, George H.....1861, 1878
Eddy, Thomas F.....1873, 1882-83
Everett, Nathan B.....1887, 1894
Featherston, John.....1894
Fennelly, John H.....1890-91
Finnegan, John.....1889-91
Finnegan, Thomas F.....1895
Fisher, Charles E.....1895-96
Flynn, William J.....1893
Foley, Patrick E.....1881
Ford, James.....1856, 1861-62
Foulds, John E.....1885-86, 1889
Foulds, Reginald A.....1901-02
Francis, James R.....1878
Gagnon, Frederick J.....1903-05
Garvey, Dennis.....1883-85
Giblin, Edward M.....1897-98
Gibney, Thomas E.....1895-97
Gifford, Ellis.....1858
Hanson, Julian.....1906
Harrington, Edward F.....1903-06
Harrington, Frank.....1897
Hart, Isaac L.....1855

Hartley, Alfred H.....1897-98
Hathaway, Guilford H.....1866-67
Hathaway, Oliver H.....1854-55
Hathaway, Richmond B., Jr.....1897
Hathaway, Samuel.....1863
Hathaway, Nicholas.....1874
Haughwout, Velona W.....1884, 1886
Healy, Joseph.....1894-95
Henry, James.....1854-57, 1859-60, 1865-66
Hill, William.....1858
Holden, Andrew 1891-1900
Holland, James E.....1899-1900
Holmes, Charles J.....1885, 1888-89
Hurley, John T.....1885-86
Hurley, William J.....1881, 1883-84
Johnson, George F.....1900, 1903-06
Johnston, John F.....1896-97
Kay, James H.....1906
Keefe, William F.....1898-99
Kelley, Michael J.....1886
Kelly, Cornelius.....1904-06
Kelly, Samuel J.....1903-05
Kendall, Frederick.....1899-1900, 1904-05
Kenney, John T.....1906
King, John F.....1882
Langley, Henry J.....1881-84
Lannigan, John S. H.....1903-06
Lavoie, Charles.....1906
Lawson, Frederick W.....1903-04
Leary, Dennis F.....1903
Leary, Jeremiah R.....1873-74
Leary, Quinlan.....1877
Leonard, John M.....1879-80
Lindsey, Crawford E.....1871-72
Ling, William B.....1898-1906
Lockhart, Alexander.....1891-92
Lomax, William.....1903-06
Luby, Patrick B.....1895-97
Lunney, Patrick J.....1877-80
Luscomb, Andrew.....1873-74
Luther, Ebenezer 1859
Macfarlane, John A.....1875-77
Macomber, Pardon.....1870-72
Malone, L. Frank.....1901-05
Manley, Robert L.....1903-06
Mason, John, Jr.....1861-62
Mason, William, 2r.....1857
Maynard, Paul H.....1901-02
McCreery, Joseph.....1874, 1879
McDonough, Anthony.....1885
McKevitt, Hugh.....1882
McLauchlen, John R.....1892
Miller, Southard H.....1857, 1878
Mills, Charles E.....1882
Milne, James T.....1874
Moore, Fred.....1905-06
Mulvaney, John.....1899-1901
Murphy, Cornelius C., Jr.....1893
Murphy, Edward F.....1884
Murphy, James.....1892
Nadeau, John B.....1903
Nason, Elias C.....1867-69
Neill, Joseph O.....1877-78
Nightingale, John.....1896-97
Niles, Ephraim C.....1904-05
Nugent, Michael J.....1903
O'Regan, Joseph.....1901-06
Osborn, James M.....1856, 1858
Osborn, Weaver.....1864,1867
Paine, Walter, 3d.....1863-65
Parks, Joseph A.....1903
Patenaude, Francis H.....1903-05
Petty, Asa, Jr.....1860-62
Pouliot, Leonidas 1903-06
Powers, James.....1884
Reed, John M.....1886-88
Remington, Joshua.....1857-58, 1864-65
Riley, Frank.....1902
Shaw, Edwin.....1854-55
Shea, John L.....1906
Shove, Charles O.....1858-60, 1863
Sinclair, James.....1903-06
Slade, John P.....1856-57, 1860
Smith, George.....1903-06
Smithies, Robert.....1869-70
Southworth, John.....1883
Splaine, Thomas F.....1894
St. George, Archibald.....1906
Stillwell, Daniel.....1864-65
Sullivan, Cornelius.....1887-96
Sullivan, Daniel R.....1875-76
Sullivan, Eugene E.....1906
Sullivan, James J.....1903-06
Sullivan, Michael F.....1889
Sullivan, Patrick R.....1876
Sweeney, Michael.....1885-88
Thomas, William F.....1884-85
Thorpe, Vincent.....1883
Tootle, Michael.....1882
Turner, Joseph.....1903-06
Turner, William.....1904-05
Wadington, Samuel.....1866-69
Watters, Joseph.....1882
Wells, J. Henry.....1887-88
Westall, John.....1898-99
Westell, William.....1904-06
Wiley, George T.....1893-96
Wiley, William J.....1882-88
Winslow, Henry S.....1903
Winslow, Smith.....1856
Wood, Jonathan M.....1887-89

PRESIDENTS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Borden, Nathaniel B.....1890-91
Borden, Simeon.....1861

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Borden, Stephen B.....1866
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Sullivan, John F. (Ward 5)....1899-1900
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Sullivan, Michael H....1880
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Ballard, Alvan R.....1898-
Brayton, Arthur B.....1885-98
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Ballard, Alvan S.....1855-63
Ballard, George A.....1864-74
Brady, James C.....1877-85
Brightman, Charles P.....1886-
Brown, Samuel M.....1874-76
Hodges, John R.....1854

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Adams, Robert.....1868-71
Albert, Clinton G.....1901-
Ballard, Alvan S.....1855-61
Billings, George W.....1872-74
Bowers, Frederick.....1900
Brady, James C.....1877-85
Brightman, Charles P.....1886-99
Brown, Samuel M.....1874-76
Earl, Benjamin.....1862-67
Hodges, John R.....1854

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Adams, Robert.....1868-71
Anthony, Arthur.....1882-84
Billings, George W.....1872-81
Buffinton, Clarence.....1884-95
Earl, Benjamin.....1863-67
Clarke, Henry W.....1896-

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Borden, Philip D., Jr.....1880-97
Borden, Philip D.....1898-

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Boomer, Frederick A.....1860-63, 1870
Borden, Simeon.....1857-59
Braley, Henry K.....1874
Brayton, John S.....1855-56
Dubuque, Hugo A.....1900-
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Higginson, Edward.....1889, 1891-92
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Cunneen, James E.....1881
Davol, Abner P.....1898-1903

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Gifford, Stephen B.....1855-56, 1859-60
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Harrison, Sandy.....1888-1903
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Hood, Francis B.....1868-69, 1871
Howard, Albert G.....1864-65, 1867-68
Kelly, Jeremiah.....1873-79
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Leonard, Daniel.....1856
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Mason, Philip, Jr.....1856
McManus, Peter.....1879-80
Morton, James M...1861, 1865, 1868-69, 1873
O'Hearn, Robert.....1882-93
Palmer, George W.....1870-72
Pooler, Seth.....1864
Searle, Charles F.....1866-67, 1869-72
Slade, Jonathan.....1863-65
Slocum, Mark A.....1857
Stewart, William W.....1884-87
Vickery, Caleb B.....1854
Waring, William J.....1882-85
Winslow, Benjamin F.....1857-60, 1862
Winslow, Smith.....1855
Wood, William F.....1863
Wrightington, Stephen C.....1858-59

CITY MESSENGERS.

Carpenter, Joseph W.....1858-72
Crosson, James D.....1886-
Davis, John C.....1854-56
Dean, Charles L.....1883-85
O'Neil, Dennis D.....1873-77
Pike, M. Frank.....1878-82
Wilson, Abraham W.....1857

CLERKS OF COMMITTEES.

Brayton, Arthur B.....1885-95
Buffinton, Clarence.....1884
Dwelly, Frederick O.....1905-
Manchester, James G.....1896-98
Pritchard, George S. B.....1898-99
Stewart, David C., Jr.....1900-04

SUPERINTENDENTS OF STREETS.

Horton, Danforth.....1859-67, 1869-77
Manchester, Alexander.....1868
Thurston, Anthony.....1878-94
Thurston, Frank A.....1894-

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Adams, James M.....1882-88
Brownell, Isaac T.....1881
Ryley, John.....1889-1904
Shay, Daniel H.....1905-

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

Bates, William C.....1894-1905
Connell, William.....1882-94
Connell, William, Jr.....1872-81
Durfee, Everett B.....1905-
Stevens, Daniel W.....1865-66
Tewksbury, M. W.....1867-72

SUPERINTENDENTS OF OAK GROVE CEMETERY.

Buffinton, Edward P.....1856
Buffinton, Oliver.....1857-67
Livesey, Michael.....1868
Morrill, Jonathan E.....1869-97
Morris, John.....1903-
Smith, Charles.....1899-1903
Standing, Thomas B.....1898

SUPERINTENDENTS OF NORTH BURIAL GROUNDS.

Brightman, Thomas E.....1854-65
Corbett, Owen.....1875-76, 1878
Cowen, George.....1872
Hoar, Charles P.....1900
Horsman, Francis.....1866-71
Hyland, James G.....1873-74, 1877
Morris, John.....1893-97
O'Brien, Michael.....1898-
White, Stephen.....1879-88
White, Walter.....1889, 1891-92

CHIEF ENGINEERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Borden, Thomas J.....1870-72
Connell, Thomas.....1875
Davol, William C.....1892-97, 1901-
Davol, William C., Jr.....1876-81, 1884-91
Durfee, Holder B.....1873-74
Greene, Chester W.....1857
Langford, James.....1898-1900
Macfarlane, John A.....1882-83
Miller, Southard H.....1860-69
Morrill, Jonathan E.....1855-56, 1858-59

DEPUTY CHIEF ENGINEERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Bowers, Joseph, Jr.....1905-

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Brownell, Isaac T.....1877-78, 1880
Carey, Edward P.....1905-
Connell, Thomas.....1883
Langford, James.....1885-96
McKenney, Felix, Jr..1876, 1879, 1881-82, 1884
Remington, Hale.....1897-1904

CITY MARSHALS.

Brigham, D. Sewell.....1878-81
Buffinton, Samuel R.....1858-59
Eames, Asa.....1862-63
Gray, Franklin.....1866
Greene, Chester W.....1857, 1860-61
Hilliard, Rufus B.....1886-
Hunt, Josiah A.....1882-86
Sisson, William.....1855-56
Wilcox, Henry C.....1864-65
Winslow, Albert.....1867-68
Wright, Andrew R.....1869-77

ASSISTANT CITY MARSHALS.

Borden, James F.....1873-74
Borden, John R.....1872-74
Brocklehurst, John.....1872-74
Carpenter, Lewis W.....1866
Chace, Mark P.....1870-71
Eaton, Josiah K.....1867
Fleet, John.....1887-
Flynn, Patrick.....1873-74
Hall, Amaziah C.....1873-74
Harding, Charles.....1873-74
Hilliard, Rufus B.....1883-86
Hinckley, Charles.....1882
Holden, George.....1867-69
Hunt, Josiah A.....1881
McMahon, Simon.....1873
O'Neal, D. D.....1868-72
Packard, Timothy C.....1874
Pearce, Albert T.....1872-74, 1877-80
Pearce, Bowen L.....1861-65
Rawson, S. P.....1873
Reed, William.....1864-66
Reed, William, Jr.....1858-63
Sayward, John W.....1868-74
Sergens, Edward L.....1867-71
Taber, Gideon.....1866
Watson, James E.....1858-62
Winter, William A.....1873-74
Wrightington, William E.....1863-74
Wyatt, George W.....1872-76

PHYSICIANS.

Abbott, John H.....1879-81
Bowen, Seabury W.....1872-74
Buck, Augustus W.....1897-98
Copeland, Charles W.....1878
Cummings, Michael A.....1894-96
Davis, Robert T.....1857-58
Dedrick, Albert C.....1899-1903
Dwelly, Jerome.....1855-56, 1859, 1865-68
Gilbert, John.....1898-99
Hartley, James W.....1862-64
Kelly, Michael.....1891-93
Learned, Ebenezer T.....1860-61
Leary, John H.....1888-90
Merritt, S. Virgil.....1903-
Smith, Isaac, Jr.....1871
Sullivan, James E.....1882-87
Tourtellot, John Q. A.....1875-77
Whitaker, John B.....1869-70

FIRST DISTRICT PHYSICIANS.

Fecteau, Adelard.....1900-02
Gilbert, John.....1891-93
Gunning, Thomas.....1894-96
Huard, Joseph E.....1897-99

SECOND DISTRICT PHYSICIANS.

Collett, Peter A. A.....1894-96
Gibbs, Samuel W.....1900-02
Harris, Emanuel.....1897-99
St. Germain, Valmore.....1891-93

ASSISTANT CITY PHYSICIANS.

Butler, Richard B.....1906-
Fecteau, Adelard.....1903-
Herbert, Edward.....1903-05

MEMBERS OF BOARDS OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUNDS.

Abbott, John H.....1900-01
Anthony, Arthur.....1882-84
Bassett, Charles A.....1888-1901
Billings, George W.....1874-81
Borden, Nathaniel B.....1890-91
Borden, Simeon.....1874-95
Borden, Thomas, Jr.....1874-75
Braley, Henry K.....1882-83
Brown, Samuel M.....1874-76
Buffinton, Charles C.....1887-88
Buffinton, Clarence.....1885-94
Carroll, William.....1874-75
Clarke, Henry W.....1895-
Clarke, John S. B.....1896
Coughlin, John W.....1891-94
Covel, Alphonso S.....1876-78
Cummings, John W.....1885, 1887-88

Davenport, James F.....1874-77
Duvol, Abner P.....1892-93
Durfee, Randall N.....1894
Earl, Henry H.....1882-84
Eddy, George H.....1876
Eddy, George H., Jr.....1902-04
Greene, William S.....1877-80, 1886, 1895
Grime, George.....1902-03
Hargraves, James.....1895
Hathaway, Edward E.....1879-
Hawes, William M.....1880
Henry, James W.....1889
Henry, Robert.....1881
Higginson, Edward.....1896-99
Hopewell, William.....1898
Huard, John B.....1904-05
Hudner, Michael T.....1906
Jackson, Amos M.....1897-99
Jackson, James F.....1889-90
Lawson, Frederick W.....1900
Lindsey, Crawford E.....1878-79
Marshall, Robert.....1905-
McGraw, Frank.....1881
Reed, Milton.....1884
Riley, Frank.....1902
Rounseville, Cyrus W.....1885
Stickney, Charles P.....1874-78
Talbot, Herbert C.....1904-
Thompson, Edward F.....1899
Tinkham, John G.....1886
Tripp, Azariah S.....1879-87
Watters, Frank M.....1901
Wood, L. Elmer.....1900-

MEMBERS OF THE BOARDS OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

De Tonnancour, Godfroy.....1903-04
Durfee, George N.....1903-05
Lynch, Edward.....1903-
McNally, Michael.....1905-
Woodman, Charles B.....1906-

MEMBERS OF BOARDS OF OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

(The Mayor and Aldermen were the Oversee of the Poor from 1854 to 1890.)

Abbott, John H.....1900-01
Brady, James C.....1894-1906
Braley, Henry K.....1890-91
Buffinton, Charles C.....1890-1906
Coughlin, John T.....1905-06
Coughlin, John W.....1891-94
Cuttle, John.....1892-93
Greene, Cornelius S.....1890-1906
Greene, William S.....1895-97
Grime, George.....1902-04
Holmes, Charles J.....1890-1905
Jackson, Amos M.....1898-99
Jackson, James F.....1890
Wordell, Marcus M.....1906

AGENTS OF BOARDS OF OVERSEERS OF POOR.

Brown, Samuel M., Jr.....1875-76
Buffinton, Benjamin.....1880-81
Fairbanks, George O.....1877-79, 1882-83
Harrison, Joseph.....1884-1904
Plummer, Edward.....1904-06

MEMBERS OF THE BOARDS OF PARK COMMISSIONERS.

Cook, Richard H.....1902-
Danielson, Charles R.....1902-
Doherty, Edward A.....1902-03
Madden, Thomas J.....1903-05
McClarance, Matthew A.....1902-
Nadeau, John B.....1906-
Small, Reuben C., Jr.....1902-05
Torphy, John E.....1905-

MEMBERS OF THE RESERVOIR COMMISSIONS.

Abbott, John H.....1900-01
Biltcliffe, William.....1906-
Borden, Philip D.....1895-
Coughlin, John T.....1905-
Clarke, John S. B.....1903-05
Eddy, George H.....1895-1904
Greene, William S.....1895-97
Grime, George.....1902-04
Harley, William J.....1904-05
Jackson, Amos M.....1898 99
Leary, Jeremiah R.....1895-97
Mitchell, William.....1901-05
Sullivan, Daniel J.....1906-
Sweeney, Michael.....1897-1902
Watson, Samuel.....1895-1900
Watters, Joseph.....1906-

CLERK OF THE RESERVOIR COMMISSIONS.

Borden, Philip D.....1895-
.....

MEMBERS OF SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

Adams, Edward S.....1894-1906
Adams, Lydian S.....1872-75
Adams, Robert.....1869-71
Adams, William W.....1866-67, 1876-79
Aldrich, James M.....1854-60, 1872-78
Aldrich, Louisa G.....1880-97
Archer, John J.....1878-80
Barnett, Robert E.....1857-58
Bennett, William G.....1880-99

Boomer, Frederic A.....1865-67, 1869-71
Borden, Simeon.....1860-63, 1872-74
Borden, Spencer.....1884-85
Brady, John.....1891-93
Bronson, George W.....1874, 1879-81
Brown, John.....1891-93
Buck, Charles W.....1866-68
Bullock, Andrew D.....1862-64
Brown, Samuel M.....1867-69
Butler, S. Wright.....1871-73
Chace, S. Angier.....1855-59
Cook, Benjamin.....1886-90
Cone, Dwight E.....1891-92
Connell, Arthur I.....1903-06
Connell, William.....1865-73
Davis, Benjamin H.....1855
Dawley, Joseph E.....1855-56, 1859-62
Diman, J. Lewis.....1859-60
Dubuque, Hugo A.....1884-90
Dwelly, Jerome.....1854-56, 1859-60, 1864-78
Earl, Benjamin.....1866-69
Eddy, Thomas F.....1874, 1876-78
Eric, William H.....1875-80
Fairbanks, George O.....1866-68
Ford, James.....1855-56
Gould, John B.....1860
Grant, Percy S.....1891-93
Hartley, James W.....1857-58
Hathaway, Richmond B., Jr.....1904-06
Hathaway, Warren.....1858-59
Healy, Harriet T.....1880-94
Henry, Robert.....1869-71
Holmes, Charles J.....1862-65, 1868-79
Holmes, Thomas.....1865
Hooper, Foster.....1860-65
Hunt, Ebenezer W.....1882
Hurley, Patrick J.....1883-89
Hyde, Mary E.....1895-1906
Jackson, Amos M.....1879-87
Jennings, Andrew J.....1875-77
Kennedy, William A.....1872-74
Lawton, Job G.....1854
Learned, Ebenezer T.....1855-56
Leland, Mary G.....1873
Lincoln, Leontine.....1880-1903
Lindsey, Crawford E.....1870-72
Locke, George W.....1866
Locke, Jeremiah F.....1888-90
Lyman, Payson W.....1893-1901
Maclaren, William.....1857-63
Martin, William J.....1894-1906
McCreery, James E.....1879
McCreery, Robert E.....1899-1902
Mills, Charles E.....1877-79
Osborn, Hannah F.....1898-1900, 1902-06
Peloquin, Pierre F.....1897-1903
Poolert, Seth.....1859-60, 1867-68
Porter, Emery M.....1857-59
Ramsbottom, Thomas L.....1879-84
Reed, Milton.....1870-71
Scott, Walter.....1875
Slade, Albion K.....1875-76
Smith, Agnes M.....1901-06
Smith, Iram N.....1877-78
Snow, Charles A.....1860-64
Swift, Marcus G. B.....1881-83, 1888-90
Thurston, Eli.....1854-55, 1858-59
Tourtellot, John Q. A.....1881-83
Tripp, Almadus W.....1857-59
Tripp, Azariah S.....1854-64, 1868-70
Waring, William J.....1894-96
Warner, William R.....1885-87
Wiley, George T.....1902-06
Wixon, Susan H.....1874-76, 1890-1906
Wright, Alfred A.....1866

MEMBERS OF THE WATUPPA WATER BOARDS.

Biltcliffe, William.....1905-
Borden, Philip D.....1871-82
Bowen, Joseph A.....1871-74
Butler, John.....1874-78
Coffey, Michael T.....1893-96
Everett, Nathan B.....1899-1905
Field, George I.....1898-1901
Hawes, William B.....1894-1906
Hawes, William M.....1882-94
Holden, Andrew.....1896-99
Lindsey, William.....1871-79
Neill, Joseph O.....1879-82
Osborn, Weaver.....1878-93
Sullivan, Daniel J.....1906-
Watters, Joseph.....1883-98, 1901-

CLERKS OF THE WATER BOARDS AND WATER REGISTRARS.

Churchill, Charles H.....1872-79
Robertson, William W.....1879-

SUPERINTENDENTS OF WATER WORKS.

Briggs, George A.....1871-74
Carr, William, Jr (acting).....1880
Kieran, Patrick.....1886-
Martine, Alfred H.....1881-84
Rotch, William.....1875-79

MEMBERS OF THE BOARDS OF HEALTH.

(The Board of Aldermen acted as the Board of Health up to 1878.)

Abbott, John H.....1879-81
Anthony, James S.....1878-86, 1889-90
Biltcliffe, Thomas.....1887-88
Braley, Isaac L.....1903-
Buck, Augustus W.....1897-98

Buffinton, Benjamin.....1890-91
Cabana, Louis V.....1898-1901
Collett, Peter A. A.....1902-
Copeland, Charles W.....1878
Cummings, Michael.....1894-96
Dedrick, Albert C.....1900-02
DeGrandpre, Louis P.....1892-95
Gilbert, John.....1898-99
Hicks, Charles A.....1895-1905
Kelly, Michael.....1891-93, 1906-
Leary, John H.....1888-90
Leonard, John M.....1888-89
Merritt, S. Virgil.....1903-
McGraw, Frank.....1886-88
Morriss, Samuel B.....1891-94
St. George, Archibald.....1896-97
Sullivan, James E.....1878-83
Winslow, Benjamin F.....1878-83
Young, John M.....1884-85

AGENTS OF THE BOARDS OF HEALTH.

(One of the members of the Board acted as Agent of the Board up to 1902.)

Morriss, Samuel B.....1902-

CLERKS OF THE BOARDS OF HEALTH.

(The City Clerk acted as Clerk of the Board up to 1890.)

Mason, George R.....1890-93
Wiseman, Thomas F.....1893-

INSPECTORS OF PLUMBING.

Lynch, James H.....1891-

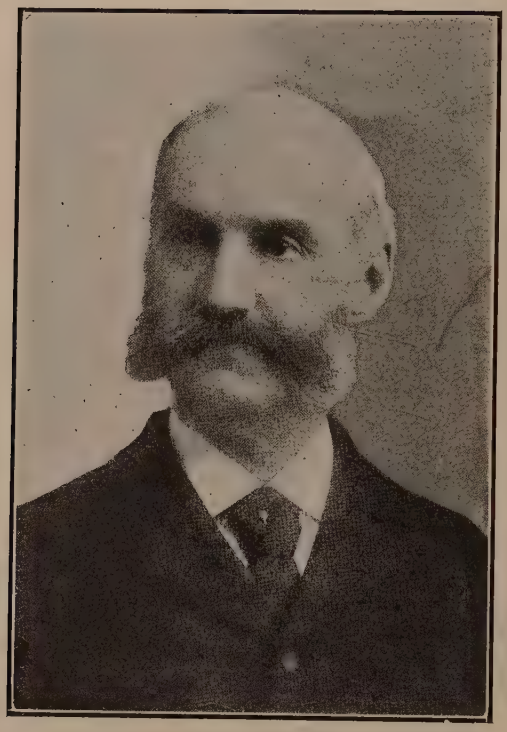
MEMBERS OF THE BOARDS OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(Since the establishment of the library in 1860.)

Abbott, John H.....1900-01
Abraham, John.....1879-81
Adams, William W.....1882
Bassett, Rufus W.....1891-1900, 1906
Bennett, William G.....1879-81
Borden, Simeon.....1860-72, 1874-79
Borden, Spencer.....1900-
Braley, Henry K.....1882, 1905-
Brown, Samuel M.....1860-73
Buffinton, Edward P.....1860-66
Butler, John.....1873-75
Coughlin, John W.....1891-94
Cummings, John W.....1885, 1887, 1888
Davenport, James F.....1874-77
Davis, Robert T.....1873, 1876-78
Fairbanks, George O.....1867-68
Gormley, John E.....1880-82
Greene, William S.....1880-81, 1886, 1895-
Grime, George.....1902-04
Hawes, Oliver S.....1901-
Henry, Robert.....1881-99
Holmes, Charles J.....1860-78, 1880-1906
Hughes, Christopher.....1899-
Jackson, Amos M.....1898-99
Jackson, James F.....1889-90
Leary, Jeremiah R.....1875-77
Leland, Phineas W.....1860-70
Letourneau, Alfred S.....1906-
Lincoln, Leontine.....1878-
Lindsey, Crawford E.....1878-90
Lyon, Henry.....1860-82
McDonough, John J.....1904-
Morton, James M.....1883-97
Paine, Walter, 3d.....1860-79
Reed, Milton.....1884
Reeves, Edmund.....1905
Warner, William R.....1884-98
Westall, John.....1870-04

LIBRARIANS OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Ballard, George A.....1860-63
Ballard, William R.....1864-1905
Rankin, George W.....1905-
Remington, Charles G.....1864



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Matthew C. D. Borden

CHAPTER XVIII

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF WELL-KNOWN FALL RIVER MEN, PAST AND PRESENT

"A sacred burden is the life ye bear,
Look on it, lift it, bear it solemnly;
Stand up and walk beneath it steadfastly;
Fail not for sorrow, falter not for sin,
But onward, upward, till the goal ye win."

M. C. D. BORDEN.—If Fall River men and women were asked who of the city's citizens had done most for it, the answer, in nine cases out of ten, would be Mr. M. C. D. Borden, and that without a moment's hesitation. Nor would they be wrong, for, in addition to erecting a mammoth plant that has given employment to thousands of people, which has added immeasurably to the growth and prosperity of the city, he has kept that plant running with constant employment at good wages through good times and bad, and has often come to the assistance of the other corporations by relieving them of stocks of cloth that were proving a source of uneasiness. His action has more than once averted the closing of the other mills till they could sell their cloth, and has frequently prevented a reduction of wages. In more cases than one, moreover, he has, by his independent action, raised the compensation of his employees and thereby benefited the entire city by making a similar advance necessary in all the mills. There is another side of Mr. Borden which is never forgotten, and that is the philanthropic. He himself declared in 1895, at a notable dinner on the occasion of the starting of the No. 4 mill of the Iron Works plant, at which he announced a gift of $100,000 to the charities of Fall River, that "unusual success in the accumulation of wealth brings with it inseparably extraordinary responsibilities," and he has nobly fulfilled this by what he has done in erecting the beautiful club building, a picture of which appears in this work, for the poor boys of Fall River, to which he is now erecting a large addition for the use of the men. If all the immense plants owned by Mr. Borden were swept away, this would stand as a noble memorial to the man and his kindly heart, and would ensure his being held in grateful remembrance by the working people of Fall River for generations. A bold and skilful operator, who has had the courage to push forward where others held back, Mr. Borden has earned the phenomenal success that has come to him. His business methods are essentially modern, his decisions once taken are executed with promptness. He has made the product of the American Printing Company in a sense the standard of the world, and the cotton mills that supply it a model for all manufacturers. His competitors, though they may at times feel being beaten at their own game, yet hold an admiration none the less deep and sincere for this master of industry. The fact that Mr. Borden is a native of this city, where he spent his early days, and a descendant of Fall River men of sterling character who had been most active in promoting its welfare, naturally plays no small part in the pride Fall River takes in his achievements. The son of Col. Richard Borden and Abby W. Durfee, he came of a long line of distinguished ancestry, who early emigrated from Kent County, England, had been active in the settlement of the northern part of Rhode Island and later in the development of Fall River, in which the Bordens, by securing the control of the water power of the stream soon after 1700, have always been prominent. His father was the first treasurer and agent of the Fall River Iron Works Company, organized in 1821, and later became an influential officer in nearly all the early industries, like the Troy Cotton & Woolen Manufactory, the Fall River Manufactory, the Metacomet Mill and the American Print Works. It was

mainly through his efforts that the first railroad here was built, and he was likewise the founder of the first line between this city and New York, which was later to become the famous Fall River Line. Col. Borden was, furthermore, active in church and charitable work, and was deservedly one of the city's most honored inhabitants. Matthew Chaloner Durfee Borden was born here and educated first at a boarding school in Auburndale in 1857, then at Phillips' Academy, Andover, in 1858 and 1859. He entered Yale College, from which he graduated in the class of 1864. He soon became associated with the American Printing Company, which following the panic of 1873 had met with severe reverses, and, together with his brother, the late Thomas J. Borden, soon placed it on a more substantial basis. During the first years Mr. M. C. D. Borden directed the sale of the goods in New York, while his brother looked out for the local end of the industry. In 1886 the latter disposed of his interest entirely to Mr. M. C. D. Borden, who then became and has continued to be the sole owner of the plant. Shortly after he acquired the abandoned plant of the Fall River Iron Works, adjoining the print works, razed the buildings, and in 1889 built the first of the great mills, 386 feet long by 120 feet wide and four stories high. The mill is said to have been built because, as owner of the American Print Works, he was sometimes trifled with by treasurers and agents of the mills whose cloth it was his business to print. He determined to make a part at least of the cloth that he was to use, and so in a measure become independent. The business prospered, and in 1892, No. 2 mill was erected, three stories high, over 575 feet long and 120 feet wide, and in 1893 No. 3 mill was built, which is 309 feet long and 142 feet wide; it is four stories high and a very imposing structure. The fourth mill, and the largest yet erected, followed in 1895, 372½ feet in length and 165½ feet in width. The starting of this mill, October 17, 1895, was made the occasion of a notable breakfast on the magnificent steamer Priscilla of the Fall River Line, which, as has already been said, was founded by his father, Col. Borden. A party of about seventy distinguished and influential men of New York and Philadelphia came on from New York as Mr. Borden's guests, and after being joined by many of the prominent local citizens, inspected the plant and witnessed the turning on of the steam by the owner that set in motion the immense Corliss engine which furnished the motive power for 80,000 spindles. The guests then adjourned to the dining room of the Priscilla, where luncheon was served, followed by addresses by Mr. Borden, Hon. Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia; his Honor, Mayor William S. Greene, of Fall River; J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National Bank of New York; Hon. John S. Brayton, of Fall River; Isaac H. Bailey and John R. Van Wormer, of New York, and Hon. Leontine Lincoln, of Fall River. Mr. Borden then rose and said: "In bringing this part of the day's routine to a close, I have to ask your attention to one word more from me. In what I now have to say I pray that I may not be charged with even a suspicion of ostentation or the slightest breach of the proprieties that are inseparable from the truest manhood. Ordinarily it is indisputable that charities should be quietly and modestly administered, not displayed. But I am moved to believe that I shall not be misunderstood if I, for once, just because of the occasion and its lessons, take a different course in what I am now about to do. I believe in success—the greater the better. I believe in the accumulation of wealth without any limit, except always that fixed by clean and honorable methods. But I believe, also, that unusual success brings with it inseparably extraordinary responsibilities, and, therefore, standing before you in grateful recognition of a kind Providence that has so favored me, I hereby announce my intention to donate to the charities of Fall River, in such directions as may appear to me best, the sum of $100,000." The announcement was a complete surprise, and after a moment's astonishment the party burst into applause which lasted for many minutes. Fifteen thousand dollars of the gift went toward the building fund of the Home for Aged People, and smaller sums to other deserving institutions, but the bulk was used in erecting a home for the Boys' Club. The building erected on Anawan street from this friend and the additions made to it by Mr. Borden was dedicated late in 1897. It is the handsomest of its kind for the exclusive use of street boys in the country and has proved serviceable as well as beautiful. It is of pressed brick with brown-stone trimmings, and frieze of artistic architecture and finished in oak with colored glass in the upper parts of the

windows. It is equipped with a theatre, gymnasium, swimming pool, library and club rooms, and has done an excellent work for the boys of the city, of whom it has a membership of nearly 2,000. Mr. Borden is now constructing on Pocasset street a large addition to the building for the use of the men. The work of mill building was not to stop, however, with No. 4. A fifth mill in the same group followed in 1902, and Nos. 6 and 7 have since been added. The first five mills were all grouped about one enormous chimney, 350 feet in height and thirty feet in diameter at the base. All are of brick on granite foundations and are notably well lighted and arranged for the most profitable manufacturing. Meantime, Mr. Borden had acquired the Fall River Machine Company's property east of his plant, and erected mammoth store-houses. In December, 1901, he purchased the old Metacomet mill property adjoining, in which he installed new machines and which he has largely remodelled. In 1905 he erected across the stream on the site of the Anawan mill, built in 1825, and one of the earliest here, his latest factory, somewhat smaller than some of the other mills, but which it is predicted will be ultimately greatly enlarged. Other additions and improvements are constantly being made. This immense cotton plant operates 459,000 spindles and 13,057 looms. Figures compiled before the erection of the No. 7 mill have the amount of cotton used each year as 68,000 bales and the yards of cloth produced per annum 175,000,000. These should be increased about one-sixth by the product of the new mill. Mr. Borden's print works, with thirty machines, easily the largest in the country, print four and a half million yards of calico each week. The total number of employed in the combined plants is between five and six thousand. The mills themselves are of the most modern architecture and their grounds are kept in the best of condition, justifying the recent remark of one foreign-born citizen, that they are "like a great landlord's lawn in the old country." Mr. Borden in 1865 married Harriett M. Durfee, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Nathen Durfee, and has three sons living, having lost four children—Howard S., the treasurer of the Iron Works Company; Bertram H., treasurer of the American Printing Company, and Matthew. Mr. M. C. D. Borden is president of both corporations, and with the two sons first named constitute the board of directors.

COL. RICHARD BORDEN was born in Fall River (formerly Freetown), April 12, 1795. He was identified with the early shipping of the place and was largely interested in various enterprises, among which was the cotton industry. His early education was received in the public schools of his native place, and early in life began his famous career as a manufacturer. He built several vessels. Among them was the "Irene and the Betsey." For over 50 years Mr. Borden was prominent in the financial and business interests of the city. He was one of the organizers of the Fall River Iron Works and was its treasurer and agent up to the time of retirement from active business life. He was interested in the building and operation of the Watuppa Reservoir Company, Troy Cotton and Woollen Manufacturing Co., The Anawan Mill, the American Print Works, the Metacomet Mill, Fall River Railroad and Steamboat line, Gas Works and was president and a director of the American Print Works, American Linen Co., Richard Borden Mill Co., and Fall River National Bank, the Fall River Iron Works, Mount Hope Mill Co., president of the Bay State Steamboat Company, Providence Tool Co., Cape Cod Railroad Co., the Borden Mining Co. of Frostburg, Md., and many other corporations and institutions. His was indeed a busy and eventful life, well spent, and certainly an incentive for the rising youth of our progressive city. The citizens of Fall River owe him a debt of gratitude for the present admirable system of railroad transportation between Fall River, Boston and New York. It was he who pushed the railroad business and

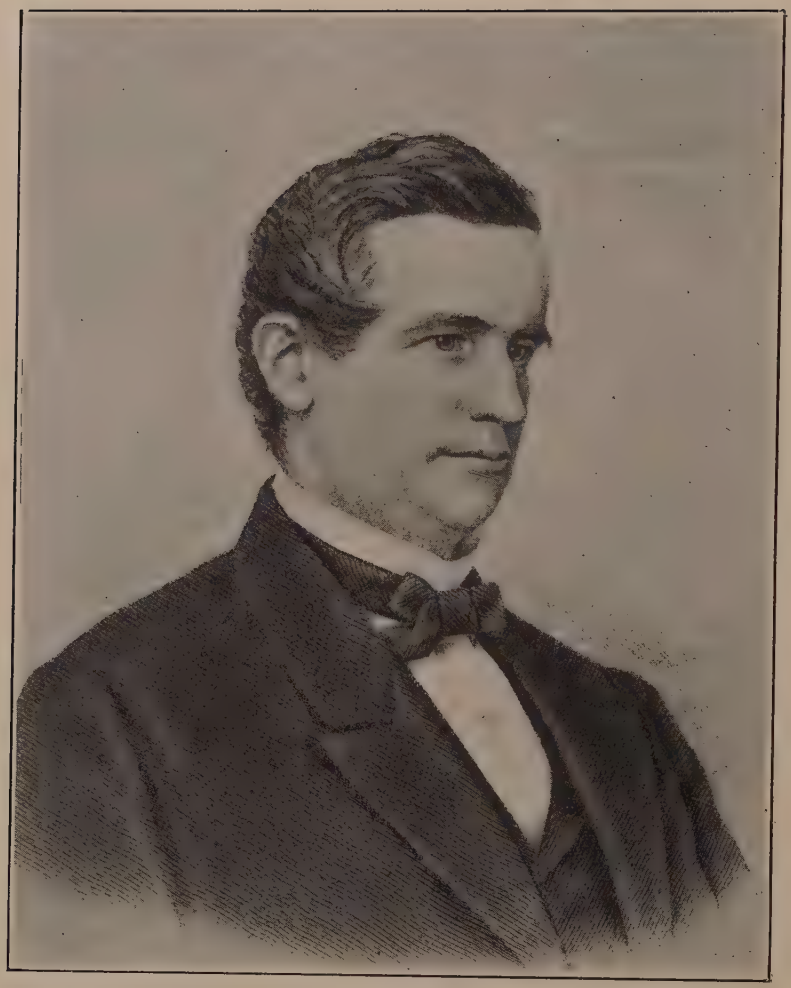
Col. Richard Borden
(Deceased)

through his efforts that the present system we enjoy became a reality. It would take a large volume to tell you all about Col. Borden and what he accomplished for his fellow citizens, but enough has been told to show that he was one of the really great men of Fall River, and we only wish we had the space to devote to this remarkable man of affairs. He was the head and front of everything of worth, and in 1812 joined the local militia company as a private, and was promoted while in his minority. He was first commissioned ensign in a company of the Second Regiment of Infantry July 30, 1814. In 1815 he was commissioned lieutenant in the same regiment. He received his first commission as captain April 11, 1818, and his second commission May 2, 1822, and both in the Fifth Regiment of Infantry. He was made lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment June 28, 1823, and colonel March 12, 1828. After his promotion he retired from service. His interest in the soldiers is illustrated in the soldiers' monument and burial-place which was given by him at the entrance to Oak Grove Cemetery and the Richard Borden Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. Col. Borden passed away February 25, 1874. esteemed and loved by all who knew him.

HON. JOHN SUMMERFIELD BRAYTON was perhaps the chief financial and industrial fulcrum on which Fall River raised itself from an obscure factory village to the proud position of America's foremost textile centre. For over forty years he wielded, personally, the power of the community's greatest financial resource, yet always with a view to advancing the community's prosperity and advancement. He was modest, retiring, generous and public spirited and never desired greater laurels than those which usually fall to the faithful public servant, whose duty has been well performed. Since that day, in 1643, when its founder, Francis Brayton, came from England, and settled in Portsmouth, R. I., the Brayton family, to which John Summerfield Brayton belonged, has been prominent in the upbuilding of the country contiguous to Narragansett Bay. In every branch of his ancestry he was descended from pioneer New England stock. His grandfather, John Brayton, was one of the founders of Methodism in this section, and in honor of Rev. John Summerfield, one of the early preachers that denomination, he was named. John Summerfield Brayton was born in Swansea, directly across the bay from the scene of his later labors, on December 3, 1826. His parents were Israel and Keziah (Anthony) Brayton. Raised amid the usual environments of the farmer's son he was early made acquainted with the virtue of hard work. His boyhood was spent on the homestead farm and such education as came to him was that of the district school, supplemented later by more advanced courses in the public schools of Fall River. By close application to personal study in private he fitted himself for the post of teacher in the district school, and thus secured the means to study further at Pierce Academy, Middleboro. By his own efforts Mr. Brayton fitted for Brown University at the University Grammar School in Providence, matriculated at Brown in 1847, and graduated in the class of '51 with honors. Adopting the profession of law, he studied in the office of Thomas Dawe Eliot at New Bedford, took a course at the Dane Law School of Harvard College, and graduated in 1853. On August 8 of that year he was admitted to practice in the bar of Suffolk County. Mr. Brayton started practice in Fall River, and with such success that within a year he was elected city solicitor, the first incumbent of the office in the newly-established city. He held the position till 1857, when he resigned to become clerk of courts for Bristol County, to which office he had been elected without opposition and with the unanimous endorsement of the entire bar. In 1864 he declined renomination and re-entered general practice, in partnership with James M. Morton, now one of the justices of the Massachusetts Supreme bench. His sister, Mrs. Mary B. Young, and B. M. C. Durfee, the possessor of the largest fortune in Fall River, desired his counsel and advice as financial manager, and so rapidly did these demands press upon his time that in 1868 he retired from legal practice and took up the active management of the estate. He manifested peculiar abilities for his new responsibilities. With rare judgment in placing investments, he combined an aggressive spirit of enterprise which made him not only a steadfast conservator of private interests, but a power for progress in the community. Having long enjoyed the confidence of the people of Fall River, his foresight into industrial opportunity and his ability to command unlimited means, made him the leader in the phenomenal development upon which the city was about to enter.

John L. Brayton

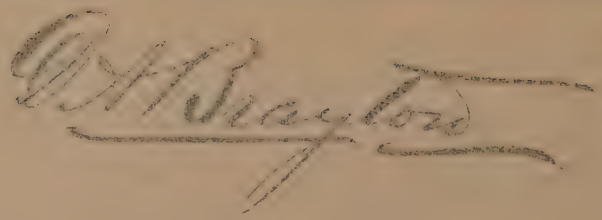
It would be difficult, if not impossible, to enumerate the industrial and financial activities of Mr. Brayton. Few enterprises have been born in Fall River during his time in which he was not more or less prominently involved. In 1864 he organized the First National Bank, and was its president to the time of his death. In 1887 he formed the B. M. C. Durfee Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and was its president as long as he lived. He was one of the incorporators of the Durfee Mill in 1865, and from 1872 was its president. He was for many years at the head of numerous large corporations in Fall River. At the time of his death was president of the American Linen Company, the Fall River Manufactory, the Granite, Mechanics, Border City and Troy Mills, besides being a director in many more. At various times he was president of the Fall River Machine Company, the Metacomet Mills, the Anawan Mills, and the Fall River Gas Works, and a director of the American Print Works, and the Fall River Iron Works. He was also a director of the Old Colony Railroad and the Old Colony Steamboat Company. Mr. Brayton was a man of conservatism, though he never flinched when his obvious duty demanded courage or even self sacrifice. He seldom took risks till he had applied to the prospective step all the force of careful and studious consideration. Yet, once determined to embark, he never turned back, nor lacked courage to push forward. When financial reverses left many a strong man tottering on the verge of despair and the whole community wavered before an impending calamity, Mr. Brayton never faltered, but threw into the gap all the force he possessed or could command to tide over the crisis. Despite the complex responsibilities of Mr. Brayton's official positions, he always found time to assume whatever obligations his public spirit imposed upon him. In 1856 he represented Fall River in the General Court, and served as a member of the Governor's Council in 1866, 1867, 1868, 1879 and 1880, under Governors Bullock, Talbot and Long. At home and elsewhere he was active in many charitable and philanthropic movements and generous in his donations to their funds. He was one of the founders of the Union Hospital, and several years its president. Though of Methodist ancestry, his own church affiliations were with the First Congregational Society, and he made liberal contributions both of his means and personal service to its activities. Nor were his sympathy and assistance limited to the Congregational denomination, for numerous churches both in Fall River and elsewhere owe much to his liberality in the Christian cause. The realm of mere money-getting was not Mr. Brayton's only world. He was an ardent historian, a patron of art and literature and a lover of all that beautifies and uplifts. In educational matters he manifested a deep concern and when his sister gave to the city the magnificent B. M. C. Durfee High School, Mr. Brayton devoted to its creation and earlier management his best thought, talent and attention. In recognition of his notable accomplishments, Brown University, his alma mater, conferred on him, in 1893, the degree of Doctor of Laws, and from 1898 till his death he was a Fellow of Brown University. For eighteen years, from 1882 to 1900, he was also a trustee of Amherst College. Mr. Brayton loved to delve into the traditions and facts of local history. His knowledge of the Narragansett region probably exceeded that of any other student, and it was one of the unfulfilled purposes of his life to have written a history of Fall River and vicinity. In various historical addresses he has left posterity much valuable material, notably in addresses at the dedication of the Goff Memorial Hall in Rehoboth, in 1886, and at the banquet of the Fall River Sons of Brown University in 1886, the dedication of the Swansea Town Hall in 1891, and the Centennial Anniversary of the Somerset M. E. Church in 1902. Mr. Brayton was president of the Old Colony Historical Society for several years, a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and since 1898 a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Mr. Brayton married, November 27, 1855, Sarah Jane Tinkham, a daughter of Enoch and Rebecca (Williams) Tinkham, of Middleboro. They had three children, John Summerfield Brayton, Jr., of Fall River, on whom have devolved some of his father's official responsibilities; Mary Brayton Nichols, wife of Dr. Charles L. Nichols, of Worcester, and Harriet H. Brayton, of Fall River. Mr. Brayton died at his home in Fall River on October 30, 1904. He was universally respected and is honored in cherished memories by all who knew him. As a man of large private responsibilities and an active participant in the conduct of public affairs, Mr. Brayton was a



O. A. Braylon

leading figure in this section of the State. He had intense interest in and loyalty to those with whom he associated, whether in the affairs of business or civic life. He constantly identified with the best traditions and highest ideals, he entered in a remarkable degree into the [illegible] in every field of worthy achievement. Their honor was his pride. He delighted to bestow the expression of appreciation for work [illegible] lifting influence in the community which we can ill afford to lose in these days when commercial gain absorbs so much of the ambitions of life.

DAVID ANTHONY BRAYTON was born in Swansea, Massachusetts, April 2, 1821, was the fifth of the [illegible] David Anthony, the youngest of the eleven sons of Benjamin, whose father left Rhode Island and settled in Swansea. In 1713, Preserved Brayton also purchased land in that part of Swansea, now Somerset, which for several generations has been known as the [illegible] He also carried on an extensive [illegible] with the West Indies in vessels of which he was the principal owner. Mr. [illegible] his characteristic foresight, [illegible] in Fall River, but their [illegible] and as a [illegible] of the village of Durfee Mills was [illegible] was built under his [illegible] a commodious [illegible] and responsibility. The [illegible] of [illegible] his brother, John S. Brayton, and [illegible] Fall River, one of the first to go into operation under the National [illegible] record at the time of his death, to tribute that "To his remarkable foresight, energy, and high moral character, this institution owes its origin and its great success." David A. Brayton held many offices of responsibility and confidence. He was director in the Durfee Mills, First National Bank, Fall River Iron Works Company, Fall River Gas Works [illegible] pany, and at the time of his death, was President and principal [illegible] Print Works of North Adams, Massachusetts. Although deeply interested [illegible] thing that pertained to the [illegible] seek public office, and declined re-election after serving one year in the city government. He never lost his fondness for agricultural pursuits and purchased the large farm in Somerset, now known as Brayton Point, which he cultivated with pride and success. From this he did not anticipate remunerative returns, but in its supervision he found much pleasure and recreation. Mr. Brayton was one of the most regular attend[illegible] [illegible] support of Divine Worship, was generously benevolent, and the worthy sought not aid from him in vain. He had a sensitive feel

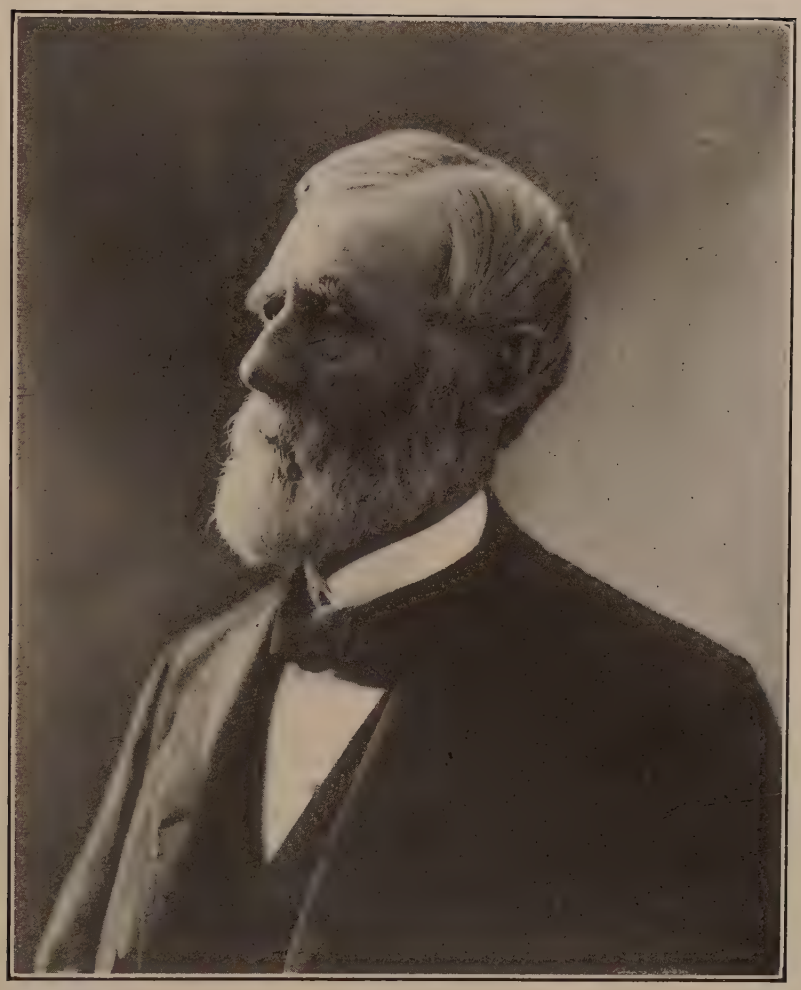


leading figure in this section of the State. He had intense interest in and loyalty to those with whom he associated through ties of business or civic life. In sympathy only with the best traditions and highest ideals, he entered in a remarkable degree into the successes of his friends and fellow citizens in every field of worthy achievement. Their honor was his pride. He delighted to bestow the expression of recognition for work well done, and in so doing extended an uplifting influence in the community which we can illy afford to lose in these days when commercial gain absorbs so much of the ambitions of life.

DAVID ANTHONY BRAYTON, born in Swansea, Massachusetts, April 2, 1824, was the fifth of the nine children of Israel and Kezia (Anthony) Brayton, and seventh in descent from Francis Brayton, who settled in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1643. He received his name from his grandfather. David Anthony, the youngest of the eleven sons of Benjamin, whose father left Rhode Island and settled in Swansea. In 1713, Preserved Brayton also purchased land in that part of Swansea, now Somerset, which for several generations has been known as the Brayton Homestead. The greater part of David A. Brayton's boyhood days was spent on the Homestead farm, and his education was confined within the limits of the district school curriculum and that of the public schools of Fall River. When not at his studies he worked at various occupations, and in early youth manifested a marked interest in business developments, which caused him to look abroad for wider fields of labor and enterprise. After teaching school one winter, he made a business trip to Cuba, and in 1849, during the gold excitement, sailed in the ship "Mary Mitchell" for California, where he remained several months. On his return to Fall River, he entered into partnership with Mr. Silas Bullard, and erected at the corner of Central and Davol streets the Bristol County Flour Mills, the first of their kind in this part of the State. He also carried on an extensive trade with the West Indies in vessels of which he was the principal owner. Mr. Brayton, with his characteristic foresight, realized the possibility of the great growth of the cotton industry. Cotton mills were already in existence in Fall River, but their production did not meet the demand. In 1865, he originated the idea of erecting a large manufactory, and as a result of his business ability and rare judgment, the first of the group of Durfee Mills was in full operation on January 1, 1867; four years later, Durfee Mill Number Two was erected; in 1880, Number Three was built under his supervision, and these mills are a commanding evidence of his enterprise and responsibility. They were named in memory of Bradford Durfee, the father of B. M. C. Durfee, the largest stockholder. From the time of their incorporation until his death, Mr. Brayton was Treasurer and Manager of the Durfee Mills, which were for many years after his demise one of the largest print cloth plants in the country. Mr. Brayton also turned his attention to banking, and in 1865, with his brother, John S. Brayton and their associates, established the First National Bank of Fall River, one of the first to go into operation under the National Banking Law. His faithful and valuable services in behalf of this bank were manifested by the directors when they placed on record at the time of his death the tribute that "To his remarkable foresight, energy, and high moral character, this Institution owes its origin and its great success." David A. Brayton held many offices of responsibility and confidence. He was director in the Durfee Mills, First National Bank, Fall River Iron Works Company, Fall River Gas Works Company, Fall River Machine Company, Metacomet Manufacturing Company, Fall River and Providence Steamboat Company, Fall River Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company, and, at the time of his death, was President and principal owner in the Arnold Print Works of North Adams, Massachusetts. Although deeply interested in everything that pertained to the welfare and growth of the city and keenly alive to the duties of a citizen, Mr. Brayton did not seek public office, and declined re-election after serving one year in the city government. He never lost his fondness for agricultural pursuits and purchased the large farm in Somerset, now known as Brayton Point, which he cultivated with pride and success. From this he did not anticipate remunerative returns, but in its supervision he found much pleasure and recreation. Mr. Brayton was one of the most regular attendants and active members of the First Congregational Church. He gave freely to the support of Divine Worship, was generously benevolent, and the worthy sought not aid from him in vain. He had a sensitive feel-

ing of responsibility and accountability which helped to sustain the just life of a good man. David A. Brayton was married May 1, 1851, to Nancy R. Jenckes, daughter of John and Nancy (Bellows) Jenckes. They had five children, Nannie Jenckes, David Anthony, John Jenckes, Elizabeth Hitchcock, and Dana Dwight Brayton. During the last years of his life Mr. Brayton suffered from a disease brought on by overwork, and sought to regain his health in foreign lands. He went to Europe in 1880, accompanied by members of his family, but the best of human skill was of no avail, and he died in London, England, on the twentieth day of August, 1881, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. David Anthony Brayton was a man of courage and vigor; accurate, prompt in all his dealings, and an acknowledged leader of men. He was endowed with sterling integrity, great business energy, and unintermitted application. His sagacity and undaunted perseverance were appreciated by his associates, and his advice and opinion were often sought by many older in the commercial world. His associates have said of him, "With large capacity for affairs, quick in apprehension, broad in conception, prompt and bold in execution, he was a recognized power and force which accomplished results and challenged respect. To these characteristics of mind and temperament were added loyalty to conviction, integrity, industry, and "unflagging zeal in whatever he undertook." His integrity of life, sound judgment, and energy of will made him successful in business, wise in council, quick to discern the true from the false, honorable in friendship, prompt to denounce fraud and deception in all relations of life."

HON. ROBERT THOMPSON DAVIS first saw Fall River from the top of a Boston stage coach as he passed through, late one afternoon, in 1836, on his way to visit his brother, in Tiverton. All the way from his home, in Amesbury, he had pictured in his thirteen-year-old imagination the thriving little factory village, and the realization of his dreams were gratifying. Little did he dream, however, that the future of that village, and his own, would be inseparably linked, and as the village grew to a great city he would rise to be one of its most distinguished and influential citizens. Dr. Davis was born in the province of Ulster, North of Ireland. His parents were Scotch-Irish, his father a Presbyterian and his mother a birthright Quaker. Years before his birth they had come to America, had lived several years on Long Island, where two children were born, but had then returned to the old country to appease the home-sickness of the mother. Six months later, on August 28, 1823, Robert was born. When he was three years of age his parents again crossed the ocean and settled in Amesbury, where the lad grew up. His father was at first an overseer, and later superintendent of a woollen mill, sufficiently well-to-do to give his son a creditable education in the Amesbury Academy, and later under the direction of private teachers. It was during a period of feeble health, in his thirteenth year, that Robert came to Tiverton to visit his brother. In a somewhat prolonged stay he made several acquaintances which later proved dominating factors in his life and bound him to Fall River. First of all was "Uncle Joe" Durfee, with whom they boarded, and through whom he came to the attention of Dr. Thomas Wilbur, who later became his sponsor in medical practice, and eventually his father-in-law. When Robert and his brother left Tiverton, it was to continue their education at the Friends' School, in Providence, though neither graduated. When Robert was sixteen, Dr. Wilbur persuaded him to study medicine under his guidance and in his office. Then for two years he studied at the Tremont street medical school in Boston, matriculated at Harvard medical school, and graduated in the class of 1847. Immediately after graduation he became resident physician at the old Fort Hill Dispensary, in Boston. While thus occupied he gained valuable experience in the treatment of the ship fever epidemic which was imported from Ireland, in 1847, by immigrants from the famine districts. Upon leaving the dispensary he accepted an opening for private practice at Waterville, Me., and remained in that town nearly three years. In 1850, Dr. Davis located in Fall River permanently. For over thirty years he practiced here with notable success, gaining a reputation which brought him one of the largest clienteles in the city. As a student of complicated cases and a pioneer along advanced professional paths, he was a recognized leader. Before he had been in Fall River four years he was placed in full charge of the epidemic of Asiatic cholera which raged here several weeks, and alone handled nearly a hundred cases of the dreaded and generally fatal malady. He was



Hon. Robert T. Davis, Former Member of Congress

probably the first physician to successfully apply nutritive injections as a substitute for normal nutritive processes in acute stomach trouble. In 1873, when the Slade's ferry bridge was under construction, the "caisson disease" first occurred in Massachusetts. Dr. Davis was placed in charge of the cases by the Old Colony Railroad at the request of the president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and made a report embracing the history and treatment of the disease to the councillors of the society. Dr. Davis has been since 1847 a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and was for several years one of its councillors. He was for many years a member of the National Medical Association, and the National Public Health Association, and since 1850 a member of the Bristol County South Medical Society, of which he was for two years president. He has also been for many years an honorary member of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association. Despite his large practice, Dr. Davis always found time to perform his full duty as a public-spirited citizen. In 1851, before he had even become a legal voter in Fall River, he made a speech at a public meeting of Fall River's citizens, which led directly to the adoption of resolutions instructing the four Fall River representatives in the General Court to vote for Charles Sumner for the United States Senate, rather than the Whig candidate, Robert C. Winthrop. As a result, one of the four, N. B. Borden, changed his vote, and broke the deadlock which had tied the election for several days. Speaking at a dinner in memory of Charles Sumner, in 1894, the late Senator Hoar, enumerating thirty-one of the leading citizens of Massachusetts who had taken active part in driving out slavery, mentioned among them Dr. Davis, who is to-day the sole survivor of the group. Senator Hoar referred to him as the man, "to whose speech when a young man, in the Fall River town meeting, the instruction was owing which decided the great contest when Mr. Sumner was elected Senator in 1851." Dr. Davis, raised among Quaker influences, particularly of such shining lights as the poet Whittier, who was an intimate friend of his parents, naturally imbibed that spirit of liberty which found its expression in the early '50s in the abolition movement. His first vote in 1844, was for James G. Birney, the Liberty party's candidate for the Presidency, and as the Republican party came to the front, Dr. Davis allied himself with it, and has remained loyal to it all his life. Once launched in public affairs, Dr. Davis became a prominent factor. In 1851 he was elected a member of the Fall River school committee. In 1853 he was one of Fall River's four delegates in the Massachusetts constitutional convention of that year, most of whose resolutions were later adopted by the Legislature and the people. In the Fall of 1858, Dr. Davis was elected to the Massachusetts Senate and sat in the sessions of 1859, where he was chairman of the committee on charitable institutions and a member of the committee on towns. He was a member of the recess committee, which considered the report of the commission on the revision of the statutes and recommended action to the special session of that year. Dr. Davis declined re-election at the end of his term, in accordance with a promise made before election. But in the Fall of 1860 he accepted the nomination again, and was elected to the Senate of 1861. He was chairman of the committee on education and a member of the committee of advisers to the Governor. It was he who introduced, by request of Governor Andrew, the resolution for the appointment of peace commissioners to attend a convention in Washington in an endeavor to preserve peace. He was chairman of the committee on the abolition of capital punishment, wrote its report and drafted the bill which was adopted by the Senate but later defeated in the House, the nearest Massachusetts ever came to abolishing the death penalty. During the stormy discussions attendant upon the adoption of the conventional line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Dr. Davis was the leading champion of the commissioners' report and succeeded in having it established. He also led the Fall River forces who sought unsuccessfully to prevent the extension of the Old Colony Railroad to Newport, fearing that it would involve the removal of the New York steamboat terminus from this city, whose citizens had been instrumental in projecting the line, and largely owned it. The terminal was removed for a time, but shortly afterwards returned, when Fall River's advantages became evident. During the early days of the Civil War, Dr. Davis, regardless of his Quaker principles, assisted in the formation of the Seventh Massachusetts Regiment, and intended going to the front as surgeon. Before the command was mustered, however, he retired in favor of a relative of the colonel who had been especially

desirous of securing the appointment. Early in the war Governor Andrew appointed Dr. Davis medical examiner of recruits for this district, and later examiner of applicants for exemption from military duty on account of physical disability. In this latter capacity Dr. Davis did Fall River a valuable service by preventing a draft much in excess of the city's legal obligation, through securing from Governor Andrew a re-examination after the official proceedings had closed. Dr. Davis was one of the three Fall River surgeons who, in obedience to a call from Washington, after the second battle of Bull Run, went to Alexandria and assisted in treating the wounded. In 1863, when the State Board of Charities was first created, Dr. Davis was appointed by Governor Andrew one of the members, but resigned the following year, when, on account of ill health, he removed to New York. For four years thereafter, Dr. Davis was a resident of New York City, a member of the wool importing firm of Murray & Davis, of which his elder brother was the head. Ill health, however, prevented the doctor's active participation in the business. In 1868 he returned to Fall River and resumed his practice. Almost immediately Governor Claflin again drew him into the public service by appointing him a member of the newly-organized State Board of Health. When this board was merged into the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, Dr. Davis was made a member of that commission, serving till 1884, when he resigned on account of having taken his seat in Congress. The Massachusetts Board of Health is one of the most important, if not the most important, institution in the history of public sanitation, being the pioneer State board of health in the whole country and a model for all others. By its unceasing energy for the highest sanitary ideals it long ago won the confidence and gratitude of the Commonwealth. Dr. Davis has always regarded his long membership on the board as perhaps his highest honor in public service. During Dr. Davis' membership on these boards he took a prominent part in their activities, especially in the work of reforming abattoir methods in the vicinity of Boston. In 1879, when Massachusetts and New York were engaged in a somewhat strenuous controversy as to their relative liability for alien paupers, Dr. Davis was one of the two commissioners on the part of Massachusetts at a conference in New York in which an effort was made to adjust the differences. It was during his service on this board that the famous controversy occurred between the board and Governor Butler. In 1873, when Fall River was facing the problems of her most sensational development, and all parties united in seeking wise counsels Davis was nominated for Mayor, and elected, the only Mayor in the city's history elected without opposition. His term of office was marked by singular harmony, despite the fact that many radical improvements were accomplished at that time, in recognition that the city was destined to become far greater than had ever before been dreamed. Pleasant and North Main streets were both widened for almost two miles, Columbia street was also widened, and several other main thoroughfares were widened or relocated in accordance with their future needs. The city's water works, already under construction, were finished and made ready for the general distribution of water. Phineas Ball, the eminent drainage engineer, was retained, and planned the city's present excellent and adequate sewerage system. Three engine houses, three police stations, and three school houses were authorized in that year. The new City Hall, reconstructed from the old town market, was completed and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. Free text books were introduced in the public schools, Fall River being the first city to adopt the statute permitting such an expenditure of the public funds, an action taken in accordance with a recommendation of the Mayor. At the close of his term, Dr. Davis, in accordance with an early avowed determination, declined a renomination and donated his salary to the Children's Home. As early as 1868, Dr. Davis was mentioned as a candidate for Congress, but discouraged the suggestion. In 1874 he was one of four candidates, however, and stood second in the convention which nominated Hon. William W. Crapo. Mr. Crapo served four terms, and in 1882, when he retired and ran for Governor, Dr. Davis was nominated by unanimous consent. He was elected by a large majority, and was twice afterward re-elected, serving in the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses. In Congress, Dr. Davis was one of the most energetic members ever sent from this district, not only in the interests of his district, but as a promoter of National interests. He succeeded Hon. John D. Long as the New England member of the committee on commerce,

and was a member of the committee on expenditures in the navy department during the early days of the creation of the new navy. It was Dr. Davis who first introduced into Congress a resolution favoring a constitutional amendment to permit Congress to regulate the hours of labor throughout the country. He has subsequently become of the opinion that such a regulation would be constitutional without amendment, and has for several years been an ardent advocate of the passage of a federal statute, urging it publicly before a conference of labor leaders and manufacturers and at a hearing before the National labor commissioners. He made a stirring speech on the needs of the life saving service and succeeded, in the face of strong opposition from the chairman and others of his own committee, in securing an appropriation for sixteen more life saving stations at a time when there were already twenty provided for but not built. He succeeded in having a medical commissioner appointed to investigate the proposition to combat yellow fever by innoculation, and thereby prevented the commitment of the government to a fallacious theory. When President Cleveland was importuning Congress for more power to enable him to deal more efficiently with Canada in the fisheries disputes, Dr. Davis made one of the most interesting speeches of the session in favor of a more aggressive use of the powers the President already enjoyed. He made a strong speech in reference to the French spoliation claims. For his own district he secured numerous lighthouses, a new lightship for Nantucket great round shoal, a telegraph cable between Nantucket and the mainland, a new post-office for New Bedford, an appropriation for a marine hospital at Vineyard Haven, a refuge station for the Arctic whalemen at Point Barrow, Alaska, jetties for the harbor of Vineyard Haven and pension bills galore for deserving veterans and their widows. During his Congressional terms he introduced 103 bills and resolutions, made 33 reports, delivered 17 speeches on the floor and secured appropriations aggregating $459,000. Some of his speeches, especially on the life saving service and the Canadian fisheries, attracted National attention. Dr. Davis declined a renomination for Congress in 1888. Immediately on his return to Massachusetts, Governor Ames made him a member of the newly created Metropolitan Sewerage Commission, on which he served for three years.

Dr. Davis enjoys the unusual distinction of having been a delegate to three presidential conventions, all of whose candidates were elected. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Republican convention at Chicago, and though with the rest of the Massachusetts delegates, he at first favored the nomination of William H. Seward, he eventually voted for the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. In 1876 he was a delegate to the Cincinnati convention which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes. In 1904 he was a delegate to the Chicago convention which nominated Theodore Roosevelt. At this convention, his Massachusetts colleagues presented him a handsome gold-headed cane in recognition of his veteran Republicanism. Dr. Davis has been as much a leader in Fall River's industrial life as in politics. He has always entertained an abiding faith in the city and its great industry which he never hesitated to maintain with his means and even a liberal exercise of his credit. His purse has always been open to the development of new enterprises and his operations have generally been successful. There have been times when prospects looked dark, but Dr. Davis never wavered in his courage and has been rewarded by ultimate success on the part of his ventures. Large as Dr. Davis' medical practice was, it was only indirectly the basis of his fortune. Contemporaries testify freely of his liberality in treating the sick, and declare truly that he never enforced the payment of a doctor's bill; among the deserving poor seldom presenting any. It was his investments which enabled him to retire from active practice while yet in his prime. In 1870, Dr. Davis purchased the "Scotch Hole," a tract of some thirty or forty acres in the eastern part of the city, largely lying under the waters of Watuppa Pond. Men laughed at him and predicted his downfall for having invested $12,000 in such a worthless swamp. Yet the doctor had faith that Fall River would grow and that his land would be in demand. To-day no less than four great cotton mills are located on it, the Parker, Barnaby, Arkwright and Davis mills. With others he made similar fortunate purchases of land in the eastern and southern portions of the city, and such establishments as the Wampanoag, Flint, Laurel Lake and Kerr Thread mills, the Globe Yarn mill, the Algonquin Print works, and the Marshall hat factory stand to-day on land, the availability of which they foresaw and secured. Whenever Dr. Davis sold mill sites, he never

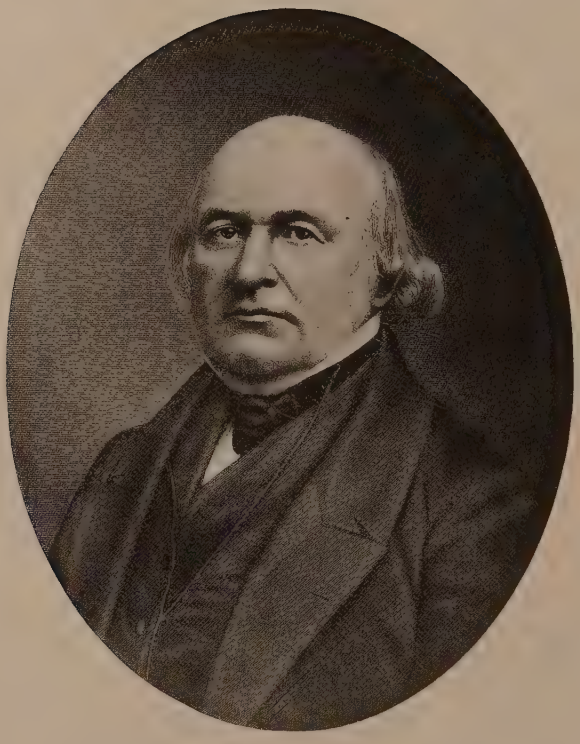
accepted cash in payment, preferring to accept stock in the new corporations and trust the future for returns. Generally he subscribed in cash for stock in such mills in addition to the value of his land. He never hesitated to borrow large sums to assist the flotation of new enterprises in which he had faith. Before he realized it, he had become one of the city's largest investors in manufacturing properties. At the present time Dr. Davis is president of the Stafford and Wampanoag corporations, a director in the Merchants' and Stevens' mills and a stockholder in those and the Luther and Davis mills. He is also president of the Algonquin Print Works. Despite his association with mill management, Dr. Davis has always been an inflexible champion of the rights of the operatives. He has opposed cut-downs, and by his personal efforts has prevented more than one such compact among the treasurers. The only voluntary advances in wages made in this city without any demand from the operatives, were voted on his motion in the Manufacturers' Association on two occasions. When the first attempt was made to limit the legal working day to ten hours, Dr. Davis actively advocated the passage of the law. Again, when the legal week was reduced from sixty to fifty-eight hours, it was his personal influence which prevented the contemplated reduction in day pay. Dr. Davis has always been active in social and business circles. He was one of the founders and the first president of the Commercial Club, which later was changed to the Quequechan Club, of which he is still a member. He was for many years a member of the Home Market Club, of Boston, and was its president in 1904 and 1905, two of its most influential years. He was one of those who in 1871 pledged the city to a donation of $20,000 for the relief of Mississippi flood sufferers. He was for many years a member of the Union League Club, of New York. In the days of the Fall River Board of Trade, he was its president for several years. He was one of the early founders of the Union Hospital, served several years as its president and is still one of its trustees. He established the Davis Prize Fund as an incentive to public school pupils in their studies, and is deeply interested in educational activities of the city. Dr. Davis has always been in demand as a public speaker. While in the Senate, in 1859, he achieved no little reputation from his address in Tremont Temple before an audience of 5,000 people, memoralizing the virtues of John Brown, on the evening following the execution of the famous abolitionist. The address, as printed in Garrison's historic "Liberator," shows how clearly Dr. Davis grasped the trend of public affairs, and how forcibly he could discuss the issues of the impending struggle. He delivered an address on the occasion of the dedication of the Fall River City Hall. He was the orator on Fall River's first Memorial Day observance in 1868. In 1880, when the centennial of the adoption of the Constitution of Massachusetts was observed by the public school children of the city, Dr. Davis delivered the address. He delivered an address before the Grand Army, memorializing General Sherman and Admiral Porter. On July 4, 1888, he was the orator at the unveiling, in Amesbury, of a monument to Josiah Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. During the National Republican convention at Chicago, in 1904, he was one of the speakers at the banquet of the Chicago New England Society. Dr. Davis was twice married. His first wife was Sarah, daughter of Dr. Thomas Wilbur. They were married on October 1, 1848, and six years later she died. A son, born of the union, died in infancy. In 1862, Dr. Davis married Susan A. Haight, of Newcastle, N. Y. She died in 1900, leaving one son, Robert C. Davis, a graduate of Harvard, and now practicing law in this city, as a member of the firm of Jackson, Slade & Borden.

HON. JOHN T. COUGHLIN.—From errand boy in a newspaper office, hill boy in the days of horse cars, and car driver at 17, to be Mayor of the city of his birth, is the interesting record of John T. Coughlin, Mayor of Fall River. He worked "out his own salvation" by dint of grit, determination, ambition and manhood until he has been acclaimed as one of the very best executives in the history of the city, surprising his best friends and confounding the prophets of evil who arose during the campaign which culminated in his triumph against a political sentiment adverse to Democratic candidacies ordinarily. The multifarious duties have been discharged and the weighty responsibilities of the mayoralty have been borne with an intelligence and efficiency that have made an impress upon the public mind that is exceptional, and have stamped the administra-

tion as one of economical deeds and fruitful results. John T. Coughlin is a son of Thomas and Margaret (Foley) Coughlin, who left Ireland in the early fifties and chose Fall River as the place of their new home in the new world. He was born the first day of January, 1873. He gave early evidence of the largeness of intellect by which his professional and public careers have been measured. Family necessities obliged him to complete his career as a schoolboy in his 14th year. His first employment was as errand boy in the "Herald" office. He found the life too irksome, and so he proceeded to gratify his love of horses by becoming a hill boy for the Globe Street Railway Company. While he was so engaged he won friends who have stood by him since in law and politics. At 17 the youth was made a driver, the youngest ever to hold the reins in the company's employ, just as he is one of the youngest to occupy the mayoralty chair. Promotion stimulated his ambition to advance and fostered his aspiration to be a lawyer. As a preliminary preparation the young man attended a business school and profited by the time he gave to study. Then followed eighteen months of careful delving among the books in the law office of Hugo A. Dubuque, under whose careful instruction and watchfulness the student qualified for admission to the Boston University. He studied hard, was regular in his attendance at the lectures, and displayed the aptitude which is an essential for success in the legal profession. He was graduated in 1900, and in September of the same year was admitted to the Massachusetts bar. During his law school days he became interested in the welfare of the railway men of this city and elsewhere in the State, and the time between graduation and the beginning of practice was spent in organizing them on a conservative basis. In appreciation of his efforts and in recognition of his old association with them as an employee, Mr. Coughlin was elected the first president of the local branch. He was responsible for the formation of a State alliance of the various locals, and as the head of the body he was instrumental in obtaining an increase in wages and improvement in service conditions for all the employees of the Boston & Northern and Old Colony systems. His influence was felt in the negotiations carried on in the spring of 1906 for further concessions. Before the young man was of age he was interested in politics. That interest broadened with age and experience, until he came to be recognized as one of the leading men in the Democratic party in Massachusetts. His first trial as a candidate for an elective office took place in the fall of 1901, when he accepted the nomination for the Senate despite an unpromising outlook from a Democratic viewpoint. There was vigor in the campaign that was waged, and Republican control of the district was retained by a greatly reduced majority. Subsequently Mr. Coughlin was chosen chairman of the city committee of the Democratic party. He proved to be a harmonizer as well as an efficient manager. In 1904, notwithstanding that the Republicans had met with unvarying success in municipal elections for about a decade, there were three aspirants for the Democratic nomination for Mayor. After a spirited contest at the caucuses, the subject of this sketch obtained a majority of the votes. In the few weeks intervening before the election, he showed his ability as a campaigner and speaker in a manner to arouse the respect and win the good opinion of the opposition. Although respectful in his language in dealing with the record which had been submitted to the citizens for judgment, he dealt with the issues unsparingly. The result was that he was the winner of public confidence by a substantial vote over that of his Republican competitor. Mayor Coughlin began well, and has continued well. Offensive partisanship was eschewed from the first, for the Mayor recognized that his success was in many respects non-partisan. His inaugural message appealed to the Aldermen and the citizens, and his selections for the appointive offices were of a high character. Fall River was in the throes of the greatest strike in its history at the beginning of 1905. A problem was presented that would have dismayed a less aggressive executive. Mayor Coughlin perceived the need of attempting to compose the difficulty, which had continued from July, 1904, and his efforts were directed to that end. Conferences with Governor W. A. Douglas resulted in such intervention that a common ground was reached between capital and labor, and the operatives returned to the factories The same energy was brought into requisition in dealing with other matters of serious import. For years the municipality paid for the removal of snow piled up by the plows of the railway company. Through

Mayor Coughlin's insistence an agreement was entered into for a division of the cost. In his first message he advocated special provision for the care and treatment of tuberculous charges of the city. The Aldermen were impressed by the force of the reasoning, and appropriated the money for shacks such as are maintained in other places where consumption is treated scientifically. On receipt of news of the San Francisco catastrophe, the Mayor called together several citizens, and steps were taken for the raising of a fund, with commendable results. If he has had a hobby it is that of improved streets. By persistently riding it with the superintendent of the highway department, he wrought a much needed change in conditions. As it has been with the highways, so it has been with other departments—unflagging interest has been taken and every endeavor directed to conserving the well-being of the municipality governmentally and industrially His usefulness in this respect found forcible and notable expression during the wage agitation that developed in October, 1905. Mayor Coughlin rushed into the breach when all the portents indicated a renewal of the bitter warfare which had terminated in January, got the two factors to deliberate, and had the ineffable satisfaction of seeing them adopt an agreement out of which was evolved the sliding scale. Public estimate of the young executive is well reflected in an editorial in the Fall River "Herald" which appeared after the completion of the first half of his term. "Upon the whole," said the article, "he has given the city a conservative administration, and his friends have reason to look upon it with a large measure of satisfaction, larger, it is suspected, than some of them anticipated a year ago. He has shown a disposition to listen to councils, and has not undertaken radical policies of any sort." He is unmarried, and is a member of the household of Captain Patrick H. Doherty, of the police department, who is his brother-in-law. The Mayor has a finely selected library, and in his books he finds relaxation from official and professional cares.

HON. NATHANIEL BRIGGS BORDEN.—For many years the name of Borden has been prominent in Fall River, and to-day the descendants of that famous name live up to the high standards set by the early members of the family. The subject of this sketch was among the early cotton men of Massachusetts, and helped among others to bring that industry to its present state of perfection. He was born April 15, 1801, in Freetown, now Fall River. Simeon Borden, his father, was also born in Freetown in 1759 and continued to reside there until 1806, when he removed to Tiverton, R. I., where he died November 27, 1811. The Borden family have been great cotton manufacturers, and Simeon Borden was one of the first to embark in that business. Our subject was only five years of age when his father removed to Tiverton, and his youth was spent on the farm. He was educated at the Plainfield Academy in Connecticut. The young man was a great student and reader and paid particular attention to the works on good government and speeches of great statesmen, ancient and modern. Mr. Borden began the early purchase of mill sites and the adjoining lands near Tiverton. He bought the lands, including the falls west of Main street, where the Granite block and the Pocasset Mills now stand. He was one of the organizers of the Pocasset Mills, and the company made a business encouraging and assisting young and struggling manufacturers. Fall River needs men like him to-day badly. In 1825 the Satinet Mill was built, and in 1826 a stone building was erected on the site of the old engine room of the Pocasset Mill, where the old Quequechan Mill formerly stood. Then followed the building of the Massasoit, which is known as the Watuppa. Holder Borden was at that time one of the leading manufacturers, and all these mills were leased to him for a long period. In this way the company which was formed by Mr. Borden, our subject, really began the early cotton business in this vicinity. Mr. Borden was a great business man and was continuously engaged in building factories, dwellings and business houses for many years. In 1834 he was elected to Congress and has the distinction of being the first citizen of Fall River ever chosen for that high office. In 1836 he was re-elected to the Twenty-fifth Congress by a large majority. After several years of retirement Mr. Borden was again chosen by his many friends as their choice for Congress and was elected once more to the Twenty-seventh Congress. He declined re-election. In 1847 Mr. Borden was chosen president of the Fall River Railroad. He was connected with the Fall River steamboat line to New



Hon. Nathaniel Briggs Borden

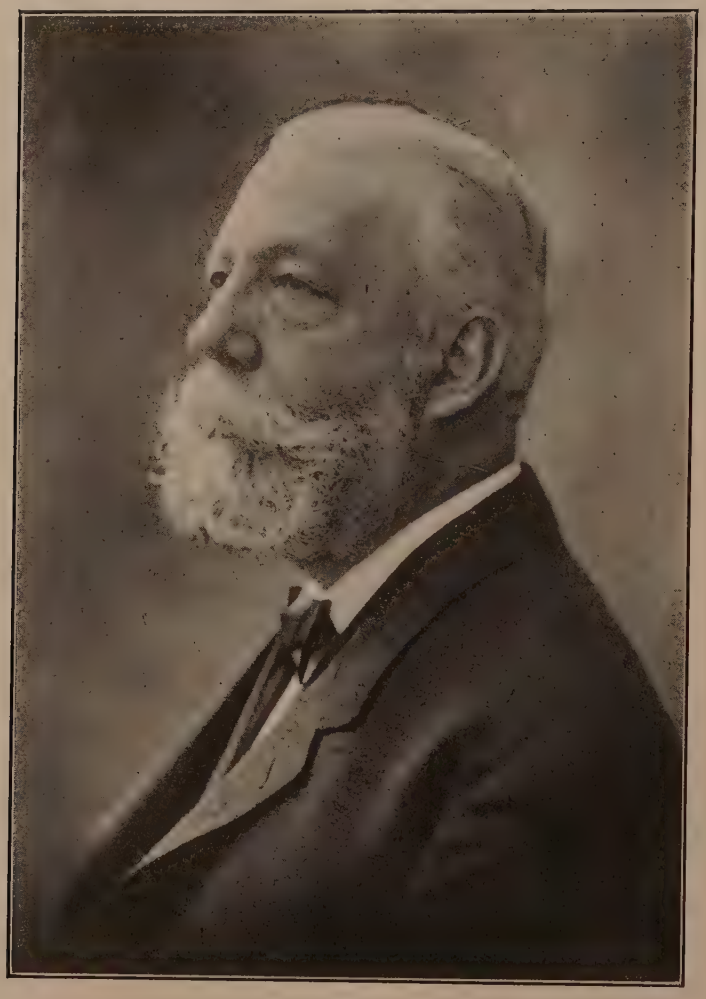
York, which was established about the time he was president of the Fall River Railroad. Mr. Borden was a member of the Legislature and in 1856 he was the people's choice for Mayor during the trying times of 1856 and 1857. He was a good executive and one of the best Mayors the city ever had. Many improvements and public utiltlies were begun and some of them finished under his watchful eye. Mr. Borden was Alderman from 1859 up to the time of his death in 1865. He was president of the Fall River Bank, which position he held at the time of his demise. He was married four times, and by his first wife he had five children. His second wife was Louisa Gray, whom he married December 10, 1840. On February 12, 1843, he married his third wife, Sarah G. Buffum. By this marriage he had one son. His fourth wife was Lyda A. Slade, of Somerset, Mass. She was the widow of John Wilbur, of Fall River, whom he married in March, 1855.

JONATHAN THAYER LINCOLN.—For over half a century the name of Kilburn & Lincoln has been prominent in the business affairs of Fall River. The success of the business is largely due to the efforts of Jonathan T. Lincoln, one of the founders of the house. Mr. Lincoln was a member of one of the Taunton families of Lincolns, whose ancestors were among the first settlers of Bristol County. He was a son of Caleb and Mercy (Thayer) Lincoln and was born in Taunton October 17, 1805. Their other children were Nellie, born 1788 and died 1865; Nancy, born 1789, died 1874; William, born 1790, died 1822; Betsey, born 1792, died 1882; Hannah, born 1793, died 1874; Leontine, born 1796, died 1820; Maria, born 1798, died 1822; Narcissa, born 1800, died 1827; Caleb Martin, born 1802, died 1835; Lorenzo, born 1803, and Mercy Emmeline, 1810. Caleb Lincoln was a farmer and a miller, living on a farm in what was then known as Westville, Taunton, which had been in the possession of his family since their settlement in 1652. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary War. Caleb's father was William Lincoln, who married Hannah Wade. Their children—Zilphy, Sally, Lurana, Rebecca, Deborah and Caleb. William's father was Thomas Lincoln, who married Rebecca Walker; their children—William, Silas, Nathan and Tabitha. The family came to Taunton from Hingham. It is an interesting fact that nearly all the Lincoln families in the United States trace with more or less directness, their first settlement to Hingham. Hon. Solomon Lincoln, in a monograph of the Lincoln families of Massachusetts, claims that all the Lincolns in that State are descendants of the Lincolns who settled in Hingham in 1636—1638. He says: "We have evidence of authentic records that the early settlers of Hingham of the name of Lincoln were four, bearing the name of Thomas, distinguished from each other by their occupations, as miller, weaver, cooper, and husbandman. Stephen, brother of the husbandman; David and Samuel, brothers of the weaver." He adds: "Our claim is that the early settlers of Hingham, above enumerated, were the progenitors of all the Lincolns of this country." From Hingham the Lincolns trace their early home to Norfolk, England. Jonathan T. Lincoln received his early education at the Westville public schools and at the private school of Rev. Alvin Cobb. He went to work for his brother William, who, with a cousin, Benjamin Lincoln, had begun the business of spinning cotton in what was called the Shovel-Cake Factory at Westville. At the age of 18 he was apprenticed to David Perry, who owned a machine shop on the White Birch stream in Dighton. He learned the machinists' trade, which had been his choice from boyhood. After his apprenticeship expired, at the age of 21, with a new suit of clothes and fifty dollars in money, the usual payment to apprentice boys in those days, he left Taunton for Pawtucket, where he found employment at the machine shop of David Wilkinson, where he worked for about three years. He next removed to Taunton, where he lived about a year. He came to Fall River in 1829 and in 1831 was employed as a master mechanic by the Massasoit Mill Co. In 1845-46 the Massasoit company removed its machinery to its new mill on Davol street. The Watuppa decided to fill its mill with improved machinery for the manufacture of cotton goods, and engaged Mr. Lincoln to build a part of the looms, which he did in the machine shop of the mill. The job of looms was divided into three parts. Mr. Lincoln had at first a third, and Mr. John Kilburn a third, with the understanding with the company that the one who completed his part first should have the remaining third to make. Mr. Lincoln was the successful competitor, and, therefore, made two-thirds of the looms. The

Jonathan Thayer Lincoln

style of the loom was known as the "Fall River loom." In 1844 John Kilburn, a native of New Hampshire, began in Fall River the manufacture of cotton looms and the Fourneyron turbine, the latter a French invention which was being introduced into the New England mills as a water-motor. He had been in business but a short time when his health failed, and he died in 1846. Shortly after his death a co-partnership was formed, comprising his widow, his brother, Elijah C., and Mr. Lincoln, which succeeded to the business he had been engaged in establishing. The firm, which was called E. C. Kilburn & Co., manufactured turbines, shafting and various kinds of machinery for print works and iron mills. Mr. Kilburn had charge of the office work and Mr. Lincoln, the mechanical. The business flourished and the firm continued until 1856, when a new firm, Kilburn, Lincoln & Son, was formed, consisting of Mr. Kilburn, Mr. Lincoln and his oldest son, Henry C. Lincoln. The younger Mr. Lincoln brought to the business a practical knowledge of mechanics and a thorough business training. In 1859 Mr. Lincoln made an extensive tour through the Southern States, his firm having built up a large business throughout that part of the country. In 1867 it was found necessary to enlarge their quarters, and they decided to add a foundry to their works. To insure the new feature being a success, Mr. Charles P. Dring, who had been superintendent of the Fall River Iron Works Company for many years, became associated with them. The name was changed to Kilburn, Lincoln & Co. and became incorporated in 1868. Mr. Lincoln's son-in-law, Andrew Luscomb, was also admitted to the corporation. Mr. Lincoln was elected president and remained so until his death. Mr. Kilburn was elected treasurer, which position he held until 1872. January, 1869, Mr. Kilburn disposed of the larger part of his interest and subsequently all of it, to the other members, and in 1872 he was elected treasurer of the King Philip Mills. On his retirement Mr. Lincoln's youngest son, Leontine, was elected treasurer. In 1872 additions were made to the work with a view to the manufacture of looms on a large scale. Since then the company has been among the largest of the kind in this country. Since Mr. Lincoln's death his interest has been held by his family. In 1855, Mr. Lincoln became associated with his brother Lorenzo, his nephew James M., and his son Edward Lincoln, in the business of paper manufacturing at North Dighton. The firm was called L. Lincoln & Co. and succeeded to the business which was established in 1850 by Mr. Lincoln's brothers, Caleb M. and Lorenzo. He retired from the firm before his death, his son, Edward Lincoln, taking his interest therein. Mr. Lincoln had great faith in Fall River as a cotton manufacturing centre, and was one of the original stockholders in the Union Mill, and was interested in other corporations, and a director in the Tecumseh Mill from the time of its organization. Although he took a deep interest in Fall River and its public affairs he was averse to holding office. He never held but one, that a member of the Common Council. He was one of the oldest members of Mount Hope Lodge of Masons of which he was treasurer for many years. In politics he was a Free Soil Whig, before the formation of the Republican party, when he became a member of that party. The Fall River "News" closed an editorial notice at the time of his death, as follows: "Mr. Lincoln was held in great esteem and respect by his fellow citizens. He had the reputation of being an ingenious and skillful mechanic and a business man whose integrity was unquestioned. He was a worthy and valuable citizen, whose loss must be felt."

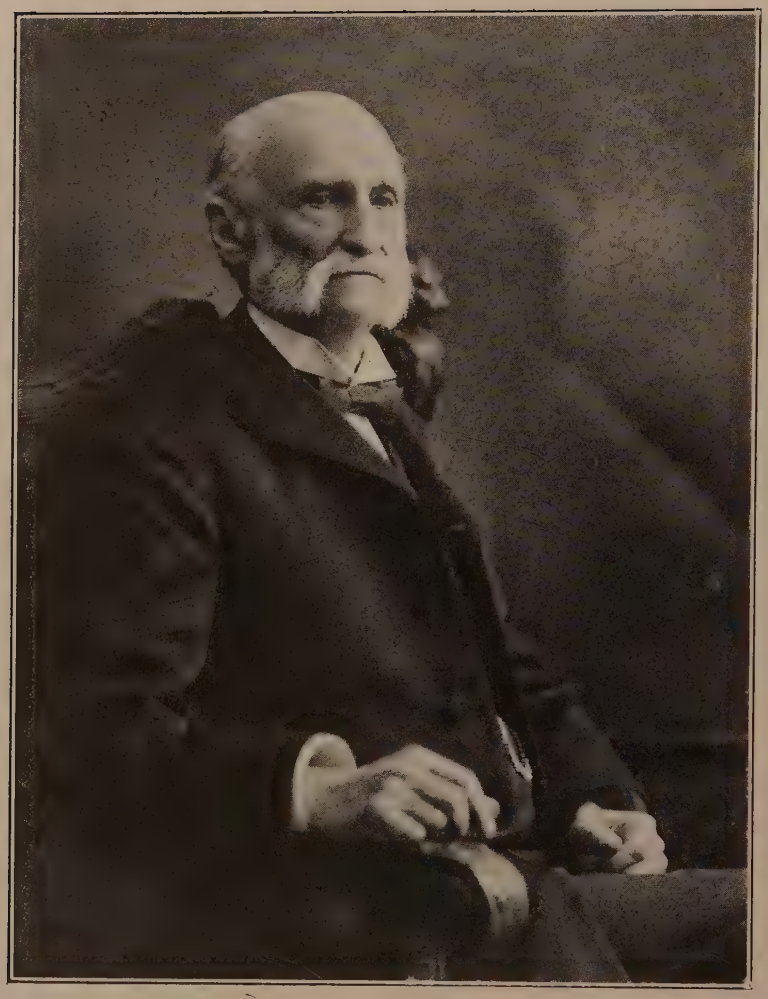
LEONTINE LINCOLN, son of Jonathan Thayer and Abby (Luscomb) Lincoln, was born in Fall River, December 26, 1846. During his boyhood he attended the Fall River public schools, and later a private school at Providence, R. I. Mr. Lincoln began business at the age of nineteen, when he entered the counting room of Kilburn, Lincoln & Son, which firm was incorporated in 1868 as Kilburn, Lincoln & Co., of which corporation his father was president (later succeeded in the presidency by his oldest son, H. C. Lincoln). The concern was then, and still is, a large manufacturer of cotton and silk machinery. Mr. Lincoln has been in the direction of some of the leading manufacturing and banking interests of the city, including the Seaconnet, Tecumseh, King Philip, Hargraves, Parker and Arkwright mills, Barnard Manufacturing Company, Peabody Manufacturing Company, Davis Mills and Luther Manufacturing Company; also the Massasoit-Pocasset National Bank. He is president of the Seaconnet Mills Corporation, president of the Hargrave Mills, and the Parker Mills, Davis Mills, Luther Manufac-



Leontine Lincoln

turing Company, Fall River Five Cents Savings Bank, and trustee of the Home for Aged People. He was president of the Second National Bank for about twenty years until the expiration of its charter. In 1872, Mr. Lincoln succeeded E. C. Kilburn as treasurer of the Kilburn, Lincoln & Co. Corporation, and still retains this connection, which now covers a period of thirty-four years. Andrew Luscomb, Mr. Lincoln's brother-in-law, succeeded to the presidency of Kilburn, Lincoln & Co. upon the death of Henry C. Lincoln, in 1884, and on the death of Mr. Luscomb, in 1903, Mr. Lincoln followed in that office. His active interest in the educational institutions of Fall River has long been manifest, and he has served as a member of the School Committee twenty-four years and its chairman sixteen years. He is also a member and secretary of the Board of Trustees of the B. M. C. Durfee High School. He has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library for twenty-eight years, during which time he has served as secretary and treasurer of the Board, and is now its president. He has been president of the Bradford Durfee Textile School since its establishment in 1899. Mr. Lincoln has written and spoken on educational, industrial and political subjects. He has been a member of the State Board of Charity, formerly known as the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, since 1894, and has been chairman of the Board since 1898. He is a member of the Old Colony Historical Society and the American Librarians' Association; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1896, at St. Louis, which nominated William McKinley to the presidency. In 1889, Brown University conferred upon him the honorary degree, A. M. He married, in May, 1868, Amelia S., daughter of John Duncan, D. D., and Mary A. (Macowen) Duncan, and their children are Jonathan Thayer Lincoln and Leontine Lincoln, Jr.

JEROME DWELLY, M. D., was born in Tiverton, R. I., about four and one-half miles from the city of Fall River, January 21, 1823. His father, Daniel Dwelly, 2d, was a well known and reputable farmer, and was a direct descendent of Richard Dwelly, who was one of the early settlers of Plymouth Colony, who, about 1665, settled in Scituate, Mass., having been in some of the neighboring towns as early as 1654. He had a grant of land from the Plymouth Colony for services rendered in King Philip's War, in 1676. His grandson, Joshua Dwelly, a ship carpenter, removed from Scituate to Swansea, Mass,. and in about 1700, to Tiverton, R. I. Richard Dwelly, a grandson of Joshua, emigrated from Tiverton, R. I., to Manlius, N. Y,. when his son, Daniel Dwelly, 2d, was about eleven years of age, and there the family remained, except Daniel, who returned to Tiverton and married Mary Borden Slade, formerly of Slade's Ferry, who was Dr. Dwelly's mother. Jerome Dwelly, having become lame when quite young, was sent to school at Fall River, and subsequently to Pierce Academy, in Middleboro, Mass., to fit for college with the view of becoming a lawyer. He remained there three years and then, his health failing, was obliged to suspend his studies for two or three years, after which his mind became diverted to the study of medicine. He then became a student in the office of the late Dr. Thomas Wilbur, of Fall River, and subsequently entered the office of Dr. William E. Townsend, of Boston, son of Dr. Solomon D. Townsend, one of the surgeons of the Massachusetts General Hospital. While there he acted as assistant to Dr. William E. Townsend, who was one of the physicians of the Boston Dispensary, and saw a good deal of the exhibition of sulphuric ether as an anesthetic, which had lately come into use at the Massachusetts General Hospital. In May, 1847, while attending an obstetrical case of an out-patient of the dispensary, under the care of Dr. Townsend, the use of instruments became necessary to save the patient's life. Ether was administered, and the operation, which proved difficult, performed by Dr. Channing, Professor of Obstetrics in Harvard Medical College. This was probably the first case of the kind in the State, and was reported as such by Dr. Channing. Dr. Dwelly soon after wrote his graduation thesis, "Sulphuric Ether," in which he suggested that the inhalation of sulphuric ether would prove of great value in the reduction of fractures and dislocations on account of its powerful effects in producing muscular relaxation. He was graduated an M. D., August 25, 1847. He then returned to Fall River and opened an office September 1, 1847, for the practice of medicine and surgery, at the corner of South Main and Pocasset streets. Up to this time ether had not been used as an anesthetic in Fall River, and very little anywhere outside of the hospital. Dr. Dwelly then resolved to use it on the first suitable occasion, which

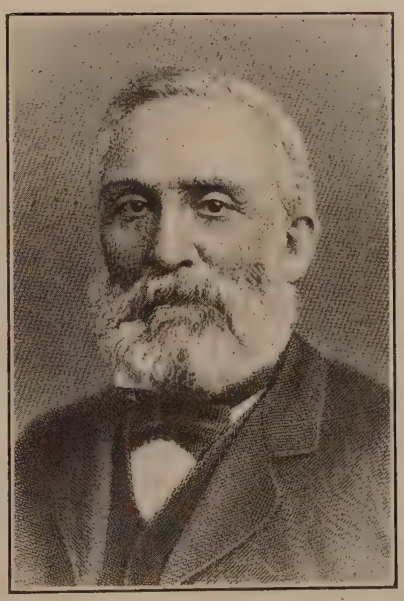


Jerome Dwelly, M. D.

occurred on November 5, 1847, in this city. A boy had a piece of wood two and one-half inches long violently thrust into his back, and breaking off, it became deeply and firmly embedded under the muscles of the spine. A deep incision became necessary to dislodge it, which was made by Dr. Dwelly, having first administered ether, and the piece of wood removed while the patient was unconscious of any pain. Dr. Crary, at that time a surgeon of much repute in Fall River, was present, and expressed much gatification and surprise at the effects of the ether. This was undoubtedly the first use of ether in a cutting operation in this part of the State. Dr. Dwelly was the first City Physician chosen after the inauguration of the City Government, and served in this capacity through the Cholera Epidemic in 1854. Soon after the close of the Rebellion he was appointed a United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions, which place he held for nearly thirty years. He was made Medical Examiner on the passage of the Medical Examiner's Law of this State, and remained as such for fourteen years. He was, for about twenty years, a member of the School Board of Fall River. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and has been President of the Bristol County South Medical Society. Dr. Dwelly was married on the 18th of October, 1848, to Janette A. Cook, of Fall River, and on October 18, 1898, they celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding at a reception of their friends. They have had six children, four sons and two daughters: Edwin J., Frank H., Arthur J., Avis J., Frederick O. and Mary B. Two of the sons are not now living. Edwin J. died when a child and Arthur J. at forty-two years of age. He has been in continuous active practice of his profession in this city and neighborhood for nearly three score years with the exception of two years spent in California, from 1849 to 1851. Dr. Dwelly, although not a public speaker, is a ready and fluent talker and expresses his opinions with force and clearness. The charm of his conversation and the cheeriness of his manner always brings hope and encouragement to the sick, and has undoubtedly added much to his success from the trust and confidence placed in him by his many patients.

E. T. LEONARD, M. D.—This well known physician of the old school was born in Gardner, Mass., July 19, 1812. He began to study medicine under Doctors Perry, Bowditch, Gould and Wylie, of Boston, and afterwards entered the Harvard Medical School, graduating in 1836. He came to Fall River in 1846, and practiced his profession until his death. He was president of the South Massachusetts Medical Society for two years and vice-president and councilor two years. Dr. Leonard attended many of the old families and was considered a skilful practitioner and one of the most honored of Fall River citizens.

HON. WEAVER OSBORN was born in Tiverton, R. I., May 23, 1815, and remained on his father's farm until he was eighteen years old. He was educated in the public schools at the Little West Hill Seminary, at South Kingston, R. I. In 1833, he went to Fairhaven, Mass., to learn the blacksmiths' trade, which he followed successfully until the engrossing cares of heavy cotton mill interests caused him to abandon it. In 1835



Hon. Weaver Osborn (Deceased)

he purchased the blacksmith shop of Nathaniel Pierce, in Tiverton, which he continued about eight years. He then spent one year in Providence, R. I., and on his return to Tiverton, in 1844, associated himself with Andrew Robeson for a period of four years. In 1848 he resumed business in Tiverton, where he remained until his shop was burned, in January, 1855, when he removed to Fall River, Mass. In February of that year he formed a co-partnership with his

youngest brother, James M. Osborn, and bought the blacksmith shop of Gideon Packard, on Bedford street, which they conducted for several years, doing a large machine business. The firm of W. & J. M. Osborn continued until 1880, when it was dissolved. In 1859 the firm became interested with others in building the Union Mill, which was the first cotton mill that was operated by others than close corporations. They were subsequently interested in the Granite Mill, the Merchants' Mill, the two Stafford mills and the Slade Mill. They were also interested in the Osborn mills, the Fall River Bobbin mills, the Union Belt Company. Mr. Osborn was a ruling spirit in these as well as other enterprises. He was the principal founder of the Osborn mills, was instrumental in erecting the first building, in 1872, and served as president and director of the corporation until his death, which occurred at Fall River, February 6, 1894. He was a director of the Montaup Mill for several years. He was a director and member of the Board of Investment of the Pocasset National Bank from its organization in 1854, when it was known as the Pocasset Bank, under the laws of the State, and was president and chairman of the Board of Investment of that bank from 1873 until his death in 1894. For many years prior to his death he was also a trustee of the Citizens' Savings Bank, of Fall River, and of the State Workhouse, at Bridgewater and Tewksbury, Mass. In politics Mr. Osborn was originally a Whig, and cast his first vote for Henry Clay, but after the Republican party was formed in 1856, he was a staunch supporter of that party. He was for several years a member of the Fall River Board of Water Commissioners, and also took pride in the progress of the city. He was elected to represent the town of Fall River, R. I., in the Rhode Island State Senate, in 1857, 1858 and 1859, and served on military and other committees, and was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1868, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1876 and 1877, and of the State Senate in 1879. Mr. Osborn was a man of great force of character and unfailing resources, and in every sense a representative and enterprising citizen. Mr. Osborn was married January 7, 1837, to Patience B. Dwelly, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Slade) Dwelly, of Tiverton, R. I. Their children were Mary S., of Fall River; Daniel W., who died in his twenty-third year, and Thomas F. and Anna Jane, both of whom died at the age of nine. Mrs. Osborn was born in Tiverton, May 27, 1817. Both attended the Baptist Church, which they joined in 1843.

J. M. ALDRICH, M. D., was born in the town of Smithfield, R. I., October 30, 1817, and with his brothers and sisters spent his boyhood days on his father's farm. He received his education in the public and private schools, after which he entered the Academy at Union Village. Dr. Aldrich was a close student of ancient and modern history and took high rank among his fellows. In 1839 he entered the office of the infirmary of Dr. A. J. Brown, of Providence, and here he studied harder than ever. He took a course of Harvard Medical College and subsequently entered the Botanical Medical College, in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he received his diploma, and was chosen valedictorian of his class. He came to Fall River in 1843, and began the practice of his profession, and met with success from the start. He was one of the old school of physicians of high repute, and his word was as good as his bond. He was president of the Massachusetts Eclectic Medical Society, and for four years was president of the Temperance Society. He was president of the Children's Home. In 1852 he was elected a member of the School Committee and remained for many years a useful member of that body. Dr. Aldrich was married May 24, 1844, to Mary A. Allen, of Dedham, Mass. She died December 18, 1857. He was married again on September 23, 1862, to Louisa G., daughter of Hon. Nathaniel B. Borden. They had one son and a daughter. The son is now a young and prosperous physician of Fall River, and considered a painstaking and able man. When Dr. Aldrich passed away Fall River lost one of its ablest and useful citizens and physicians.

HON. EDWARD PURINGTON BUFFINTON.—From the inauguration of the Rebellion to its close, Mr. Buffinton was at the head of the local government. For years he was Mayor of Fall River, and was one of the best executives the city ever had. He was a plain, simple man of the people, kind and considerate to all, and as honest as the day was long. He was a son of Aaron and Rebecca Buffinton, and was born in Westport, Mass., November 16, 1814. He came to Fall River with his parents when a boy and loved the city, and was honored as a man by its citizens. Early in life he opened a market at the corner of Main and Pocasset

streets, where he did a fine business and prospered, until the erection of the town hall and market building in 1846, where he removed, and continued for many years. In 1852 he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and in 1854, when Fall River changed its form of government and became a city, he was elected Alderman. In November, 1855, he was chosen Mayor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. James Buffinton. In the following year he was elected Mayor by the people. After three years' retirement he was again elected Mayor and held the office for seven years. His administration was a successful and happy one, and when he died, October 2, 1871, the entire city mourned its loss. His kindly face looks down from a beautiful oil painting which hangs on the walls of the Mayor's office in the City Hall, and many a kind word is expressed by the old citizen when he sees it.

HON. JAMES BUFFINTON.—This distinguished citizen was born on "Chaloner Hill," in Troy (now the prosperous city of Fall River), Mass., March 16, 1817. His early years were spent in study and self-denial, yet all through his boyhood and youth his promptness in thought, and independence in action, were indications of the coming man. He attended the Friends' Boarding School

Hon. James Buffinton (Deceased)

in Providence, R. I., where he advanced rapidly, and after leaving there took up the study of medicine with Dr. Thomas Wilbur, where he remained but a short time, as he did not have sufficient funds to carry on the studies. Mr. Buffinton found it necessary to accept a position as a preceptor in the public and private schools of Westport and Dartmouth. He associated with men interested in navigation and naturally his mind was turned in that direction, and finally shipped for a whaling voyage on board of the ship "South Carolina," about to sail. When he returned home he engaged in the drug business, and afterwards the dry goods and millinery trades. About this time he married Miss Sarah Perkins. During the years of trade he became popular and became a member of the fire department, and in 1851 was chosen selectman, being re-elected in 1852-53. On the adoption of the City Charter in 1854, he was elected Mayor, and in 1855 was re-elected, and in the autumn was chosen by acclamation, and subsequently elected to Congress by a large majority. On his return home from Congress in the spring of 1861, he immediately set to work to raise a company of volunteers. In 1864, Mr. Buffinton, having declined a renomination for Congress, accepted an office in the Internal Revenue Department, tendered him during President Johnson's administration. In June, 1870, he was re-elected to Congress, and served two terms, and was re-elected for a third term when death cut of his useful and busy career. He remained in his seat against the wishes of his friends until the adjournment of the session, when he came home to die in less than one hour after receiving a rousing welcome home. He died on Sunday morning, March 6, 1874. Mr. Buffinton was one of the men who by his personal efforts helped to push the name of Fall River high up on the roll of successful cities of the United States.

COOK BORDEN, related by ties of blood to most of the old families, and one of the prominent men of affairs of this city, was born in Fall River, Mass., in that portion known then as Tiverton. He received his education in the public schools and was strictly a self-made man, and rose to the prominence which he attained through his own individual efforts. His father died when he was about eighteen years of age, and he had to hustle for himself. He entered the lumber business as a clerk, and being active, and a close observer, soon became an expert, and after a few years started in for himself near Lindsey's Wharf. His business grew and prospered, and in 1846, bought Bowenville, and removed his business there. William Cogswell, cashier of the old Tiverton Bank, was his partner for many years. When his sons grew to manhood they became interested in the business with their father, and later became partners. Since

Robert Knight Remington (Deceased)

the death of the head of the firm the style of the house is Cook Borden & Co. Mr. Borden was interested in many enterprises and held stock in various corporations. His son, Jerome Borden, is the present head of the firm and one of Fall River's progressive business men. Our subject was president of the Union National Bank and a member of the Board of Investment of the Union Savings Bank and a Director in the Chace, Richard Borden and Tecumseh mills. He was a pure, good man, and raised a large family of useful sons and daughters. He died September 20, 1880, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

ROBERT KNIGHT REMINGTON.—One needs not hesitate, at this time and in this book, to make full application of the Psalmist's words to the life of Robert Knight Remington, who was born July 12, 1826, and died November 25, 1886—"Thou, O Lord God, art the thing that I long for; Thou art my hope even from my youth. Oh, what great troubles and adversities hast Thou showed me, and yet didst Thou turn and refresh me." We are but recalling the lesson of a life which among the people of this city and elsewhere was "known and read of all men," of a Christian and churchly character which had a deepening influence in this community. The individuality and the personality of the gentleman herein commemorated were so striking and so distinguishing that he occupied a peculiar place in the regard and esteem of those who knew him. Although of strong convictions based on faith, he held them with charity; his influence was for the common good, and his thoughtfulness was always active. Mr. Remington was a man who had faith in and unfailing kindness for people. He believed in men. He counted them worth while, and therefore he felt it a thing worth doing to give time, money, counsel and strength for their moral, physical and mental welfare. He was ever ready to give his hand to every cause which meant the moral upliftment of the city; his voice in championship of every enterprise of worth, and his cheer to noble enthusiasm. Mr. Remington was a native of the old town of Grafton, Mass. His early schooling was obtained in Monson, in the same county of Worcester; the finishing touches were applied in Fall River after the removal of the family, the name of which has ever since occupied a high and honorable place in business and church life. Early in the forties Mr. Remington formed a partnership with his brother, Hale, to deal in oils, chemicals, dyestuffs and kindred supplies. They started on a small scale, occupying a building which stood on the site where the "Globe" office now stands. The withdrawal of Hale Remington was followed in 1848 by the association of Robert K. Remington with Charles M. Shove in the conduct of the business. When other interests claimed the attention of Mr. Shove and necessitated a dissolution of partnership, Mr. Remington proceeded alone, and laid the foundation of an enterprise which is reckoned to-day as the largest and most varied of the kind carried on in southeastern Massachusetts. Mr. Remington was not so engrossed in temporal affairs as to give no thought to and spare no time for the spiritual in life. He was one of the pillars of the Central Congregational Church. Whenever it was possible to be present at the services, he was to be seen in his pew. His profession of faith was of the practical sort, and was carried into his relations with man. He believed in the work of the Sunday school as building for the future of the church, and for years he held the office of superintendent. Toward teachers and pupils Mr. Remington stood in the relation of a kind and considerate father, anxious for their spiritual well-being and eager to be of assistance for personal needs. His enthusiasm and interest were communicated to them, and the school maintained a high standard for attendance, efficiency and results. It was to be expected that when the Young Men's Christian Association was brought into existence one of those to realize immediately its value as an auxiliary of the church and school should be R. K. Remington. He early identified himself with the movement, and gave freely of his time and money in the spread of the gospel of organization throughout the country. Besides being foremost in undertaking to establish a local branch, he visited other places to explain the scope and plan of the association. There were many discouragements in the path of the local promoters. When finally they managed to find a home in a building formerly used as a dwelling, the conviction prevailed that failure was not probable, for the advantages of membership had been urged so eloquently by Mr. Remington and his associates in the board of management that young men were not slow in enrolling. Not long afterwards

John C Milne

began the movement which culminated in the erection of the brick structure in North Main street, in which the Young Men's Christian Association is housed. It was eminently fitting that the service of one who in the main was responsible for the building should be commemorated, and the decision of the directors to call the main hall after Mr. Remington and to adorn it with an oil portrait of the gentleman, a gift from his son, Edward B. Remington, elicited the heartiest commendation. The artist was true to nature. Although Mr. Remington was gathered long since to his fathers, one who knew him in life feels his genial presence as he gazes upon the reproduction hanging on the wall, and feels that Fall River was sorely afflicted when death ended so useful a career. Mr. Remington was married twice. His first wife, Miss Harriet M. Hill, a sister-in-law of Col. Thomas J. Borden. She died in 1846. In September, 1850, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Elizabeth A. Thatcher, of Middleboro, the daughter of Allen C. and E. P. Thatcher. Six children were born—Mary Elizabeth, Harriet Thatcher, Annie Lincoln, Alice Knight, and Agnes Carleton. All are dead with the exception of Miss Alice, who is the wife of Warren S. Barker, and Edward B. Death came to the father after five days' sickness of pneumonia. The disease resulted from a cold contracted during a visit to Keene, N. H., where Mr. Remington went in the interest of Y. M. C. A. work. Sorrow was general, for the feeling prevailed that the community had been deprived of one of its best citizens. Mrs. Remington continues a resident of Fall River, loved by her children, and admired and respected by all who have the honor of her acquaintance. Edward B. Remington and Charles F. Borden, the latter having been connected with Mr. Remington for years, and being familiar with every detail of the extensive business, acquired the R. K. Remington interest, and established a partnership under the firm name of Borden & Remington. On the death of Mr. Borden, in 1905, the firm was changed into a corporation, of which Edward B. Remington became president and general manager. His training and experience as a partner of Mr. Borden and his adaptability to a mercantile career well fitted him for the heavy responsibilities that devolved upon him. The combination of qualities has made him one of the men of mark in the business life of Fall River. His interest in the city is practical, though not manifested demonstratively nor ostentatiously.

JOHN C. MILNE was born in Milfield, Scotland, May 18, 1824. His parents died when he was quite young, and to his grandparents he was indebted for early educational opportunities. With them he emigrated to Pictou, Nova Scotia, and at 8 years of age entered the printing office of an uncle, and soon became an accurate and rapid compositor. In 1835 he came to Fall River, and worked for three years in the calico works of Andrew Robeson. In 1838 he entered the printing office of the Fall River "Patriot," and continued in the meantime to attend evening schools. In 1840 he spent six months at Pierce Academy, Middleboro. After leaving the academy he continued his studies with a view to entering college. He devoted a portion of each day to study, reciting to Rev. Geo. M. Randall, afterwards Bishop of Colorado, and the remaining hours of the day and evening to labor in the printing office. Being destitute of means, he was forced to abandon his cherished purpose, and in 1845 was encouraged to commence the publication of the Fall River "Weekly News" with Mr. Almy. The first number was issued April 3, 1845. In 1859 a daily edition of the "News" was begun, and both are still published. The difficulties experienced in those days when these two young men undertook the work were laborious and their lives self-denying; but by incessant application and rigorous economy they achieved success. Mr. Milne was a member of the City Council for five years, and a representative in the Legislature for five years—1884 to 1888, inclusive—serving as House Chairman of Banks and Banking and of public charitable institutions, of one of which he was appointed a trustee by Gov. Ames. He is president of the Citizens' Savings Bank, president of the Osborn Mills, and a director in the Stafford Mills. He was one of the original directors of the Pocasset Bank, organized in 1854, and remained on the board until the corporation was dissolved in 1903 and merged with the Massasoit-Pocasset, a period of forty-nine years. He lived to see all of his associates on the first board, and all but one on the second board, pass away. He is now serving in the directorate of the Massasoit-Pocasset. In 1849 Mr. Milne was married to Miss Abby

Franklin L. Almy

A., daughter of George W. and Betsey (Howland) Gifford, of Fall River. Of this union nine children were born, five of whom are living. They are Mrs. Mary J. Fenner, Joseph D. Milne, Mrs. Abby S. Carr, Mrs. Jennie D. Remington and Mrs. Hannah E. Chadwick.

FRANKLIN L. ALMY was born in Little Compton, R. I., July 2, 1833, the son of Benjamin and Ruth Almy, and removed to Fall River with his father's family in 1837. His father served in the war of 1812, and was appointed captain of the First Infantry of Portsmouth by Gov. Jones, of Rhode Island. At 12 years of age F. L. Almy became a carrier for the "Weekly News," then but a few weeks old, in 1845, and in the following September entered the office as an apprentice, becoming a journeyman in 1850 and a member of the firm and the business manager (which position he still retains) in 1864. On the death of Thomas Almy he and John C. Milne purchased the latter's interest, and the firm name to-day is Almy & Milne, as when the "News" was started. He was a member of the Common Council in 1866-67, and has been a director of the Flint and Wampanoag Mills, and a trustee of the Citizens' Savings Bank for many years. He is a man of the strictest honor and a successful and influential citizen. He was married in 1862 to Charity R., daughter of Israel Buffinton, who died in May, 1886. They had two sons, Frank S. and Thomas, and four daughters, Misses Sarah, Nancy, Ida and Nellie Almy, the latter passing to the world beyond when 4 years of age. Mr. Almy's present wife was Miss Mary K. Cotton, daughter of John S. Coton, a prominent business man of his time.

HON. CHARLES JARVIS HOLMES was the son of Charles Jarvis and Louisa Haskell Holmes. His father, as was his father before him, was a lawyer, a prominent member of the Bristol County bar, and for a long time member of the Massachusetts Legislature. Charles Jarvis Holmes was born in Rochester, March 4, 1834. When 5 years of age he moved with his parents to Taunton, and was 9 when he and they removed to Fall River, where he has since resided. He attended the public schools of this city, and was a member of the first class formed in the Fall River High School, graduating in 1853. After leaving school he entered the service of the Massasoit Bank. When Mr. Holmes was 21 years of age he was elected treasurer of the Fall River Five Cent Savings Bank, which position he held at the time of his death. In the same year he was elected cashier of the Wamsutta, afterward the Second National Bank, which position he held until the bank went out of business in 1903. For over half a century he has been the very capstone of this city's financial structure, and those who run back in memory over any appreciable portion of his career, will agree that he was a historical figure in the city's past. If for no other reason, Mr. Holmes deserves immortalization for having saved the city from one of the worst financial disasters ever visited upon it. As the father of the law known among bankers as the Stay Law, he performed a public service not to be measured by contemporary minds. Mr. Holmes was one of those rare combinations—a man of great executive ability, capable of holding positions of unusual responsibility in the financial world, yet ready and willing to apply his ability and experience to the public service. Mr. Holmes was president of the King Philip Mills and until 1903 of the Sagamore Manufacturing Company, and a director of the Border City Mills. He served in the Board of Aldermen in 1885, 1888-1889. He was a member of the school committee for sixteen years, during which time he exerted a strong influence in the educational affairs of the city. Mr. Holmes was a trustee of the public library for forty-three years. He was a member of the board of overseers of the poor from the time of the change made in that body under Mayor James F. Jackson, until the time of his death. He also served as treasurer of the Fall River Hospital for a number of years. He was for many years chairman of the Civil Service Commission. He served in the House in 1873, and in the Senate in 1877-1878. He was chairman of the Committee of Associated Savings Banks of the State for over thirty years. And when, a number of years ago, it was proposed to tax the savings banks' deposits for internal revenue, Mr. Holmes alone represented Massachusetts at the hearing in Washington, in protest of the measure. As a churchman, Mr. Holmes was always prominent in the affairs of the Central Congregational Church, which he joined in 1857, and in 1877 he was elected deacon, which office he held until his decease. Mr. Holmes'

Hon. Charles Jarvis Holmes

position in the community has been that of a progressive business man, a respected citizen and a co-operator in all movements started for the improvement of the condition of the people. As banker, alderman, member of the city government and of several of its most important subordinate boards, of finance, schools, libraries and charities, as member of both branches of the General Court of Massachusetts, as president and director of manufacturing and industrial organizations, of charitable and social bodies, as officer and leader in church and Sunday school there is scarcely a life in this city which has not in some measure felt the stimulus of his abounding energy, his devotion, his ardent faith, his higher religious and spiritual nature. Mr. Holmes was married May 4, 1858, to Miss Mary A. Remington, daughter of Joshua and Joanna Remington, of Fall River, and their children are Mary L., Anna C., and Charles L. Holmes.

JOSEPH ABRAHAM BOWEN, for half a century a prominent coal dealer here, was born in Fall River, October 10, 1832, the son of Abraham and Sarah (Read) Bowen, and the descendant of families who had been active in this community from its earliest settlement. His great-great-grandfather, John Bowen, came here about 1739 and settled in what is now the southern part of Fall River, where he was a large landowner, with a homestead that is still standing, though greatly altered, on South Main street, near what was formerly called Bowen's hill. He lived to be about 100 years of age and in his will disposed of a large section of the southern part of the present city, and provided, as well, for the freeing of several slaves. His wife was Penelope (Read) Borden, the widow of Stephen Borden and the daughter of John Read, Jr., an early settler. His son, Nathan, saw service in the Revolution, and his grandson, Abraham Bowen, Sr., was the owner of a farm extending from Bedford to Elm streets, and from the harbor to the Watuppa Ponds. He was a promoter of one of the first cotton mills built here, the Fall River Manufactory, formerly called the White Mill, erected in 1813, and in the absence of banks the funds collected for this enterprise were kept in his clock. He was town clerk, selectman and probably the first representative from Fall River to the State Legislature, where he served four terms. It was at his suggestion that the name of the town was changed in 1804 from Fall River to Troy. Joseph A. Bowen's father, a son of the latter, was Abraham Bowen, who built the house just south of Mr. Bowen's present residence. For many years he carried on a printing business and he published several papers. Mr. Bowen is the descendent of many old families, including the Bordens, Durfees, Reads, Winslows, Valentines and Tisdales. Mr. Bowen was educated in the public and private schools of Fall River, and at the age of 8 years entered his father's printing office, alternately working at this trade and attending school, including the high school, which he entered in the first class, until 1856, when he engaged in the coal business. He was located at Morgan's wharf at the foot of Walnut street, one-half of which he afterwards bought. He also bought the wharf formerly called Slade's wharf, where the business has since been carried on and has grown to large proportions. He has had much dredging done at heavy expense, at and near his wharves, to increase the depth of water, and was the originator of the movement to improve the harbor of Fall River. He is also interested in coastwise navigation, being part owner in several large schooners. Mr. Bowen was a member of the Common Council in 1862 and 1863, and of the Board of Aldermen in 1869 and 1870. As chairman of the committee to consider the advisability of establishing a waterworks system, after an analysis of the water in the North Watuppa Pond, and in various wells, he wrote the report of that committee, and, as one of the first Board of Water Commissioners, he took an active part in the building of the waterworks system. He was also active in urging the early completion of the work, and insisted on the doing of certain very necessary things which the engineers declared impossible. He has always resided in Fall River, in the house he now occupies, and in the one directly south of it. He was married January 19, 1865, to Fanny M., daughter of Jonathan and Clarissa (Bennett) Corey, who, like him, is descended from many of the early settlers of New England. They have two children, Joseph Henry and Fanny Corey Bowen. The family has long been connected with the Central Congregational Church. Mr. Bowen was for two years president of the Fall River Board of Trade, and is at present a director in several cotton manufacturing

Joseph Abraham Bowen

corporations. He is one of the most highly respected citizens of Fall River, and has ever been most active in promoting its interests.

NICHOLIS HATHEWAY.—Among the old lawyers of Fall River, Nicholis Hatheway was prominent. He is a son of Elnathan P. and Salome (Cushman) Hatheway, was born in Freetown, September 3, 1824, the eldest of seven children. He was educated at Philips' Andover Academy and Pierce's Academy at Middleborough. He entered Brown University in 1843 and was graduated in 1847. Mr. Hatheway took high rank as a criminal lawyer. He held various offices in his native town and was elected a member of the Legislature from Fall River in 1875, and was elected an Alderman in 1874 and 1875. Mr. Hatheway is a sterling Democrat and a strong party man, and an outspoken advocate of the principles of his party. He received the nomination for Congress in the fall of 1882, and received a very large vote. He is prominent in Masonic circles, is a member of Union Lodge, Dorchester; St. Paul's R. A. C., Boston; Council R. and S. M., Boston; Boston Commandery, and of the Supreme Grand Council of the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States and its Dependencies—thirty-three degrees. Mr. Hatheway was married January 1, 1851, to Fanny P. Dean, of Freetown, and has two children, Nelson D. Hatheway, M. D., of Middlborough, Mass., and Nicholis Hatheway, Jr., a well known and highly esteemed attorney of Fall River. Mr. Nicholis Hatheway, Jr., is the present Law Librarian and has a large and lucrative law practice in Fall River and throughout Bristol County. Nicholis Hatheway, Sr., is still alive, and resides with his son, Nicholis, Jr., who has a comfortable home on Locust street.

CHARLES FREDERICK BORDEN.—In the career of Charles Frederick Borden we find a happy illustration of the saying, "Every man is the architect of his own fortune." He made his way in the world. He realized in youth that qualities necessary to command success must be first possessed, then cultivated intelligently, and used assiduously. How thoroughly and successfully Mr. Borden learned and applied the lesson from the beginning of his industrious life to the hour of his prostration by a fatal sickness, cannot be put into type as fully as it is known by those who associated with him. It is a story, not particularly of what might be called good fortune, but of the fruits of character, application, intelligence, thoroughness, service and zeal. His endowment of traits inducing to integrity and probity nas been so enlarged by determination, earnestness and instructive association that it is not to be wondered at that the aspiration of a manly youth was realized and enjoyed in the bright summer of life. Mr. Borden was born in Fall River the year of the city's incorporation—September 24, 1854. His parents were Deacon Joseph Borden and Amy Hathaway Borden. The father was one of the most respected citizens of his day. For several years he managed the city farm; he served as a member of the City Council, and to the affairs of the Second Baptist Society no member was more attentive. Charles F. Borden passed through the grammar grade of the local schools, and then entered the high school. His first engagement as a wage-earner was as a bookkeeper for Davis Bros. Robert K. Remington soon became interested in the boy, and an offer of employment from that estimable gentleman was accepted. The confidence of the new employer was earned immediately by close and faithful attention to the details of office work. This secured promotion, for Mr. Remington was an appreciative employer, and believed in encouraging his employees so as to awaken their interest in the business in all its departments. There was no partiality; advancement was the reward of merit. Mr. Borden shared constantly in the manifestation of Mr. Remington's esteem, and in the course of time he was the right-hand man of that gentleman, solely through constancy, attentiveness and aptitude. He became so familiar with every part of the business that his employer felt free to leave affairs in his care while he gratified his desire to promote the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. Further reward befell Mr. Borden after the death of Mr. Remington, in 1886, when a partnership was created, with Edward B. Remington as junior member of the firm under the title, Borden & Remington, to continue the business of the founder of the house. The responsibility of ownership helped to broaden the ability shown so signally as an employee by Mr. Borden, and each year closed with the books showing an enlargement of accounts. Early in January, 1905, he was stricken with appendicitis. All that surgical skill and careful attention could do was employed in coping with the disease, but it failed to tide the

Charles Frederick Borden (Deceased)

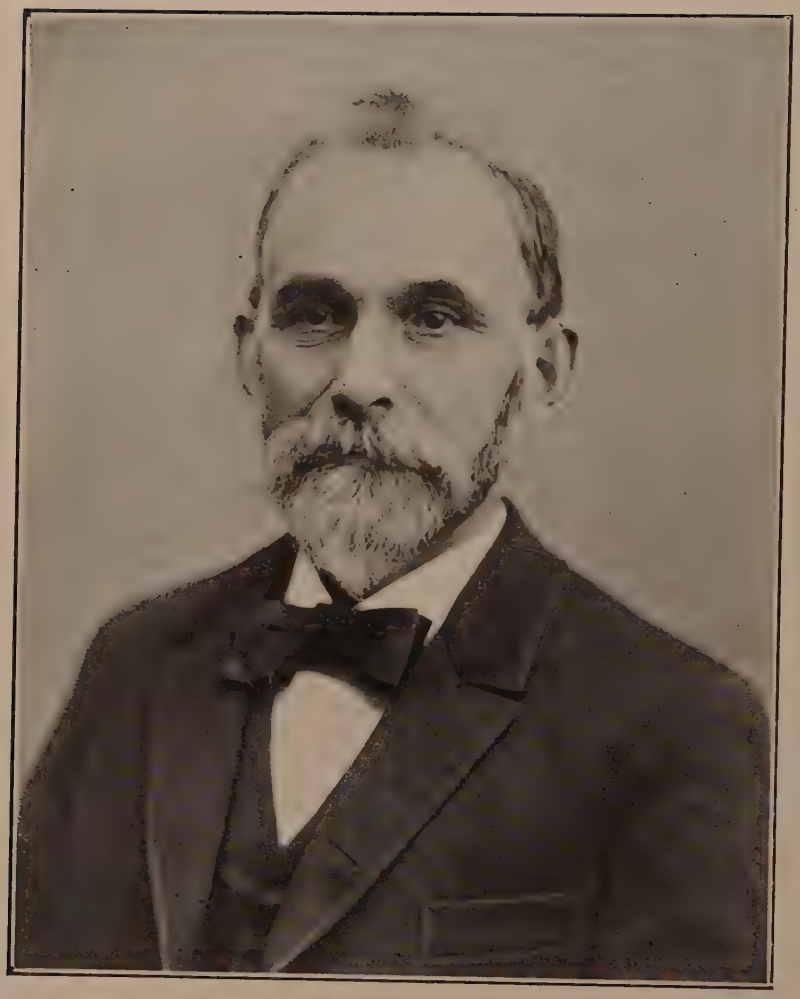
patient over the crisis, and he died at dawn January 12, at the family residence, Rock street and Lincoln avenue. Educated in a wholesome atmosphere, it followed, as the night follows the day, that Mr. Borden should have been actively interested in the religious movement that engrossed the time, thought and attention of the man with whom he was connected so long in business. Like Mr. Remington, he was prominent in the affairs of the church and of the Central Congregational Society. In 1893, the Massachusetts Sunday School Association divided the State into fifty districts. In 1900, Mr. Borden was selected for the presidency of the Fall River district, serving four years, and resigning on account of his health. He was the first of the district executives to bring about the employment of a salaried secretary to look after the details of district work. The adoption of his suggestion resulted in placing the district in the front rank of the State movement. Mr. Borden was a member of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Young Men's Christian Association. To him belongs the credit of the employment of the secretary of boys' work, a department of the greatest usefulness to the organization in these co-operating States. By his sedulous efforts to provide a suitable home for the association, in Fall River, he secured a large portion of the building fund. Mr. Borden served the association most acceptably as a director, and in the preparation and application of the plans and decorative work his ideas were paramount. In business lines, apart from the interest in which he was the leading factor, he was president of the City Coal Company, of New Bedford, a director of the Fall River National Bank and the Columbia Life Insurance Company. Mr. Borden was married twice. His first wife was Miss Annie Lincoln Remington, a daughter of R. K. Remington. The wedding was solemnized June 8, 1880. Mrs. Borden died July 3, 1895. On February 20, 1901, he was united in marriage with Miss Bertha Frances Vella, daughter of Joseph F. and Emma Frances Vella, of Lynn. For nine years Miss Vella had been the primary secretary of the Massachusetts Sunday School Association. Marriage did not result in any relaxation of interest in Sunday school work. It had attractions for both husband and wife, Mrs. Borden entering heartily into the plans of Mr. Borden, and each making the advance of the movement a common cause. The children of the first Mrs. Borden are Ida Eastman, wife of C. F. Webb, of Worcester; Robert Remington, Edward and Charles Frederick. All of the young men represent the estate in the management of the Borden & Remington Company.

WILLIAM H. JENNINGS, the originator of the Merchants' Manufacturing Company, and for many years a leader in business circles in Fall River, was born in this city, February 20, 1831, the son of Edward and Betsey Palmer Jennings. He attended the public schools and also a private school kept by George B. Stone, a noted teacher of the day, who afterward became the first principal of the high school, and at the age of thirteen entered a grocery store kept by Chester W. Greene. Here, and in the stores of Gray & Brownell and R. S. Gibbs & Co. he remained until the early sixties, and acquired a knowledge of men that proved of great value to him in later years. He was also employed, at the end of this period, by the Old Colony Railroad Company, in adjusting land and other damages in connection with the extension of its road to Newport. In 1866, Mr. Jennings, who saw the opportunity offered for success in cotton manufacturing, then in its infancy here, organized the Merchants' Manufacturing Company, securing through his zeal the $800,000 required, in two days, and erected what was long the largest mill under one roof in the city. He was elected clerk and treasurer of the corporation and managed its affairs with marked success, until he was obliged to retire on account of failing health a few years before his death. Meantime, he had become largely interested in the Globe Street Railway Company, of which he was president, and was also president of the Barnard Manufacturing Company and the Globe Yarn Mills and a director in the Wampanoag Mills, the Crystal Spring Bleaching & Dyeing Company, the Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company and the Metacomet National Bank. He had also entered actively into real estate operations, and with Hon. Robert T. Davis and the late Hon. Frank S. Stevens owned a large tract of land west of Broadway, on which the Globe Yarn, Laurel Lake and Sanford Spinning mills and the Algonquin Printing Company's plant have since been erected. In politics he was a Republican, and was a member of the Common Council in 1857 and 1858, and president of that body the latter year. He was mar-

William H. Jennings (Deceased)

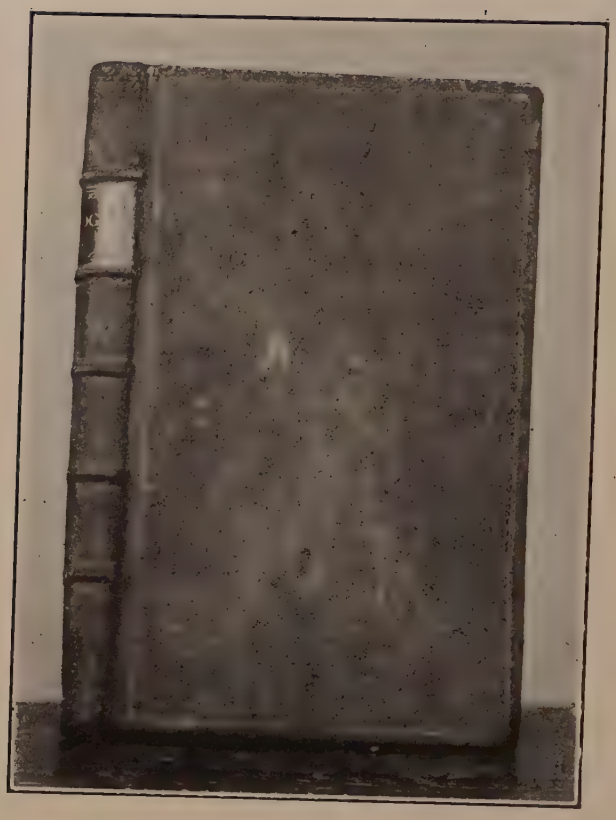
ried December 24, 1863, to Miss Annie Borden Chase, of Portsmouth, R. I., who is still living, and had four children, one of whom, Charles J., died March 31, 1877. The others are Edward B., agent of the Allen Print Works, of Providence, R. I., and treasurer of the Samoset Company, of Valley Falls, R. I.; William H., treasurer of the Algonquin Printing Company, and Annie J., the wife of Arthur Anthony. For twenty years, during the most rapid growth of the city as a center of cotton manufacturing, William H. Jennings was actively and intimately associated with the industry, and was one of its recognized leaders, whose advice was freely sought. His associates on the various boards of directors of which he was a member, said of him at his death: "His qualities of mind and character, in which energy, industry, sagacity, untiring perseverance and courage were tempered with that wise caution which restrained him within the limit of his resources—these early secured him an important position among his business associates and contributed largely to the origin and success of the important business enterprises in which he was engaged. . . . He contributed his full share to the growth and wealth of the city and to the comfort and convenience of its people."

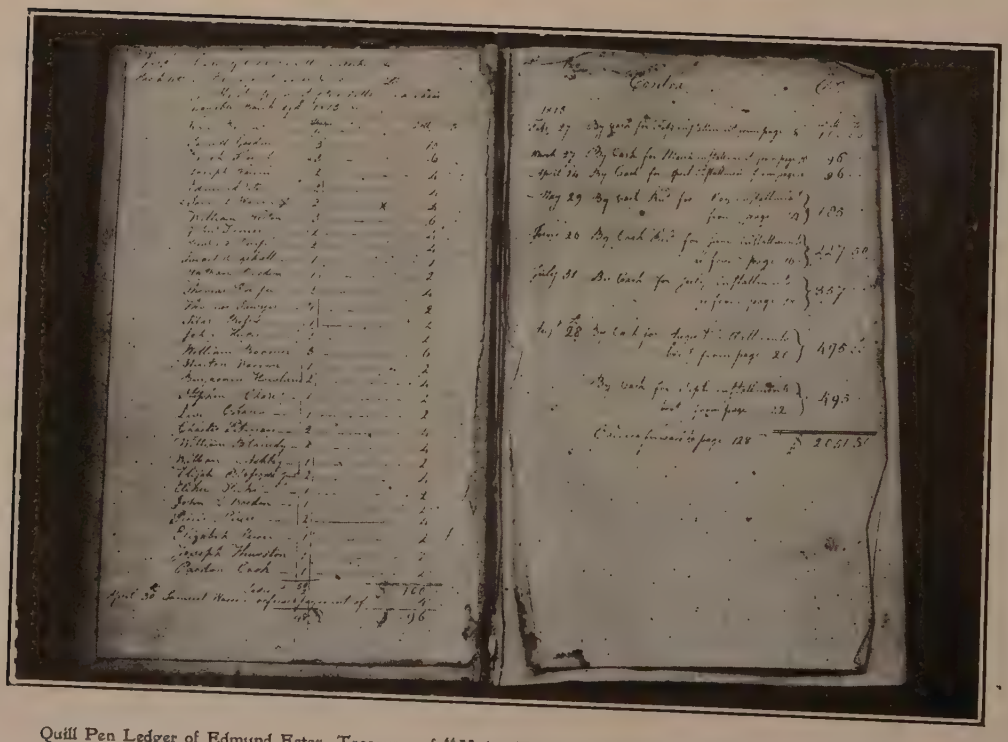
JOHN H. ESTES.—About two miles from the centre of Fall River, pleasantly situated in the Maplewood Valley, are the Estes Mills, one of the largest coarse yarn plants in America. Here, for nearly fifty years, has been manufactured cotton wrapping twine, which is shipped to all parts of this country and to foreign ports. Aside from this well and widely known product, large quantities of carpet warp, yarns, ropes, clothes-lines, sash-cord, floor mops, dish mops, calking, wicking and machinery wiping waste are made, all of which are extensively known in the respective classes of trade to which they belong. A later product added to the long list of manufactures is absorbent cotton, for druggists, hospitals and physicians. The "Excelsior" brand of absorbent cotton made at these mills has been pronounced by experts to be of the finest quality. Few citizens realize the extent of label printing required by these mills. The present average is twenty-four labels per minute, or about 15,000 per day, and scores of girls are employed who label and seal packages of absorbent cotton and other goods. Two labeling machines are also in use. The policy of these mills has ever been a progressive one, as the present thorough equipment and development of the business will testify. Their sash cord is of undisputed excellence and compares most favorably with any on the market. John H. Estes, the central figure in the manufacturing business at Maplewood, was born in Tiverton, R. I., June 19, 1835. In a recently prepared genealogy of the Estes family the name has been traced in English history to the year 1097. The family, however, is not of English, but of Italian origin. The name, spelled in different ways, occurs often in Italian history and literature. Richard Estes, the emigrant to this country, was born in Dover, England, in 1647, and came to America in 1684. John H. Estes is a descendant in the sixth generation from Richard Estes. His father was Job Estes, and his mother Delilah (Orswell) Estes. His grandfather, Edmund Estes, was an able as well as a scholarly man. He was much esteemed among his fellow townspeople, was justice of the peace, clerk of the town of Tiverton and treasurer of the "Union Factory," the first cotton mill founded within the city limits. It was a wooden structure, located on the site of the present Laurel Lake mills. Ten children were born to Job and Delilah Estes, and these all grew to maturity. John H. Estes was the seventh in the family. Job Estes was a wheelwright of ability and ingenuity, and his carts and wooden plows were famous many miles around. Deciding that there was power enough in the valley brook to turn his lathe and run his saw, in 1825, he bought the property. He built a small shop, about 15 by 15, to which the motive power of the brook was transmitted by a flutter wheel. Eleven years later, Oliver Buffinton, the pioneer cotton waste dealer of Fall River, leased the privilege of operating four eighteen-inch batting cards in the north end of this shop. Three years later, Jonathan Bridges leased the shop and power for textile purposes. He constructed a stronger water-wheel, enlarged the shop and fitted it with wooden shafting, which run about fifty looms for weaving sheetings, shirtings and print goods. For the sake of additional motive power, Job Estes built a second water-wheel thirty rods farther down the stream, where a ten-foot fall was obtained, and transmitted this additional power through the woods to the mill by a manila rope, but the device did not work very well.



John H. Estes

Meanwhile, Israel Buffinton, who had purchased the batting machinery of Oliver Buffinton, having been promised the power of the lower water-wheel when the Bridges' lease expired, built adjoining the wheel a wooden mill for the manufacture of cotton batting. In course of time this wooden mill was changed to a grist mill. Before his lease at the upper mill expired, Jonathan Bridges failed. Messrs. A. & J. Shove then took the mill and equipped it with machinery for spinning carpet yarns for domestic weaving. It was here that John H. Estes started as a doffer boy. When the Shove lease expired, Job Estes bought the machinery. With his children and two or three employees he operated the mill for about five years. During this time it was decided to unite the motive power of the two mills by leading the water in a canal to a site where a fall of twenty-five feet could be obtained. In 1857-8, a two and one-half story stone mill, 45 by 70, was constructed, and fitted with machinery removed from the upper mill which burned to the ground in 1872. The early life of John H. Estes was spent in and around the mill. Gradually and intelligently he worked his way through every department. His parents, working hard for the maintenance of their large family, had little time to devote to the especial needs of any one of them. The subject of our sketch longed for an education. From his father he inherited the qualities of industry, economy, regularity of habits; from his mother, adaptability to circumstances in an unusual degree, but from his remoter ancestors, notably from his grandfather, a longing for the better things of life. He wanted to be something better than his environment would make him. He attended the district school but very little, not more than a few months altogether. At sixteen, he gathered together the money he had been saving for some time, and quietly went to Colchester Academy, near Willimantic, Conn. He wrote to his parents after his arrival and they made no objections to his proceeding, although his usefulness was missed in the family circle. Here he remained for several months, doing odd jobs and chores to help pay for his tuition. In 1860, John H. Estes, whose genius as a practical manufacturer had already made itself felt, and Thomas W. Lawton, his brother-in-law, leased the stone mill and machinery, and formed the firm of Lawton & Estes. They made wrapping twine and carpet warp for nearly fifteen years with about twelve employees. During the Civil War the mill, in common with other mills, of Fall River, owing to the great scarcity of cotton, stood idle for about two years. One of these years Mr. Estes spent in the South under Government contract to supply certain regiments with wood. At this period, realizing his deficiency as an accountant, he spent a few weeks in Providence at a business college, trying to master the intricacies of bookkeeping. In 1866, Mr. Estes married Caroline A. Ling, a local school teacher. Four children were born to them, J. Edmund, Jennie L., Elmer B. and Everett L. In 1872, Job Estes died. Because of failure to secure another lease of the mill property, the firm of Lawton & Estes was dissolved, and the mill stood idle for several years. Mr. Estes spent this time improving his farms and making additions to his tenement property. One year, during this period, he served as Councilman, and another as Assessor. In 1880, the mill and the adjoining real estate were bought at public auction by Mr. Estes. Shortly after this purchase he, with his brothers, Joseph D. and Benjamin F., formed the firm of J. H. Estes & Bros., of which he was manager and largest owner. The greater part of the time he kept the books of the firm, working often late at night, assisted by his wife. In 1883, a series of improvements was begun; the mammoth breast wheel of twenty-five horse-power was supplanted by a modern horizontal turbine of forty horse-power, and a few years later an engine and a boiler of 160 horse-power were added. The amount of machinery was increased threefold. About 6,000 square feet of floor was added to the mill and a large stone storehouse constructed. In October, 1890, by mutual consent, the partnership was dissolved. Two months later, the firm of J. H. Estes & Son was formed, with J. Edmund Estes the junior partner. Industrial improvements and enlargements more radical in their nature resulted from the new management. In 1892 a large storehouse was built, and another story added to the mill and adjoining buildings. In 1895, a three-story No. 2 mill, 75 by 130, was built, two boilers were added to the steam plant and the old engine supplanted by a 500-horse-power, cross-compound, condensing Harris-Corliss engine. A large stone office was built at this time, also another storehouse, 75 by 125 feet. In 1897 the entire plant was





Quill Pen Ledger of Edmund Estes, Treasurer of "Union Factory," Founded February 10th, 1813, Being the First Cotton Mill Established Within the City Limits.

equipped with a thorough system of automatic sprinklers. In 1900 the firm name was changed to J. H. Estes & Sons, Elmer B. Estes being taken into the business. Four years before this a No. 3 mill, 50 by 110, was built, and the absorbent cotton department added to the business, and in 1902, a No. 4 mill, 60 by 125, was built, for the sash-cord business. In 1905, Mr. Estes realized a long-cherished ambition in the incorporation of his plant under the name "Estes Mills." In this new management John H. Estes, is president; J. Edmund Estes, treasurer; Elmer B. Estes, superintendent, and Rufus P. Walker, secretary, and these four make up the board of directors. During this year the company bought the absorbent cotton business of the Seaside Mills, located in Tiverton, R. I., on the shores of Mount Hope Bay, and the entire quick assets of the concern were removed to the Estes Mills, where an addition 51 by 100 feet was built to accommodate the machinery. The present plant consists of four acres of floor space. It was soon apparent that these industrial enlargements had overtaxed the motive power of the engine and water wheel, and in 1906, an auxiliary engine of 250 horse-power was installed. This is a triple cylinder Diesel engine, and was the first installation of the kind in Fall River. It consumes the cheapest liquid fuel, such as crude oil, and the builders guaranteed a saving of 70 per cent in the cost of power as compared with any steam engine built. The cost of fuel per horsepower per hour figures about one-fifth of a cent and is a saving of over 600 per cent of the cost of operating a common gas engine. Not by accident has John H. Estes succeeded. By industry, energy and enthusiasm of purpose he has steadily chiseled his way and accomplished what he has undertaken. He is a self-made man. He has had many obstacles to overcome, but with indomitable courage he has surmounted them and created conditions for achievement. In business circles outside of the mill, his position is quiet, unassuming and effective. He is a wealthy and influential citizen, a large real estate owner, president of the People's Co-Operative Bank and a director in seven local corporations.

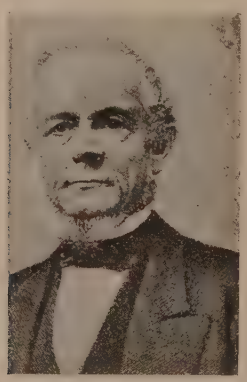
JEFFERSON BORDEN was one of the men who was identified with the progress and development of this city. He was born in Freetown (now Fall River), the birthplace of many of the famous name, February 28, 1801. He was a son of Thomas Borden, in the fourth generation from John Borden, the founder of the family in this city. Young Jefferson was brought up on the farm, and like many of his brothers and sisters, loved the country, the flowers and the trees, but early in youth he left the farm and became a clerk in a provision store in Providence, R. I. His early education was secured at the public schools, and his ambition in life was to be a successful man

Jefferson Borden (Deceased)

of business. In 1819 he returned to Fall River, and in 1820, with his brother, Richard, he entered the shipping business. Richard at that time was running the boats known as the "Irene" and "Betsey." In 1820 the brothers bought out the store of Holder Borden, and Jefferson was installed as clerk to conduct the business. In 1821, upon the organization of the iron works enterprise, he was chosen clerk of the establishment. When the company opened a warehouse and salesroom at Providence, he became the agent, and remained as such for fifteen years. In 1837, on account of the ill health of Holder Borden, his cousin, he was called to Fall River, and became one of the management of the American Print Works. For nearly half a century he was connected with the print works and was interested in many of the city's progressive enterprises. He was a man of many parts and was a director and president of the Fall River Iron Works Company, Fall River Bleachery, American Linen Company, Troy Cotton and Woollen Company, Borden Mining Company, Anawan Manufacturing Company, Fall River Machine Company, Fall River and Providence Steamboat Company, the National

Manufacturing Company, Fall River Gas Company and many other important enterprises. He was a trustee of Brown University and his long and busy life was full of energy and usefulness, and when he passed away Fall River lost another of her illustrious sons.

STEPHEN DAVOL is one of the group of cotton manufacturers who helped to make the name of Fall River famous as a cotton manufacturing city. He was born in Fall River November 22, 1807, where he resided until the time of his death. He began his career in the cotton business away back in 1818, when he entered the Troy Mills, working hard all day and attending school in the evening. He was apprenticed to Daniel Wright & Co. to learn the bleaching and calico-printing business. He did not remain with this firm very long as the work was not very steady; he became dissatisfied and



Stephen Davol (Deceased)

returned to the Troy Mills and became overseer of their spinning, dressing and weaving, where he remained until 1833, when he was called to the superintendency of the Pocasset Mills. In 1857 he was made treasurer and served in that capacity until 1877. Mr. Davol was considered one of the greatest of the cotton manufacturers and his opinion was largely sought on all occasions. He was president of the Mechanics' Mills, and a director in this and the Pocasset, Troy, Wampanoag and Barnard Manufacturing companies. He was president of the Fall River Mutual Fire Insurance Company and a director in the Blackstone and Merchants' Fire Insurance Companies, of Providence, R. I., and the Metacomet Bank of this city, and the Wautuppa Reservoir Company. Mr. Davol was united in marriage with Sarah F. Chase, and their children are as follows: Bradford Durfee, married Cornelia Wheeden Lincoln December 1, 1875; Sarah Louisa, married Joseph L. Buffinton September 21, 1864; Mary Anna, married Alexander Dorrance Easton September 27, 1865; James Clark Chase, married Mary Ellen Brownell; George Stephen, married Mary Louisa Dean September 3, 1873; Harriette Remington, married Stephen Barnaby Ashley February 18, 1874; Abner Pardon, married Harriet J. Marvell; Charles M. R. and Clara Freeborn. Mr. Davol was a public-spirited citizen and when he departed this life Fall River lost one of its favorite sons and best manufacturers.

HON. WILLIAM STEDMAN GREENE deserves a place in the history of Fall River because he earned it. No man in the history of politics has done more for posterity than he. Every public improvement has had his support. He stands for purity in public affairs. The public know him and trust him. As Mayor, he gave the city a wise and conservative administration. As postmaster he was successful and served faithfully for four years. As superintendent of State prisons he inaugurated reforms which we enjoy to-day, and as our representative in the Congress of the United States he is all we could possibly desire. Congressman Greene was born in Tazewell County, Ill., April 28, 1841. He came with his parents to Fall River in 1844, and received his education in the public schools of this city. He is a self-made man in every sense of the word; in fact, his entire life has been busy and eventful. He began life as a clerk at the age of fifteen, and laid the foundation for his business career. In 1858, he engaged in the insurance business with John P. Slade as his associate. Mr. Greene went to Buffalo in 1865, and later opened an insurance office in New York City, where he was successful. In 1866 he returned to his old love, Fall River, going into the real estate and insurance business with his father, who was a well known and successful business man at that time, under the firm name of Greene & Son. After his father's death, Mr. Greene continued the business, and later took in his son, Chester, continuing the firm name of Greene & Son. The firm has charge of the very best class of property, and the Congressman is often called from Washington to sell some important estate; such is the confidence and esteem in which he is held

Hon. William Stedman Greene, Member of Congress

by the citizens of this city. Mr. Greene has always taken an active part in Republican politics, especially when the welfare of Fall River was at stake. He was a member of the Fall River Council from 1876 to 1879, inclusive, and was president of that body during that time. In 1879 he was elected Mayor, and resigned to accept the office of postmaster, which was tendered him by President Garfield in 1881. He served with distinction for four years, and returned to private life. He was not permitted to remain long in seclusion, for in 1885 he was honored again by his party, and elected Mayor. By this time William S. Greene became known all over the State as a clean, conservative and efficient official. He attracted the attention of Governor Ames, who appointed him, in 1888, Superintendent of State Prisons, where his record is too well known to need repeating here. The Republican party, by honoring the man, has honored itself. Mr. Greene was honest, fearless and independent; a public office was a public trust, and in the administration of its affairs he was just to all. In 1894 the Republican party called him again, and elected him Mayor, and re-elected him for two additional terms. He was elected to Congress in 1898, and is still a member of that distinguished body. He is an influential member of St. Paul's M. E. Church, and was superintendent of its Sunday school for many years. In 1865 he was united in marriage to Mary E., daughter of Pardon A. and Elizabeth W. (Spink) White, of Fall River. Three children were born to them, namely: Mabel Lawton, Chester White and Foster Regnier. Mr. Greene is a member and past master of Mt. Hope Lodge, F. & A. M. Chapter, Council and Commandery; also a member of Knights of Pythias and the Order of Odd Fellows. On June 19, 1906, Branch 18, National Letter Carriers' Association presented to the Congressman a handsomely framed set of engrossed resolutions which read as follows: "Resolutions of Appreciation—To Honorable William S. Greene: At a meeting of the members of Branch 18, National Association of Letter Carriers, of New Bedford, Mass., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, our Congressman, the Honorable William S. Greene, having done an immeasurable amount of work with the Post Office Department to have the new census accepted, and to have the carrier service re-classified, and in having the compensation of our mounted carriers raised to equal that of the same branch of Civil Service in other cities; It Is Therefore Resolved, That as he has always shown a deep interest in everything pertaining to the letter carriers, both in and out of Congress, that we, the members of Branch 18, National Association of Letter Carriers, do hereby express our gratification, and tender to him our heartiest thanks for the interest he has always taken in our welfare; and, Resolved, That we extend to our honored friend our wishes for his long continuance in the responsible place he has so honorably and ably filled in the service of his country. Committee: John J. McAuliffe, Albert H. Peters, Charles S. Moynan."

HON. JAMES FREDERICK JACKSON.—Fall River is honored in the activities of the State by nobody more conspicuously and creditably than by James F. Jackson, chairman of the Board of Railroad Commissioners. Mr. Jackson belongs to Taunton by right of birth, but he has been so long a part of the public and professional life of this city that he is regarded as a son of Fall River. He was born November 13, 1851, the son of Elisha T. and Caroline (Fobes) Jackson. He prepared for Harvard College in the Taunton schools and was admitted in 1869. The course was completed in 1873, and the young graduate entered immediately upon the study of law under the mentorship of Judge Edmund H. Bennett. Diligence marked his application to his books, and in 1874 he enrolled as a student in Boston University. Mr. Jackson received his degree a year later, and opened an office in Fall River. In 1882 a partnership with David F. Slade was established under the firm name of Jackson & Slade, which became Jackson, Slade & Borden upon the accession of Richard P. Borden. His ability as a lawyer was recognized in 1880 by the city government choosing Mr. Jackson as city solicitor, an office he filled with signal credit for nine consecutive years with one exception. His familiarity with municipal affairs led to his nomination by the Republicans for the mayoralty in 1888, an act which was ratified by the citizens that year and again in 1889. The two years of service were prolific in admirable results, as was to be expected from an executive who was so long a student of municipal government. One of Mayor Jackson's first suggestions was the purchase of meat and other supplies for the poor department by con-

tract and the abandonment of the discredited order system. It was through his insistence that the aldermen ceased to be overseers of the poor and a separate body constituted, a change that long ago proved its wisdom. Steps for the protection of the water supply began with the Jackson administration. To it likewise is due the credit for the introduction of the system of police signals and ambulances, the building of a railroad station in Bowenville in place of the shack that had been an eyesore for years, and the completion of the work of reconstructing the City Hall. When Mayor Jackson left the office it was with the good opinion and hearty commendation of the citizens, irrespective of partisanship. Governor Wolcott wanted Mr. Jackson to become Judge of the Superior Court, but the offer of a seat was declined. The Governor, the following year, named him to be chairman of the Railroad Commission to fill out the unexpired term of John E. Sanford, resigned. In 1900, Governor Crane reappointed him for a three-year term, examples which were followed successively by Governor Bates and Governor Guild. Conservatism has marked the administration of the department during Mr. Jackson's connection with it. Every case has been considered on its merits, and equity has governed every ruling, with the result that the commission has won the implicit confidence of an exacting public. Shortly after his arrival in Fall River, Mr. Jackson became connected with the militia, in which he has not lost interest, though no longer affiliated. He was elected Second Lieutenant of Company "M," First Regiment of Infantry, and not long afterwards Colonel A. C. Wellington made him Paymaster. Promotion to Major was in recognition of his activity and aptitude, and finally, to Lieutenant-Colonel. That honor he held when official duties obliged him to retire with an honorable discharge. The Commissioner was married June 16, 1882, to Miss Caroline S. Thurston, whose father was Rev. Eli Thurston, D. D., an honored pastor of the Central Congregational Church. He was the first president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and is a director of the Cornell and other corporations.

NATHAN DURFEE, M. D.—This well known and highly esteemed citizen, and one of the early physicians of this city, was born in Freetown (now Fall River), in 1799, and like his brother, Thomas R. Durfee, was a graduate of old Brown University, being graduated therefrom in 1824, and the brothers have the honor of being the first graduates from Fall River. Dr. Durfee studied medicine at Harvard University, and graduated with the degree of M.D. He did not practice long, however, as the profession did not appeal to him, and he entered the drug business, opening a store on what is known now as Central street, a short distance west of Main street. After a few years he gave up the drug business and began life as a man of affairs. He was a director in the Fall River Iron Works, American Print Works, Fall River Railroad, Cape Cod Railroad, Bay State Steamship Company, and was the principal owner in the Massasoit Steam Mill, which was destroyed

Nathan Durfee, M. D. (Deceased)

by fire in 1875. He built several fine buildings to give tone and respectability to the city, more than for an investment. The doctor was a large investor in land and owned over one thousand acres. He was president of the Bristol County Agricultural Society and was the originator of the Bristol County Central Society. He was a trustee of the State Agricultural College and was its treasurer for many years. Dr. Durfee was one of the supporters of the Central Congregational Church, and with Colonel Richard Borden, furnished a large part of the funds to build the beautiful structure, a picture of which can be found in this volume. The doctor died April 6, 1876.

HON. GEORGE GRIME.—George Grime, the former Mayor of Fall River, was born September 7, 1859, and is the son of William E. and Ruth Mellor Grime, and came to Fall River with his parents in the early part of

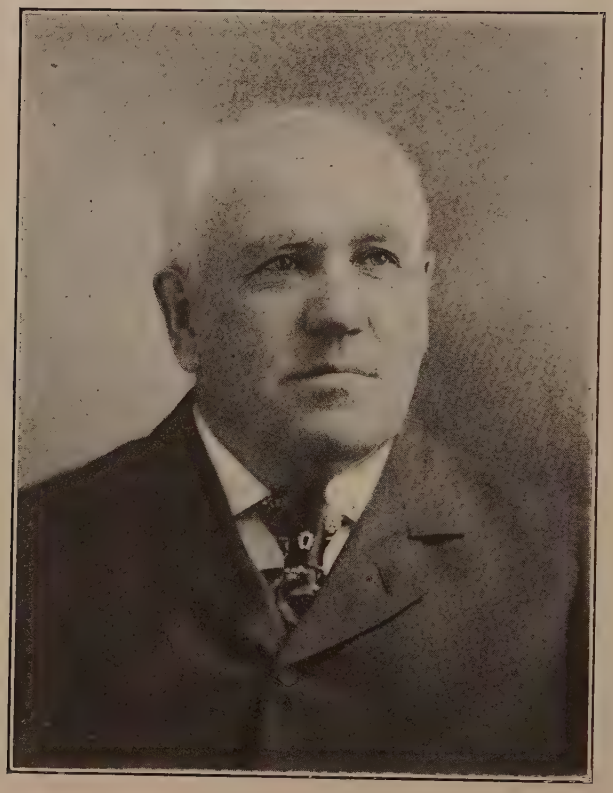
the year 1869. He attended the Morgan street school until the summer vacation, and from that time was employed in the various mills and printing works in the city until 1879. He attended the Anawan street school for three months in each year, until he reached the age of fifteen, as required by the factory laws of Massachusetts. He was unusually studious and spent his evenings for two years in the commercial school of F. A. Holmes. In the early part of 1879, during a temporary stoppage at the American Printing Works, where he was employed, he again re-entered the public day schools. Horace A. Benson was then, and now is, principal of the Morgan street school, and seeing his earnestness, took him in special

Hon. George Grime

charge, and by his kindly help was of great service to him. Entrance to the Fall River High School was then only obtained after examination, and Mr. Grime was admitted into the institution in the fall of 1879. After a stay there of three years, he passed admission examinations to Brown University in the fall of 1882, and was graduated therefrom with the degree of B. A. in 1886. He then became a law student in the office of Hon. Milton Reed, and in the following year entered the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1890 with the degree of LL. B., Brown University the same year conferring upon him the degree of A. M. On April 1, 1890, before his graduation from the Harvard Law School, Mr. Grime was admitted to the Bristol County Bar, but did not begin practice until the following September. After practicing alone for a few months, he was invited by Marcus G. B. Swift to form a law partnership with him upon the dissolution of the firm of Braley & Swift, caused by the appointment as a Justice of the Superior Court of Hon. Henry K. Braley. The firm of Swift & Grime continued until the death of Mr. Swift, in February, 1902, when a new firm was formed by Mr. Grime and Hon. James M. Swift, a son of his former partner, who was then the Assistant District Attorney for the Southern District of Massachusetts, and who has since been elected District Attorney. In 1893, Mr. Grime was elected City Solicitor of the city of Fall River, to which office he was thrice elected, declining in 1896 to become a candidate for re-election. In 1896 he was appointed by Governor Frederick T. Greenhalgh one of the Special Justices of the Second District Court, which office he held until he resigned in January, 1902, on assuming the office of Mayor of the city of Fall River. This office he held for the years of 1902, 1903 and 1904. During no other three years in the history of Fall River have more or greater changes taken place. After referendum, the provisions of law relating to the control of public parks was vested in a board of five commissioners. Mayor Grime believing that the public interests would be advanced by placing the control of public cemeteries in the same board, petitioned the Legislature, and secured law to that effect. After a careful consideration of men, a Park and Cemetery Commission was appointed, of which Reuben C. Small, Jr., was chairman. Probably no public officials were more severely criticised and censured than these commissioners at the beginning of the work, but before two years had elapsed the value and excellence of their services was universally recognized and applauded. The South Park, the North Park, Ruggles Park and other smaller places were transformed from rubbish heaps into objects of pride, pleasure and recreation. The work of construction was done in accordance with plans of Olmstead Brothers, of Brookline, Mass., and at the cost of $150,000. The management of the public cemeteries was taken from the control of politics and placed upon a good business foundation. The stupendous work of abolishing railroad crossings at grade with streets was begun, and with the

exception of a small portion of the work at Water street, was fully completed during his term of office. The charter of the city was completely changed, after referendum to the voters. Mr. Grime was thus the last Mayor under the old charter and the first under the new. By the new charter, adopted in 1902, to take effect in 1903, a Board of Aldermen of twenty-seven was elected instead of the former bi-cameral government, consisting of nine Aldermen and twenty-seven Councilmen, all officials were elected for two years instead of one, and the old method of committees of the city government directing and ordering public work was abolished, and the control of such was placed in departments under the supervision of the Mayor. Naturally, friction prevailed, and the charter was required to be officially interpreted by the Supreme Judicial Court. The new charter required a new compilation of the ordinances, which was carefully done. The fire department was placed under control of three commissioners, and the many changes in the method of doing business caused by the charter required a vast amount of the Mayor's time. The water supply of the city is from the North Watuppa Pond, and an expert engineer, Arthur T. Safford, of Lowell, Mass., who had been retained to make investigation concerning the supply, made his very valuable report during Mayor Grime's years of office. In accordance with the expert advice contained in this report, large tracts of land near the pond were purchased by the city, and the Board of Reservoir Commissioners took active means to protect the quality and quantity of the water supply. The full value of this work cannot be estimated at present as it is still in progress, and like all vast improvements, meets occasionally with opposition. A definite policy of street improvement was begun; street car sprinklers were introduced; granite block paving resumed; the old tar concrete sidewalks constructed at the entire expense of the city forever abolished, and a system introduced of laying artificial stone sidewalks at the equal expense of the city and abutting owners. This policy, while new to Fall River, is universally practiced elsewhere, and its value is now beginning to be appreciated. Since his retirement from the office of Mayor, Mr. Grime has applied himself to the practice of law, in conjunction with Hon. James M. Swift and John A. Kerns, Esq., who recently was admitted to the firm. The old name of Swift & Grime has been retained, and the name of Kerns added. Mr. Grime was married October 9, 1899, to Helen A. Arnold, daughter of William W. Arnold and Mahaly Arnold, of New Bedford. He is a director and attorney of the Troy Co-Operative Bank, and of other Fall River corporations. He is a member of a number of social and other organizations, including the Masons, Elks, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

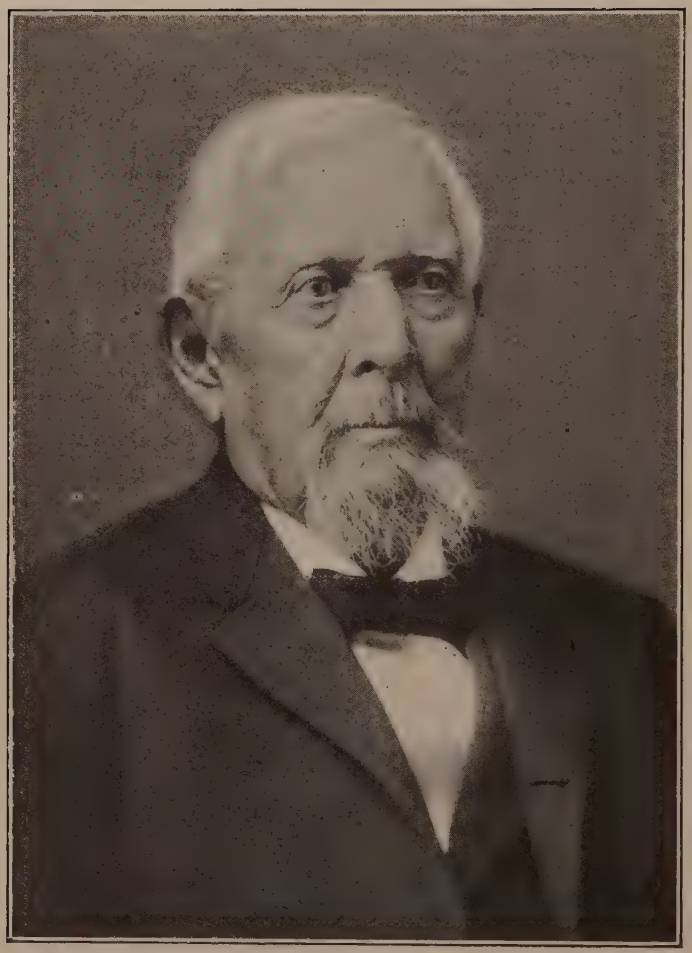
DANIEL D. SULLIVAN is a Bunker Hill boy; that is, he was born in the vicinity of the famous battle-ground of the revolution in Charlestown, where his parents first located on coming from Ireland. In May, 1844, they came to this city, being among the early settlers of Irish nationality to make their homes in Fall River. They belonged to the sturdy stock which overcame great difficulties in the new country, and imbued their offspring with love of God and country. Educational advantages and industrial opportunities were not of the liberal proportions that confront the rising generation of the present. For the average boy it was a case of short schooling and long and many days as a wage-earner for small pay. Mr. Sullivan had that experience. His first employment was as a backboy for twenty-two cents a day, in the Troy mill, which then contained but five and one-half pairs of mules. When he grew older he was promoted to look after the half mule. His life in a cotton mill continued until 1869, when he formed a partnership with Edward Harrington, to conduct a grocery. The firm lasted until 1875. Then Mr. Sullivan started the undertaking business at 269 South Main street, and conducted it actively for thirty years, when he retired to take a well-earned rest. His sons, James E. and Michael H., who had been associated with him for several years under the firm name of D. D. Sullivan & Sons, continue the business. Long before he had the voting privilege he was interested in politics, being an ardent Democrat. That ardor intensified with years, until the prominence of leadership was attained. He cared more for the success and advancement of others than to seek office for himself, and was responsible for more men winning honors and emoluments than any member of the local democracy during the long years of activity in its councils and campaigns. The list of beneficiaries of his practical interest is a long and impressive one. In 1884, he was chosen a dis-



Daniel D. Sullivan

trict member of the State Committee, and occupied the honor until 1891, when he was made a Committeeman-at-Large, a post afterwards acceptably filled by his son, James E. Sullivan, who inherits the father's love of politics. A further honor was conferred by his selection as a delegate to the National conventions held in 1884 and 1888, which nominated Grover Cleveland for the Presidency. In reward for his years of unselfish devotion to the party, he was nominated for postmaster. As the Senate quickly confirmed his appointment his commission was issued February 1, 1894. The administration that was begun that day was prolific in results that surprised everyone and brought the office to a higher state of usefulness than at any time in its history, at the same time establishing for the incumbent the reputation of being the best postmaster Fall River has ever had. Receipts, which at the beginning of Mr. Sullivan's connection with the office had amounted to $54,293.93, reached the total of $70,114.08 when at the end of four years the exigencies of politics caused a change in the position against the protest of leading citizens, many of whom urged the postmaster's retention for business reasons. An appreciative article in the Fall River "News" said, among other things: "Mr. Sullivan introduced many features into the service that have been adopted. The free delivery system has been extended, and places that had one delivery now have three and four. He established sub-stations at Flint and Globe villages, and among his progressive work was the establishment of the railway postal car service between this city, Providence and Newport. To him is due the credit of abolishing the antique pony mail between this city and Providence. The entire system of collecting mail and distributing it has been reorganized and improved. The increase in the revenues from $53,000 to more than $70,000 is a creditable showing. While Mr. Sullivan has been, and still is, one of the leaders of the Democratic party, it is no more than just for Republicans to say that no better postmaster ever served the city of Fall River. He retires with the gratitude of all citizens for work well done, and with their best wishes for the future." An illuminated set of resolutions was presented by the carriers on his retirement. On January 26, 1867, in the city of Taunton, Mr. Sullivan was united in marriage to Miss Hannah E. Sullivan. The union was blessed with eight children, namely: James E., Michael H., Mary E., deceased; Rev. John A., Hannah, deceased; Daniel, deceased; Annie G. and Joseph A. Sullivan. Their mother passed away from earth August 28, 1889. In 1892, Mr. Sullivan took as his second wife Miss Mary Doherty, of this city. They reside in a commodious and attractive residence on Whipple street, and during the summer months occupy a large, comfortable house on the heights of Tiverton. Mr. Sullivan is a charter member of the Clover Club, the Y. M. I. A. C. T. A. Society and the Knights of Columbus. He is a director of the St. Vincent Orphans' Home, and served for twenty years as president of the board of directors of the Fall River Daily Globe Publishing Company, retiring at the last meeting of the stockholders, but retaining his large interest in the corporation. Mr. Sullivan has always been interested in the affairs of St. Patrick's Church, Globe Village, being among its largest contributors. The sweet-toned bell which summons the parishioners to worship was presented by Mr. Sullivan as a memorial to his beloved daughter, Mary E. Sullivan.

FRANKLIN GRAY.—One of the city's early settlers and a citizen without a peer in the length and variety of the services he has rendered the public, is Franklin Gray, who has seen Fall River grow from the village and town of Troy into the commanding position now occupied in the sisterhood of progressive cities. He belongs to the class of octogenarians, of whom there are comparatively few in the population of to-day, who are native born. His father was David Gray, and his mother was Betsey Paine Winslow, daughter of Dr. John Winslow. His native place is Somerset, and he was born May 29, 1824. Although the family lived on a farm and agricultural pursuits were the chief field of usefulness for the youth of those days, Mr. Gray developed a fondness for navigation, and, after 1844, made several voyages. In 1846 he was married to Irene Gardner, and again took up farming life. The discovery of gold in California aroused his interest, and in 1849 Mr. Gray joined the crowd of travelers to the Pacific. Two years of the life was enough for him. In 1853 he became a resident of Fall River, forming a partnership with Edward P. Buffinton, the second Mayor of the city, to carry on the meat business. His health was not equal to the work which in those days seemed necessary for the success



Franklin Gray

of such an undertaking, and in a very few years he was compelled to retire, much to the regret of his partner and himself. For the restoration of his health he made several trips to the West Indies. The offer of the inspectorship of the port, made in 1861 by Charles Almy, Collector, was accepted. President Andrew Johnson believed in the spoils theory, and new men were placed in the customs offices. In 1866, Mr. Gray was elected City Marshal, and the following year Hugh McCullough made him an Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenues. The duties of that position he combined with the work of assessing legacies and successions in Bristol county. There was no interruption of this employment until 1873, when C. B. H. Fessenden, Collector, named Mr. Gray as a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, an office that was held until the consolidation of revenue districts. A commission as a deputy sheriff was secured in 1867, and for twenty-eight consecutive years he filled the position. His work in the several ways in which he had served the public made possible the election of Mr. Gray to two offices in 1877—as a member of the House of Representatives and as a County Commissioner. As long as he cared to hold the commissionership the Republican party honored him by repeated nominations, which the citizens of the county ratified at the polls. Eighteen years of creditable connection with county affairs, most of the time as chairman of the board, is his record. Succeeding Governors followed the example of Governor Rice in creating Mr. Gray a justice of the peace, Governor William E. Russell, in 1892, issuing the last commission which the citizens applied for. Since 1895 Mr. Gray has been taking life easy on account of his health. His wife died February 21, 1899, and since then he has been looked after tenderly by his daughter, the wife of Thomas D. Covel, of the firm of Covel & Osborn Company. He was a member of the old Commercial Club, which had quarters in the Pleasant street side of the Borden block, and when the Quequechan Club was organized, he was one of the first to join, continuing a member until 1903. Reading is his pastime. Although unable to be a participant in the affairs of the life in which he was so long an important figure, his interest is as keen as ever. His home, at 146 Franklin street, which the family has held since 1854, has attractions for a host of friends, who draw freely on the fund of reminiscence and information at the tongue's end of their esteemed townsman.

HON. OLIVER CHACE, manufacturer, Senator, representative and man of affairs, was born in Swansea, Mass., November 11, 1812. He came with his parents to Fall River in 1813 and obtained his education at the district schools in Fall River, and at the Friends School in Providence, R. I. He was a clerk for a short time after leaving school, and later accepted a clerkship in the office of the cotton manufactory of Chace Luther, his brother being the senior partner. Later he formed a co-partnership with Israel Buffinton, under the firm name of Buffinton & Chace and engaged in the manufacture of cotton laps, which business he continued until 1838, when, in company with Joseph C. Anthony, firm name of Chace & Anthony, engaged in the manufacturing of cotton yarns. In 1840 he erected the Mount Hope

Hon. Oliver Chace (Deceased)

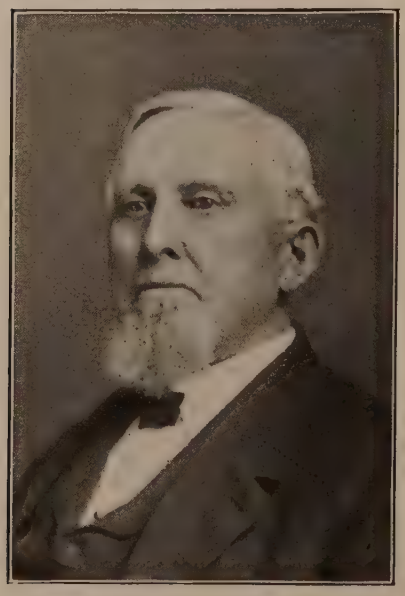
Mills, which he conducted himself for twenty-five years. He was a director in the National Union Bank and was one of the incorporators of the Pocasset National Bank, also the Citizens' Savings Bank. He was one of the assessors of taxes, overseer of the poor and for several times was elected to the General Assembly of Rhode Island, both as representative and Senator. He was the originator of the Fall River Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company, which was established largely through his efforts. In politics he was first a Whig, and later joined the Republican ranks. Mr. Chace was a public-spirited man, and always looked upon the bright side of public affairs. He was a persistent opponent of slavery and an advocate of temperance and other forms of good society and government.

Robert Armstrong McWhirr (Deceased)

ROBERT ARMSTRONG McWHIRR.—Although "'tis not in mortals to command success," the story of success as achieved, if anyone should undertake to write it, would be much like the running brook, in that it went on forever. Fall River's contribution to the narrative would include among its many paragraphs something descriptive of the life and career of Robert Armstrong McWhirr. The history of the dry-goods business in this city would be sadly lacking in completeness if there was a failure to give an account of the founder of the splendid house conducted by the R. A. McWhirr Company, for the very name seems to be one with which to conjure. Mr. McWhirr was born in Scotland in 1850. He acquired his early knowledge of the business in which he became so much of a factor, in Glasgow. On coming to the United States, in 1873, he secured employment in Providence, remaining there only a short time. Then Fall River became his place of abode and of work, for he joined the clerical force of E. S. Brown. Mr. McWhirr was ambitious and confident, and in 1877 the firm of Ramsey & McWhirr began business in a small way. At that time the young immigrant laid the foundation of his subsequent success and fortune. When E. S. Brown removed to North Main street, the store which he vacated was leased by Mr. McWhirr, whose purpose to engage in the departmental business, when announced to his friends, led none of them to question the wisdom of the step. Since, with a capital of which energy and intelligence were the principal factors, he had demonstrated his capabilities as a manager, the outcome of the larger undertaking was foreshadowed as successful. Mr. McWhirr believed in young men as his subordinates, and the interest and attention which were applied by them to their work contributed materially to the ample fruition of the plans and hopes of their employer. There were no periods of doubt and uncertainty in the conduct of the business. Development was solid and rapid; progress dominated the institution, as was attested by the enlargements during the life-time of the creator and the expansion afterwards. R. A. McWhirr died in 1893. He left a wife, who was Miss Elizabeth Jane Greggan, a successful teacher in the schools of the city, and a daughter of John Greggan, an estimable citizen, and for many years connected with the police department. The two children of the marriage are Robert Ramsay McWhirr, aged twenty-one, and Margaret Armstrong, aged nineteen. The merchant was a member of Mt. Hope Lodge of Masons, the Caledonian Society and the Clover Club. Following the death of Mr. McWhirr steps were taken to form an incorporated company for the carrying on of the business along the lines defined by him who established them. Articles were prepared in 1893, and the R. A. McWhirr Company was established with the following officers: President and treasurer, Asa A. Mills; clerk, R. S. Thompson; superintendent, James H. Mahoney; directors, the above named and Mrs. E. J. McWhirr and Thomas Mills. The principal officers are men who have established reputations in the dry-goods business of Fall River. Although all their work has been confined principally to the McWhirr store, their ability as merchants has been shown in a multiplicity of ways in connection therewith. It was natural, therefore, that Mrs. McWhirr, in her desire to perpetuate the name, should select for co-partners Messrs. Mills, Thompson and Mahoney, among others. The effect of her action is to be seen in the steady advance in their professions and business of the company. Growth is everywhere apparent, and the concern has become one of the largest of its kind in southeastern Massachusetts—just what its founder had in mind when death closed his successful career.

DANIEL HOWLAND CORNELL.—The subject of this biographical sketch is one of the best known men in Fall River. For years he has been prominent as a real estate operator and one of the largest dealers in tenement house property in the city. Mr. Cornell was born in Dartmouth, Mass., February 4, 1830. His parents were Godfrey and Theresa Cornell, of Dartmouth, well known and highly respected citizens of that section of the State. When the family removed to Westport, Mass., Daniel was about six years of age, and received his early training under the watchful eye of his father, who was a practical man of affairs, and who believed in hard work and close application to win success. For years the young man worked on his father's farm, and in 1854 went to New Bedford, where he and his brother, Pardon Cornell, engaged in the wholesale meat business, which was a success from the start. During the year 1853, Mr. Cornell was united in marriage to Miss Abby A Brownell, of Westport, Mass. The union was blessed with four children: William C.,

Arthur D., Lister B. and Winifred M. Cornell, who married J. Bion Richards. Mrs. Cornell died January 13, 1881. In January, 1876, Mr. Cornell dissolved partnership with his brother Pardon, and moved to Fall River, where he started into the wholesale meat business on his own account, taking his son William C. Cornell into business with him. The new firm prospered and extended its quarters from time to time until it was known as one of the largest in this vicinity. Mr. Cornell retired from business in 1894, and since that time has operated in real estate. On January 18, 1882, Mr. Cornell married his second wife, Miss Emma C. Brownell, of Little Compton, R. I.; a woman of



Daniel Howland Cornell

culture and refinement, Mrs. Cornell has a large circle of friends in the city, and is interested in art, music and literature. Her father, Ephriam W. Brownell, died several years ago. He was a well known merchant and trader. Mrs. Cornell's mother, Mrs. Sarah Hicks Brownell, is a daughter of Captain Barney Hicks, who was a soldier in the Revolution, and a man of great bravery, and became famous for his daring exploits upon the high seas. Sarah Hicks Brownell was a teacher during her younger days, and her memory is enriched by the many changes she has witnessed during her lifetime. She is still living, hale and hearty, and resides at Adamsville, R. I. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel H. Cornell reside in the family residence, at 44 South street, this city. Daniel H. Cornell is a director in the Cornell, Arkwright and Davis Mills, and for years has been a prominent figure in the business affairs of Fall River. He is a man of sterling honor and integrity, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his business associates.

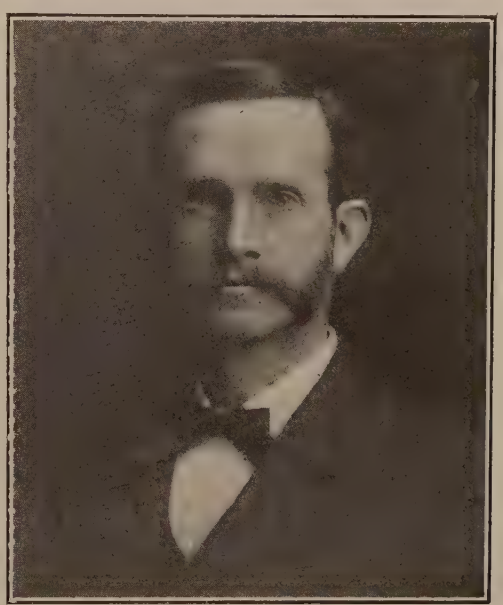
JAMES H. WILSON.—No mention of the old families of this city would be complete which did not include the Wilson family, of Steep Brook. David Wilson, the great-grandfather of the present James H. Wilson, was born in Rehoboth, and later he moved to the eastern part of Fall River, where he died in 1835. His son, Hezekiah, lived on the spot where the residence of J. H. Wilson stands, and where Job T. Wilson was born. Job T. Wilson was one of the prominent citizens of Fall River. By his marriage

James H. Wilson

with Deborah Durfee he was the father of twelve children. All are dead except James H. Wilson and Mrs. Mary H. Todd. His wife died in 1881, and he survived her twelve years. James H. Wilson was born here April 23, 1837. When he was very young the family moved into a house that several years before had served as an inn. It had been called "The Green Dragon," and had been the stopping place for stage coaches on their way from Newport to Boston. After completing his school life Mr. Wilson be-

came an employee of his father. In his twentieth year he struck out for himself, showing then the traits that made him a man of mark. In 1863 he became interested in the oil business, and made a success of it. Soon afterward Mr. Wilson opened a wood and coal yard, and the business then entered upon has been followed ever since, making him one of the oldest in that industry in the city. General teaming and trucking were also done, the moving of heavy machinery and the erection of iron stacks being a specialty. Before the introduction of street cars, dwellers in the outskirts of the city were inconvenienced because there was no public means of conveyance from one part to another. Mr. Wilson, with characteristic enterprise and spirit, recognized the need and decided to meet it. In 1875 he opened an omnibus line, serving the people of the north and south ends. Public appreciation of the undertaking was emphatic, and the owner, who was hailed as a public benefactor, enjoyed a lucrative patronage for his omnibuses until the advent of the horse-car in 1883, when they were withdrawn. He has been a hard-working man from the beginning of his industrious career, and has been successful, though he lost heavily by being a stockholder and endorser at the time of the failure of the Sagamore and Border City mills. His first wife was Miss Eunice B. Parish, of this city. She died in 1866, leaving two daughters, Eunice Ellen and Emma Gertrude. In 1875 Mr. Wilson married Miss Abbie M. Brown, of St. Clair, Mich. She is the mother of James Harrison, Alice Edna and Louise Wilson. The son is connected with his father in the coal business and associated with him in various interests. Mr. Wilson is a stockholder in eight cotton mills and various corporations. He made money in his early days by wise buying and selling of real estate, and judicious choice of offerings in mill shares. His faith in the city of his birth now is no less pronounced than in previous years. He belongs to no clubs nor societies, finding in them no substitutes for the comforts of an attractive and well-furnished home and association with the members of his household.

DAVID MORRISON occupies a leading place among the oldest merchants of Fall River. By acting in good faith with the patrons of his store, 1455-1457 Pleasant street, from the beginning of his career as a dealer in dry goods, and never deviating from the strict line of honesty and fair dealing, his name became a synonym for all the qualities that make the reliable merchant, and enter into the pillar of success. That is why, when the people of Flint village speak of David Morrison, it is always with words of commendation. Mr. Morrison is a native of Glasgow, Scotland. He was born on April 25, 1845, and arrived in Fall River, the place in the new world upon which his thoughts centered, on November 1, 1865. The young man did not have among his possessions an abundance of wealth, but he had the characteristics which mark his race. He buckled to the work before him of making a living, knowing that idleness

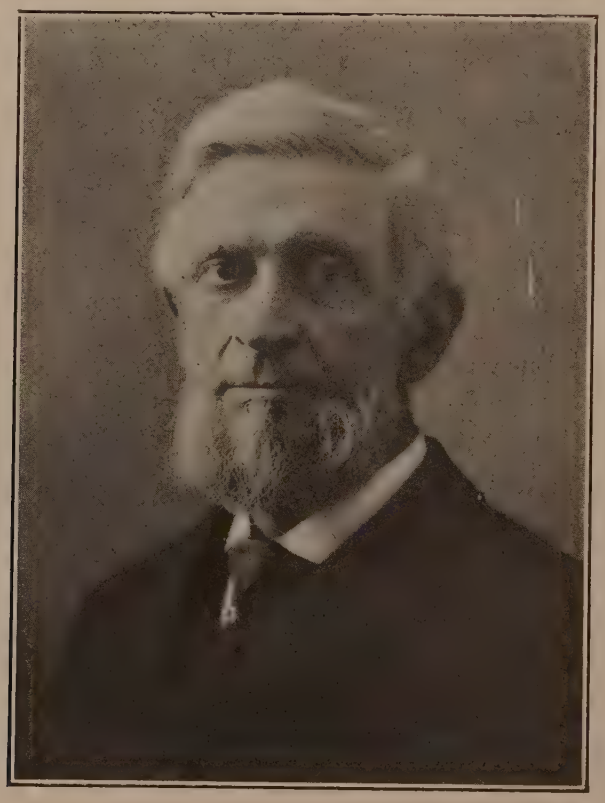


David Morrison

would be no more prolific in results in America than in Scotland. On July 11, 1874, Mr. Morrison started in the business which he has followed for so many years. He was one of the pioneers of dry-goods sellers in the eastern section of the city. The new merchant set out to meet public needs, and a patronage was developed that made the venture a success that has endured. Public life had no allurement for Mr. Morrison. On the contrary, he espoused a political cause which militated against preferment at the hands of fellow citizens. He was a rigid disbeliever in the virtues of alcoholic beverages, and his convictions led him to take the ground that the licensing of the sale

of intoxicants is incompatible with the principles of good government. Naturally, he was led to advocacy of prohibition, which has no more ardent upholder in the community. His time and his money he has given freely in furtherance of the work of eradicating the drink habit by moral suasion and legislation. Discouragement has not weakened his ardor one jot. One who held relations so intimate with his neighbors as has been the case with Mr. Morrison, became their counsellor and servant on many occasions. That led him to seek a commission as justice of the peace, and in 1898, the document was signed by Governor Roger Wolcott. At the expiration of the term in 1905, Governor W. L. Douglas attested his confidence in the worth of the justice by renewing the commission. The principal diversion of Mr. Morrison is found in interesting himself in the affairs of the United Presbyterian Church, where he is a devout and faithful worshipper. He belongs to the Retail Merchants' Association, and is an honorary member of Clan McAlpine, No. 153, Order of Scottish Clans. His marriage with Mary Dunnigan took place July 21, 1869. It was a love match, which, in the alchemy of life, acquires new virtues. The home was blessed with seven children, all of whom live. They are Andrew Hill, formerly a member of the State Senate; Grace Smith, Jeanie, Jessie Ailsa, Mary Eliza, David Clyde and William Dunnigan Morrison. Mrs. Morrison passed away June 11, 1885.

ORIN BRADFORD WETHERELL.—Among the many problems unmastered in the early days of cotton manufacturing in Fall River, despite the deep study that was given to them by the fathers of the industry, was the serious one of providing a covering for the top rolls used in spinning that would produce results commensurate with the needs of yarn making. Various expedients were made use of without the real difficulty being surmounted. At that time word came that Daniel H. Wetherell, who was connected with the Hopewell Mill, of Taunton, was an expert on the matter which was so perplexing, and he was called to this



Orin Bradford Wetherell

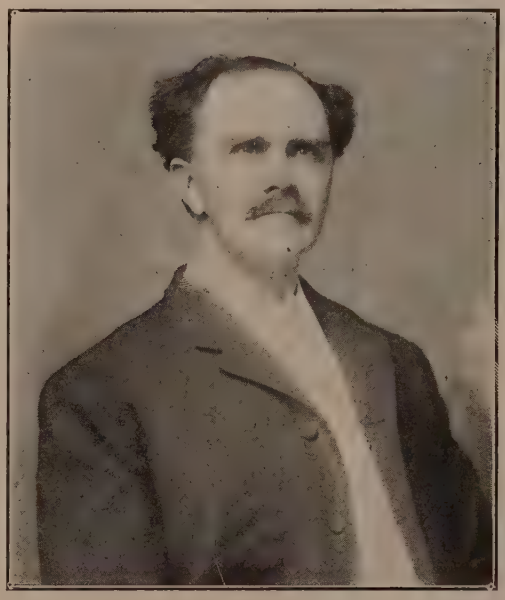
city by Lazarus Borden, who was agent of the Metacomet Manufacturing Company, to apply his knowledge to the covering of rolls, on the promise of a lucrative trade. Therefore, Mr. Wetherell became the first maker of roller coverings in Fall River, and probably in the country, and laid the foundation of an industry with which the family name has been associated ever since that time. Almost all of the machinery used in roller establishments was made from Mr. Wetherell's designs and ideas, a fact that proves very strongly the close grasp on the device he had from the very beginning. As the demands increased he found assistance necessary, and a nephew, another Daniel Wetherell, was engaged. The younger man developed under the tutelage of his relative, and when death removed the latter, he succeeded to the business. Its growth was co-incident with the development of cotton manufacturing here, and the services of Orin B. Wetherell were secured and a partnership under the firm name of D. & O. B. Wetherell was established. When the senior partner died, in 1893, Howard B. Wetherell, son of O. B. Wetherell, became his successor, and the buying trade came to know father and son as O. B. Wetherell & Son, the title still borne by the partners. Orin B. Wetherell is a native of Taunton, the date of his birth being February 14, 1830. His parents were Thomas and Caroline S., the former dying 1869, and the mother 1879. When his schooling was finished, he mastered the art of shoe-making. In that vocation he was an expert, as he has been in the covering of rolls. An opportunity to better his lot presented itself in 1852, and Mr. Wetherell went to Stoughton to enter the employ of Martin Wales, a leading manufacturer of shoes. He was in that town, when, in 1858, his brother, Daniel, made a proposition which, though involving a radical change in bent of mind and industrial trend, was sufficiently attractive to lead to removal to the city where his home and all of his interests have been maintained for nearly half a century. Besides carrying on their own business, Wetherell & Son have a large interest in the Davis & McLane Manufacturing Company, which is engaged in the same line, entitling them to the claim of being the owners of the largest plant for covering rolls in the country. Their policy toward their employees is such that labor troubles are unknown, and workmen have grown gray in the service. Notwithstanding the closeness of his application to business, Mr. Wetherell finds time to show interest in clean sport. His predilection is for a speedy horse, though he is not addicted to racing. In politics he is a staunch Republican, but devotion to that party has not led him to seek office. His interest in the progress of Fall River has been of the heartiest, and whatever influence he could wield has been exerted in behalf of its welfare and institutions. For the pessimist among his townsmen he has only words of reproof, for his contention is that if the men who are in business here are not upholders of the community development is impossible. Mr. Wetherell's family consists of Mrs. Wetherell, who was Miss Hannah M. Barney when they were married in Warren, R. I., in 1865, and Howard B., his associate in business. He was the first initiate at the formation of King Philip Lodge of Masons, and the fraternity has none more loyal. The Wetherell family has always attended the First Baptist Church.

WILLIAM J. DUNN.—Half a dozen men of the type of William J. Dunn would bring about the transformation of the business life of the city very quickly. Nearly every successful man, we find, began life in an humble way, and carved out their own fortune by hard work and close application to business. Mr. Dunn is a conspicuous example of the self-made man. He was born in England, in 1865, and has been in Fall River for twenty-four years. After leaving school he assisted his father, who carried on the second-hand machinery business in an humble way. When his son was taken into the business he worked hard and long, and soon became an expert in the buying and selling of merchandise of all kinds, which necessitated the employment of a great deal of capital and any amount of shrewdness and diplomacy to win success. Mr. Dunn was equal to the task set for himself, and soon won the confidence and esteem of the business men throughout Massachusetts. He has bought a great many mills and disposed of them at a good profit, and is considered a fine judge of real estate values. For several years he was engaged in the manufacture of absorbent cotton, in Tiverton, and conducted it successfully until 1895, when he sold the machinery, etc., to J. H. Estes & Sons. The Dunn block is a fine piece of property, nicely located, and shows the discernment of the owner. In 1895, Mr. Dunn

organized the Fall River Realty Trust, with holdings estimated at $300,000 for the benefit of his family. He has a large and attractive residence fronting the Seaconnet river, Portsmouth, R. I. Mr. Dunn is happily married to Miss Kate Smith, and they have a family of five children—four boys and one girl. His oldest son is a very bright young man and is now a student at the high school.

HON. MILTON REED.—This prominent member of the legal profession was born in Haverhill, Mass., October 1, 1848. He is the second son of William and Sophia (Ladd) Reed, and through both father and mother descended from old English stock. He received his education in his native place, and after a preparatory course entered Harvard University and was graduated with high honors in 1868, the youngest man in the class. Soon after graduation he came to Fall River and became editor of the "Daily News," but subsequently studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to practice in 1872. Since he began the practice of the law in this city he has stood among the leading men in his profession, and is considered a great orator and debater. In 1880 he was chosen Senator for the Second Bristol District and made a reputation for himself at the State House as a brilliant legislator. He declined a renomination the following year. In 1881 and 1882 he was the Republican nominee for Mayor. Mr. Reed was defeated by a small majority. In 1884 he was elected Mayor of the city and served one term. Mr. Reed is a highly cultured gentleman, and is always in great demand whenever any unusual public function is given. He has few equals as a public speaker and his knowledge of general history and kindred works are well known by the citizens of Fall River.

JOHN WESTALL, M. D., belongs to the large and prominent class of self-made men who have made their impress upon the industrial, commercial and professional life of Fall River from the very earliest days. He is a good type of the man who, by energy and application, combined with ambition and resolution, obtains a top position on the ladder of success and does not descend. He was born in England, May 10, 1861, and has been in this city for twenty-three years. In that time he has made a name as a citizen alive to his duties and as a physician of skill. He supplemented his schooling by a course in the Greenwich Academy, after which he became a student in the Dartmouth Medical School, in Hanover, N. H., where he obtained his diploma in June, 1891. He was not long in getting a footing as a practitioner and securing a standing in the eyes of medical men. His reputation and practice have expanded with years, until he has become one of the most successful doctors in the city. Politics has a fascination for the doctor. He is one of the leading members of the Republican party. In 1898 he represented the Second Ward as a member of the Board of Aldermen. Re-election followed, and in 1899 the Alderman had the honor of being selected by his colleagues to be chairman. He filled



John Westall, M. D.

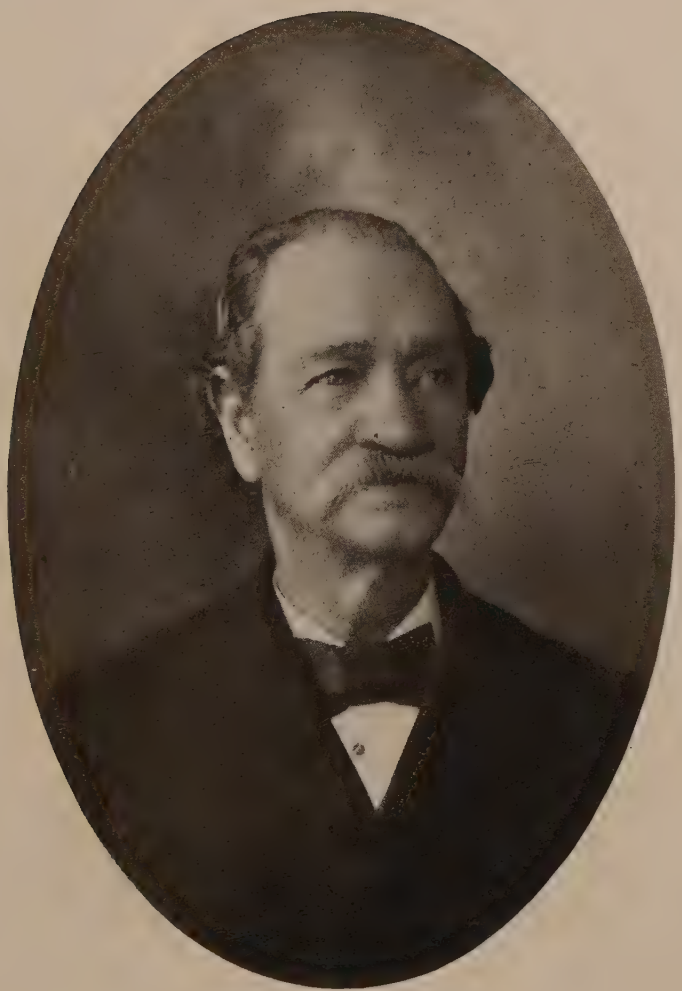
the post with ability, and made a creditable record for practical interest in municipal affairs. His intimate knowledge of governmental matters has brought his name prominently forward in connection with the mayoralty. Dr. Westall is connected with the Massachusetts, Southern Massachusetts and Fall River Medical Societies, the Free Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Sons of St. George. His marriage with Miss Elizabeth E. Hargraves, of this city, took place in July, 1883. Their home is at 937 South Main street, where the doctor also has his office. They have one daughter, Lillian G. Westall.

REUBEN COOK SMALL, JR.—In the person of Reuben Cook Small, Jr., Fall River has a type of the man who, after achieving a large measure of success in business, duplicated the record when entrusted with the responsibility of public office. Municipal history contains no chonicle of an achievement in the city equaling that to the credit of the subject of this sketch. It was common knowledge what he helped to accomplish in the manufacturing line, but few realized his capabilities as an administrator of a trust and his aptitude for public life until he was induced to take a hand in the management of the park system and the cemeteries belonging to the people. Mr. Small is a native of Provincetown. The date of his birth is March 23, 1859. The paternal Small conducted a grocery, grain and lumber business in the cape town until a few years ago, when he retired to spend the remainder of his days as an honored member of the household of his daughter, 48 Hillarde street. Reuben C. Small, Jr., became a resident of this city in 1872. After a brief schooling he secured employment in the Durfee mill No. 2 as a backboy. His ambition to get ahead was strong, and his industry and traits attracted the favorable notice of departmental overseers. Promotion was frequent, and ultimately he became overseer of the cloth room in the Richard Borden Mfg. Co. Mr. Small thought that he saw a way for still further progress by supplying mills with banding and cotton ropes. In 1885 he and his brother, Elisha Holmes Small, had a shed built at 519 Prospect street. A small amount of machinery was installed, and with one helper the brothers started business. Their principal capital was represented by unlimited energy and confidence, and constant concern for the quality of their productions. That made a reputation for the firm, and it was not very long before the Small Bros.' rope and banding were in demand by mill superintendents. Increased orders entailed enlargement of facilities and quarters, leading to the erection of the large building now in use, the employment of about 100 hands, an output of banding, tubular braids and spool tapes of over 1,000,000 pounds, and a patronage

Reuben Cook Small, Jr.

that extends to all over the country. In politics Mr. Small is a Republican. He served as a member of the city committee in 1896, and has been active at the caucuses in the interest of good nominations. When the park commission was created one of the first names considered by Mayor George Grime was that of R. C. Small, Jr., who was recommended strongly for membership as a citizen who could be relied upon to look for results with the appropriation and not be influenced by political expediency. He was nominated, and was the unanimous choice of the citizens associated with him for the chairmanship. The position imposed arduous duties upon the holder, but Mr. Small was interested in the department, and he gave freely of his time to the city. During his three years of service, he held the chair without challenge. The exigencies of politics brought about his retirement, greatly to the regret of leading citizens, who united in a petition to Mayor John T. Coughlin to retain Mr. Small. Had he a free hand there is no doubt that the executive would have responded favorably to the application, for he shared in the general appreciation of the commissioner's work. It was owing to Mr. Small's close supervision of the improvement that the park system entered upon a stage of development that will make it in future years one of the delights of the city. He is connected with Narragansett Lodge of Masons and Friendly Union Lodge of Odd Fellows, and worships in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married June 7, 1882, to Annie A. Standish, a member of the Myles Standish family of colonial history. The fruits of the union are two children—Edith Standish Small, the wife of Raymond D. Borden, a son of Eric W. Borden, and Norman Cook Small, the baby of the family. Mr. Small is a home-loving citizen, and finds his chief pleasure in driving about the country with the members of his family when the weather is suited to outdoor life.

SAMUEL WATSON is well-known and highly respected by the cotton manufacturers of Fall River. He was born in New Castle, England, and came here in 1854, where he found a job as useful man in the old Robeson Mill, the only position he could find at the time, and worked there for about ten months, after which he secured employment as a second hand in the mule room of the Metacomet Mills, where he worked for four years, after which time he went on a vacation to his old home in England and remained three months. Mr. Watson came back to Fall River and took charge of the spinning room of the old Robeson Mill, which had been changed from a print works to a cotton mill, and remained for about ten months, when he once more changed, and took charge of the spinning room at the Linen Mill, where he located for three years. Having accumulated some money and being desirous of getting along in the world, Mr. Watson started in business for himself as a manufacturer of banding and ropes, locating his establishment on Mulberry street, on the old Blackstone lot, where he remained for a number of years, furnishing banding and ropes to all the mills in the city. Mr. Watson found that it would be impossible to make his business a paying success without water power, so he decided to give up hand work and locate in a building where he could get the necessary power to make his business pay. He secured from Richard Borden part of the machine shop in the Anawan Mill, where he was furnished with water power, and the proper facilities to conduct his business on a larger scale, and began the manufacture of spindle banding. The management of the Linen Mill wanted Mr. Watson to give up his manufacturing business and come back to them and take charge of their spinning department. This he refused to do, but compromised by retaining his business and taking charge of the spinning department of the Linen Mill, where he remained for two years. When the Tecumseh Mill was erected Mr. Watson took charge of the spinning with the same privilege of continuing his private manufacturing business, and also at an increase of salary. When the Merchants' Mill was started Mr. Watson was engaged at a still larger salary to take charge of the spinning department, always keeping up his manufacturing business and coming and going as he thought best. He remained at the Merchants' Mill for two years, and then returned to England for rest and recreation, where he remained for nine months. Mr. Watson came back home to Fall River very much refreshed, and, with James Warring and Daniel McGowen, organized and built the Narragansett Mills and became superintendent. For five years he worked hard and finally had to stop on account of the condition of his health. He returned to England, where the climate seemed to agree



Samuel Watson

with him and stayed for four years, traveling in various countries of the world. In 1881 Mr. Watson returned to Fall River and became superintendent of the Flint Mills, remaining in that position for three years, when ill health forced him to retire from active labor. Mr. Watson was married to Miss Elizabeth Rowbottom, of Glossop, England. She died in 1892. The family residence is at 979 Easton avenue. It is a fine old place with well-kept lawns and flowers, and trees abound everywhere. Mr. Watson is a Republican in politics and was appointed by Mayor Greene one of the first water commissioners, serving four years. He superintended the building of the coffer dam at the Narrows bridge, and has always taken an interest in the progress of Fall River. Mr. Watson presented a beautiful marble bust of Dickens to the Public Library, and it was he who gave the soldiers' monument to Richard Borden Post No. 46, Department of Massachusetts, which adorns the entrance to South Park. Mayor John T. Coughlin recognizing his worth as a public-spirited citizen has named the new Easton avenue school, "The Samuel Watson School," in his honor. Mr. Watson's life has been busy and eventful, and it shows what can be accomplished by hard work and sincerity of purpose. He is a credit to old England, the land of his birth, and an honor to the city of his adoption.

HUGO ADELARD DUBUQUE. — Although it is the boast of the people of the United States that "this is God's country," and that its institutions of learning and commerce are incomparable both for the standard of excellence and for their products, it has to be admitted that good things come from other countries and suffer nothing in comparison with those which are of our own soil. What has come to us from the Dominion of Canada, when tested in the crucible of experience and demonstration, has been found to have merit of the kind that endures. This is true especially of its men and women. A striking figure among those who became residents of this city is Hugo Adelard Dubuque, who has shown himself an able lawyer and

Hon. Hugo Adelard Dubuque, City Solicitor

a scholarly and public-spirited gentleman, and belongs to the family of the founder of Dubuque, Iowa. The foundation of his largeness was laid deeply and soundly in the schools of Cavignac, where he was born, November 4, 1855, the son of Moise and Esther (Matthieu) Dubuque and in a college in St. Hyacinthe, Que. His collegiate course completed, Mr. Dubuque became a resident of Fall River in 1870. Seven years later he received the degree of bachelor of laws at Boston University, and the same year he was admitted to the bar. Just as soon as the law would permit, he threw off allegiance to the government of Great Britain and enrolled himself as a good citizen of the United States. With him to be a voter meant the serious view of its duties and responsibilities. Besides exercising the suffrage faithfully himself, he appealed to his countrymen so effectively that they partook of his enthusiasm and energy, and a naturalization movement developed which has continued to this day, resulting in a large increase in the voting population. Mr. Dubuque made his debut as a candidate for an elective office in 1889, when he was nominated and elected to the Legislature. After an interim of eight years he was induced again to offer himself as a public servant and lawmaker, and the representative district accepted him willingly. His career at the State house was marked with such signal ability that he was chosen for another term. An invidious distinction among citizens who have been sent to the Legislature is unavoidable, because it has happened oftenest that men of mediocre attainments than those measuring the full stature of qualification have appeared from Fall River. In the smaller list of representative men the name of H. A. Dubuque stands out prominently. To natural ability he joined an unflagging interest in the work of a representative, and rapidly rose to fame as a statesman. During the session of 1898, the Dubuque law, so-called, was enacted. Its real title is "Equitable process after judgment." It compels a man to pay debts for necessaries or labor by installments according to his means, and has proved to be a legislative benefaction to debtor and creditor alike. The City Council in 1900 elected Mr. Dubuque by joint ballot to the office of City Solicitor. To its duties he carried the same qualities he manifested as a practitioner and law-maker, being the first appointee to the legal department under the charter adopted in 1902, and succeeding himself in the administration of Mayor John T. Coughlin, which began in 1905. In 1905, on the recommendation of Lieutenant-Governor Guild, the solicitor was named by Governor William L. Douglas as first civilian on the commission created to erect a monument to Chevalier de St. Sauvens, who died in Boston in 1778, during the American Revolution. He is looked upon as a speaker of magnetic force in French and English. Until the engrossing cares of his profession precluded the acceptance of invitations, he was in demand for twenty-five years as a lecturer on the Constitution and institutions of the United States, to which he gave careful thought. Mr. Dubuque possesses one of the best collection of books on the history and philosophy of law, which he keeps increasing by importations from Europe and intelligent selections at home. His general library will bear comparison with any in the city. A book is in preparation by him which will treat extensively of the history of personal liberty. He stands high in the legal profession, and is regarded as a leader among his French compatriots in New England, having taken part in every convention of French-Canadians in the eastern States since 1879, and served as president of the Franco-American Historical Society, which meets in Boston twice a year. His married life has been of the happiest. He took for his wife, in 1881, Annie M. Coughlin, a sister of ex-Mayor John W. Coughlin, and a cousin of Mayor John T. Coughlin. Three daughters have blessed their union—Pauline, Helene and Marie. The family home is at 263 Walnut street, and the latch-string is always on the outside for friends and acquaintances. There the attorney is to be found when not occupied in municipal affairs and legal matters.

JOHN B. TRAINOR, M. D.—Coming here a stranger in 1897, opening an office for the practice of medicine, and in nine years attaining the place he now holds, such in epitome is the story of the career of Dr. John B. Trainor. Skill, hard work and persistency are the foundation. Dr. Trainor is a native of Prince Edward Island, Canada. After finishing the course in the public schools of his birth-place, he enrolled as a student of Prince of Wales College. At that institution he made up his mind to become a physician. To gratify that aspiration, the young man entered Canada's greatest institution of learning, McGill University,

of Montreal, a diploma from which contains the assurance that the possessor has been well grounded in the branches of learning that are taught there. Where to locate, the one question that engages the serious attention of the young man standing on the threshold of his career, and with ambition to be somebody, was answered by Dr. Trainor coming to Fall River. The doctor is not one of those who are prone to say that they might have chosen better, for his success has been such as to satisfy the most ardent longing to get ahead. journey to Boston or New York for such attention find all that they require through the enterprise of Dr. Trainor. Politics has no attraction for Dr. Trainor. Not only is he a believer in independent voting, but he practices his belief. His home and his profession absorb his time. He was married happily, April 25, 1900, to Miss Margaret Ella Brady, daughter of one of the early settlers in Globe village, and a successful teacher in the city schools. They have an attractive home at 1521 South Main street, where the physician's office is located. He is examiner for

John B. Trainor, M. D.

He gives special attention to general physical therapy, including electro-therapy, thermaero-therapy, mechano-therapy, hydro-therapy, etc. The physician has installed an up-to-date equipment in these lines in Ste. Anne's Hospital, where he superintends this kind of work, in addition to attending to the duties devolving on him as a member of the surgical staff of the institution. His office at 1521 South Main street contains all the improved devices for the most efficient treatment with therapy. As a consequence, persons who have been obliged in the past to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, Security Mutual of New York and Columbia National Life of Boston, surgeon for the City Hospital, and physician for St. Vincent's Orphanage and surgeon to Ste. Anne's Hospital. Dr. Trainor finds diversion by attending the meetings of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Fall River Medical Society, Knights of Columbus, Royal Arcanum, Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Foresters of America, and the Clover Club. He takes an active interest in all of these organizations.

HON. FRANK M. CHACE, Senator from the Second Bristol District, which comprises the city of Fall River and the towns of Dighton, Somerset and Swansea, is the son of C. Frederick Chace, a native of Swansea, and Mary E. Tobey, of Freetown, and was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 16, 1856. After graduation from the polytechnic institute there he went into business and was employed by James Fiske, Jr., at the Erie Railroad offices until 1872. He then engaged in the oil business with H. B. Cooper until 1879, when he removed to this city, where his father was paymaster at the Slade Mills. From 1879 till 1882 he represented the Vacuum Oil Company here, and from 1882 till

Hon. Frank M. Chace

1898 was manager of the branch office here of J. A. Foster & Co., a Providence jewelry house. When he took charge the store was doing a business of $12,000 a year. Mr. Chace doubled this during the first twelve months, and when he retired was doing a business of $67,000 a year. He had been more or less in politics for some years, but until 1898 had held no office. He was elected to the Common Council from Ward Seven, in 1899 and again in 1900, and in 1901 was sent to the Massachusetts Legislature, where he was made a member of the important committee on cities. He was re-elected in 1902 and 1903, and in both terms served on the committees of street railways and on banks and banking. In 1904 he was elected to the State Senate, superseding a Democrat who had the previous year defeated the Republican candidate by 900 votes. Senator Chace received a majority of 1,100. He was a member of the committees on public charitable institutions and banks and banking, and chairman of the committee on printing. He was re-elected in 1905 and 1906, and became chairman of the public charitable committee, in which position he has been able to be of much assistance to his constituents in Fall River. Although a sincere and earnest Republican, Senator Chace has always believed that in public office he represented no one party or section of the people, but all, and has worked untiringly for the best interests of his constituents. In his position as a member of the committee on public charitable institutions he has been able to serve many in this city who have been in need of aid, and has been glad to do so. He has been especially active in urging the need of a consumptives' hospital in this section of the State within easy reach of the mill people of Fall River. He has been a consistent friend of the labor interests, and as a member of the committee on banks and banking has been able to be of material assistance to the financial institutions and to check ill-advised legislation. Personally, he is a warm-hearted, humane gentleman, exceedingly courteous, obliging and unassuming. His repeated election to office is proof of his strong popularity. Senator Chace was married when he was eighteen years of age, to Amanda L. Dubois, of Flushing, Long Island. They have had twelve children, of whom six are living, three boys and three girls.

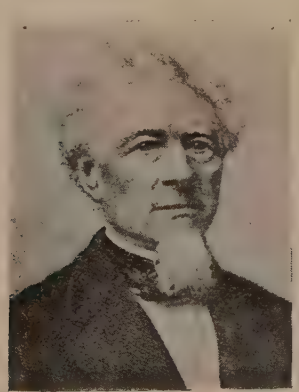
JAMES MARCUS SWIFT was born in Ithaca, Michigan, November 3, 1873, being the eldest son of Marcus George Barker and Mary Duncan (Milne) Swift. His ancestors on both sides were among the early settlers in this country, some of whom were distinguished in its early history. Though born in Michigan, Mr. Swift, on his father's side, traces his ancestry directly back to William Swyft, who landed on Cape Cod, in 1636. His father was born in Michigan March 12, 1848. After spending two years in the army during the Civil War, he attended Adrian College, and graduated from the University of Michigan Law School in 1872. In December, 1874, he removed to Fall River, where he held a prominent position in all matters in which he was interested, and was a leader

in professional, business and political circles until the time of his death, February 22, 1902. He was, for sixteen years, a partner of the Honorable Henry K. Braley, now Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and was for a number of years on the school committee, and was prominent as commander of the Richard Borden Post, G. A. R., and Judge Advocate General of the Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R., in 1897. After the appointment of his partner, Mr. Braley, to the Bench, he formed a partnership with Honorable George Grime, under the firm name of Swift & Grime, into which firm the subject of this sketch was taken upon his leaving the law school. James M. Swift was educated in the public schools of Fall River, graduated from the B. M. C. Durfee High School in 1891 class historian, at the age of seventeen years. In the fall he entered the Michigan State Normal School at Ypsilanti, Michigan, and the following year he entered the sophomore class of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in June, 1895. While in college, he was prominent in athletic, musical and fraternity circles. In September, 1895, he entered the Harvard Law School, where he pursued his legal studies to the end of the second year, being compelled to leave the law school and enter his father's office, by reason of the latter's illness. The firm of Swift & Grime has continued since the death of Mr. Swift's father, the other members of the firm now being ex-Mayor George Grime and John A. Kerns. In January, 1899, he was appointed Assistant District Attorney for the Southern District of Massachusetts, by the Honorable Lemuel Le Baron Holmes, of New Bedford, then District Attorney, and now an Associate Justice of the Superior Court, and he held this office for three and one-half years. Upon the appointment of Judge Holmes to the Bench, Mr. Swift served for a time as acting District Attorney, and in the fall of 1902, after a spirited campaign, he received the Republican nomination for the office of District Attorney, and was elected by a large majority to serve out the unexpired term of Judge Holmes, being the youngest man who ever held such an office in the Common-

James Marcus Swift

wealth. In November, 1904, he was re-elected District Attorney for the term of three years, which office he now holds. In 1902, Mr. Swift was appointed the only Master in Chancery in Bristol County, to succeed his father, and he also succeeded him as a trustee of the Citizens' Savings Bank and a member and secretary of the Board of Investment of the same institution, which positions he still holds. Succeeding to the extensive practice of his father, Mr. Swift has taken a prominent part in court trials, and has been notably successful in cases before juries, both civil and criminal. Since his return to Fall River, he has always been interested in political matters, taking an active part for the Republican party. Mr. Swift's many and varied interests are shown by his membership in the following organizations: First Congregational Church and Society, Congregational Club, of which he is president; King Philip Lodge, F. & A. M., Fall River Royal Arch Chapter, Fall River Council, Royal and Select Masters, Godfrey De Bouillon Commandery of Knights Templar, Past Chancellor of Star Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Fall River Lodge of Elks, Central Republican Club, of Fall River; State Republican Club, Quequechan Club, University Club, Harvard Club, Fall River Yacht Club, Fall River Golf Club, B. M. C. Durfee High School Alumni Association and Athletic Association, the Massachusetts Club, and the Boston Athletic Club. Mr. Swift is unmarried.

WILLIAM C. DAVOL was born January 5, 1806, in Fall River, and while a lad entered

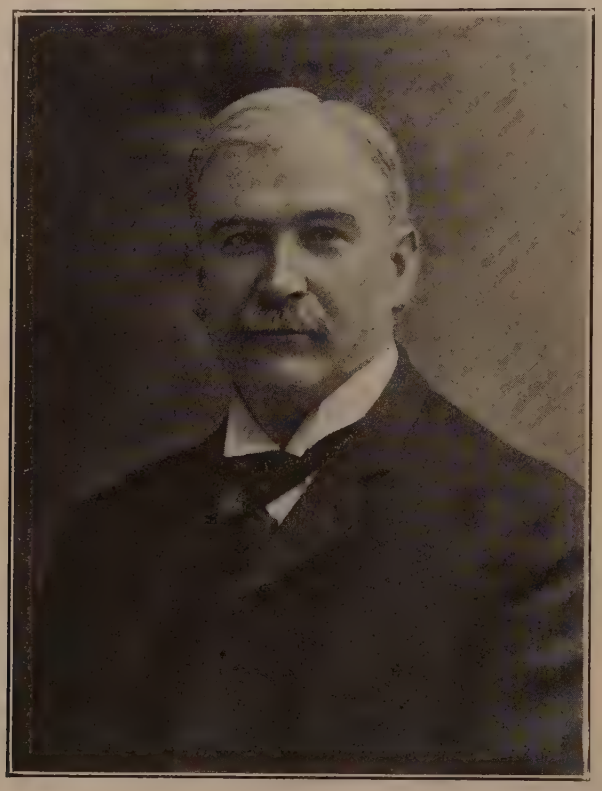


William C. Davol (Deceased)

the Troy Mill, which at this time was just beginning operations. He was made overseer of the spinning in 1819, and superintendent in 1827, which position he retained until 1841, when he became a partner in the firm of Hawes, Marvel & Davol. Mr. Davol was an inventive genius ,and many parts of the machinery which is in use to-day was invented by him. He was constantly at work on different parts of machinery, improving and using his skill for the betterment of the cotton industry. Mr. Davol was for many years connected with the various corporations of this city, and at his death was one of the leading men in Southern Massachusetts.

JAMES CHARLES BRADY.—The leader in the drug trade of Fall River is James C. Brady. This distinction he obtained by dint of personal energy and endeavor. He is a son of Fall River, where he was born July 5, 1862. His parents, James K. and Mary Brady, came from Ireland in 1843. The father died in 1890, and the mother in 1901, leaving six children. Mr. Brady entered the high school as a member of the class of 1875, having graduated that year from the Morgan street school. On completing his third year term, he embarked in the business in which he as attained so much prominence and success, becoming a clerk in the drug store of H. G. Webster in the Granite Block. Mr. Webster's successor was B. F. Riddell, for whom the clerk worked until June, 1886. Mr. Brady had become a skilled pharmacist by that time, and he decided to open a store for himself in the location which he has ever since been occupied. Business increased so rapidly that in a short time an adjoining store in the block was engaged, and both made into one, resulting in the Brady establishment becoming the largest of the kind in Bristol County. In January, 1903, another store, situated at the corner of South Main and Spring streets, was opened, and both are in successful operation under the personal management of the owner. Although deeply engrossed in business, Mr. Brady finds time to give to the welfare of the city of his nativity. Public spirit and not ambition caused him to accept the tender of a place as a member of the Overseers of the Poor from Mayor John W. Coughlin, in 1894. Successive Mayors voiced the confidence manifested by the executive who selected Mr. Brady, his last commission being handed to him by Mayor John T. Coughlin. His work on the board is not perfunctory; he is in close touch with every detail and frequently visits the institutions of which the poor department

has charge. The druggist is a prominent factor in the United Drug Company of Boston, which he serves as a member of the directorate and the executive committee. He is a member of the Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association, was for two years president of the Retail Merchants' Association, in the purposes of which he is a leader, and belongs to the Clover and Quequechan Clubs. In 1889 his marriage with Miss Kate A. Cunneen, a teacher in the local schools and daughter of James E. Cunneen, one of the oldest of the city's manufacturers, took place. They have two children—Agnes C., 16, and Catherine C., 2 years. The family home is one of the attractive buildings of the hill section of the city, and has all the comforts which a husband and a wife of refined taste could choose. Mr. Brady's surviving brother is Rev. John E. Brady, pastor of a Catholic church in Phenix, R. I.



James Charles Brady

REV. CHRISTOPHER HUGHES, D. D., is pastor of St. Mary's parish and rector of the cathedral. He is a native of Ireland. Not long after his birth, in 1841, the family came to the United States and settled in New Haven. In that city Father Hughes received his schooling and prepared for college. He selected the priesthood for a vocation and entered St. Charles' College in Maryland. The course was completed in 1860 with distinguished honors, and the student immediately proceeded to Rome for his ecclesiastical training, being one of the first students received at the American college in the eternal city. The studies lasted six years, the ceremony of ordination being performed February 24, 1866, by the vice-regent of the Pope, the archbishop of Petra. The new priest returned to America and was appointed to a curacy in New Haven. Two years later he was transferred to Providence and created a pastor. That post was filled successfully for nineteen years. An able administrator was desired by Bishop Hendricken to look after the affairs of St. Mary's parish in this city The pastor, Rev. Edward Murphy, had died in 1887, while visiting the paternal home in Ireland. The bishop considered that Father Hughes was specially qualified for the onerous duties,

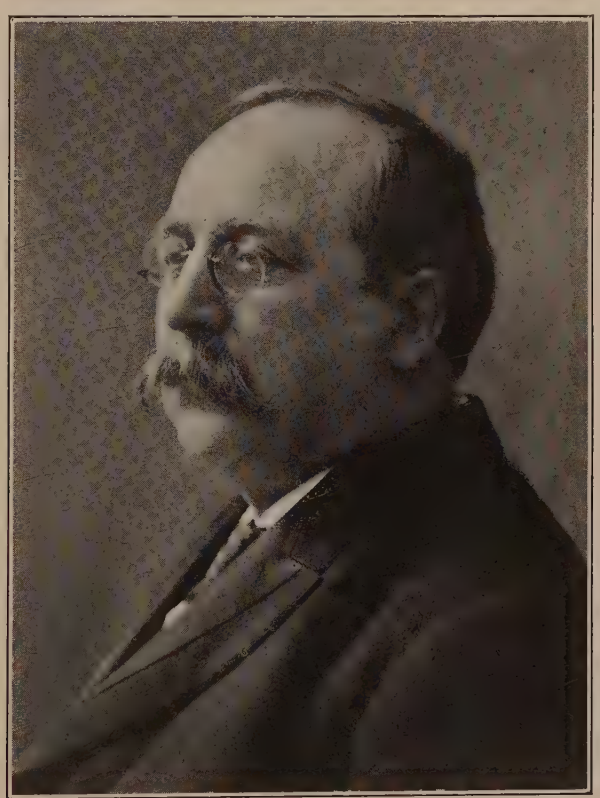
Rev. Christopher Hughes.

and sent him to Fall River September 1 of the same year. There was a large debt on the church, and the parish property was in urgent need of attention. A minister of less energy and capacity than the new pastor would have been demoralized at the magnitude of the task, but he took the parishioners into his confidence and made it clear that a business policy would be applied to the affairs of the parish and adhered to. The appeal to the pride, loyalty and faith of the people was productive of good results. All the plans formulated by Father Hughes had their hearty approval and support. It was not very long before the church and school had been overhauled, the debt extinguished, and additional property acquired with a view to the future needs of the church. The growth in spirituality was coincident with the material improvement of the parish, for the worshippers at the church became imbued with the religious fervor and zeal of the pastor, and responded earnestly to the efforts put forth by him and his assistants to make religious profession practical. The happiest incident in the life of the priest was the service of consecration which followed the discharge of the last obligation for which the church was responsible. In recognition of the work and piety of the clergyman, he was made a dignitary of the church by Pope Leo XIII. Sickness has interfered with the discharge of pastoral duties for over a year, but, though his presence is not apparent, his influence pervades the administration. Rev. Dr. Hughes is a trustee of the public library. Since his accession to the board his personality has been a vital force in the conduct of that institution.

RIGHT REVEREND BISHOP WILLIAM STANG.—In September, 1903, the authorities of the Roman Catholic church at the papal see created the diocese of Fall River, to include the larger portion of southeastern Massachusetts. In February following Rev. William Stang, of Providence, was selected for the bishopric from a list which comprised the names of leading pastors in the Providence diocese. His consecration took place the same year with impressive ceremonies. Bishop Stang was born in the province of Baden, Germany, in 1854. His early education was obtained in the institutions of his native country, and he finished his philosophy and theology in the Catholic University in Louvain, Belgium. There he was ordained to the priesthood in 1878, and assigned immediately to the Providence diocese under Bishop Hendricken. After some years as an assistant at the cathedral in Providence, he became pastor of a church in Cranston, R. I., in 1884. His return to his first charge took place subsequently. For the period between 1895 and 1898, Bishop Stang was professor of theology in the Belgian University, a position he assumed in an effort to repair his health, in which undertaking he was successful. The return to Providence, in 1898, was marked by his association with the missionary band called the diocesan apostolate. All his energy and enthusiasm was given to the work, which was productive of edifying results for the parishes in the diocese. In recognition of Bishop Stang's zeal and administrative ability, Bishop Harkins, who succeeded Bishop Hendricken, appointed him to the pastorate of St. Edward's Church, in Providence. It was while engaged in the work of that parish that he was honored by elevation to the episcopate. The bishop is noted for his great learning as well as for the intensity of his faith. He is a forcible writer and a voluminous contributor to religious literature, and speaks Latin, French, English, German and Italian with fluency. His one ambition is to promote the salvation of souls and the welfare of the Catholics of the diocese.

MICHAEL KELLY, M. D.—In the person of Dr. Michael Kelly this city has one of its most public-spirited citizens; a college graduate of high attainments, a student of the very best in literature, and a physician of skill, versatility and courage. Withal there is none more modest, none less desirous of notoriety, none more deferential towards the ethics of his profession, and nobody with greater respect for the amenities and others' opinions. Dr. Kelly is a son of the Emerald Isle, where he was born April 20, 1856. He attended the schools there until he was fourteen years of age. In 1870 he came to Fall River, and in 1874 entered Holy Cross College, in Worcester, Mass., where he was graduated in the class of 1879 and received the degree of bachelor of arts. In June, 1896, the college conferred upon him the degree of master of arts. In 1881 Dr. Kelly began the study of medicine in Bellevue Hospital medical college. He took the full course of three years, devoting all the time available to preparing himself for his life's

vocation. There was no yielding to the allurements of student life, for Dr. Kelly understood the seriousness of the problem of making his way in the world with the endowment of brain and brawn which he possessed, and left no way open for repining over neglected opportunity. The fruit of his application and zeal was gathered in 1885, when the diploma of doctor of medicine was handed him at the finish of the course, and he was enabled to satisfy his ambition to start his professional career in the home of his adoption. Choice of a location was not unwise, as has been demonstrated by the large measure of success that the doctor enjoys. He is a specialist in the treatment of diseases of children. During an epidemic of small-pox in 1899, Dr. Kelly was drafted for service by the Board of Health. His knowledge of the scourge proved a blessing to the city and those afflicted, for out of sixty cases treated there was but one death at the pest-house. Dr. Kelly belongs to the Fall River Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the Massachusetts Medical Society, being especially prominent in the deliberations of the local body and showing an intelligent interest in the most abstruse topics. He is also a member of and examiner for several fraternal organizations and medical bodies. Mayor John W. Coughlin appointed him City Physician in 1890. By virtue of the office he became chairman of the Board of Health for three years. Perfunctory work was not permitted during his connection with that body. The record then made led to Dr. Kelly's selection as member of the board for another term of three years by Mayor John T. Coughlin in 1906. Benevolences appeal strongly to the practical sympathies of the physician, and his spare time is offered freely to the Union Hospital Training School for Nurses, the Seaside Home, for puny infants, and St. Ann's Hospital. He is also on the staffs of the City Hospital and the Union Hospital. The wedding of Dr. Michael Kelly and Miss Caroline Cantwell, in 1890, was one of the social events of that year. They occupy a handsome and commodious home at 255 Third street, and have three bright children—Christopher, Philomena and Eva.



Michael Kelly, M. D.

A large and well selected library adds to the charm which the doctor finds in his attractive residence and the members of his household.

WILLIAM HODNETT BUTLER, M. D., was born in Fall River, and received his education in the public schools. In 1894 he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1897 with the degree of doctor of medicine. Dr. Butler returned to Fall River and began practice at 234 Bedford street, where he now resides. He was married in 1898 to Miss Emma T. Victoreen, a teacher in the public schools. He has two children—Alice and William. The doctor is a member of the American Medical Association, the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Fall River Medical Society, the Fall River Medical Improvement Society, and the Clover Club; is visiting physician to the Fall River City Hospital, consulting physician to Ste. Anne's Hospital and medical examiner of Court Robin Hood, A. O. F.

William Hodnett Butler M. D.

LEANDER RICH DARLING.—Riding a hobby to one's profit is illustrated in the story of the career of Leander Rich Darling. Early in his life he recognized that "there is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." By making judicious use of his spare moments he obtained that knowledge which has become the foundation for his success as a business man and an authority on chemistry. Mr. Darling is one of the large class of the city's successful citizens—a Fall River boy. He came to gladden the parental home April 15, 1869. His general education was obtained in the city schools, being finished with the course in the high school. In those days he became interested in chemistry, and he continued to interest himself in the science during the fourteen years he was employed in the Massasoit National Bank. Home reading was supplemented by instruction by mail from some of the best chemists in the United States. Mr. Darling saw an opportunity to enter a field in this city that was almost unoccupied, and he deter-

mined to qualify thoroughly for entrance therein some time. The chance came on the formation of the E. S. Anthony Drug Company. A manager and a chemist was needed in carrying out a plan to manufacture and deal in medicinal and chemical compounds, and L. R. Darling was considered to be fitted in an unusual degree for the responsibility. Although he had made himself valuable in the bank, and liked the vocation, Mr. Darling availed himself of the offer to which a financial interest in the company was coupled. His ability and enthusiasm

Leander Rich Darling

tended so much to the development of the new enterprise that its success was placed beyond the shadow of a doubt practically from the inception. The need of larger quarters led to the leasing of room in the new building of the Weavers' Association, and additions to the force of employees to meet the demands of the steadily increasing trade as developed under the energetic and intelligent management. It is no exaggeration to say that the company's career upward has been little short of phenomenal, through the exercise of the personality of Mr. Darling, which permeated every department. Masonry and Pythianism have distinguished his choice of fraternities. He is a charter member of Puritan Lodge, K. P., and belongs to King Philip Lodge, Fall River Council, Fall River Chapter and Godfrey de Bouillon Commandery, as well as the Drug Club of New York City. The Darling family comprises two members. Mrs. Darling was Miss Myra E. Peckham, of New Bedford. The marriage was solemnized in that city July 17, 1893. Their home life is of the happiest.

EDMUND WHITEHEAD.—Among the progressive business men of Fall River the subject of this sketch deserves mention. He was born in Clayton, near Manchester, England, July 4, 1845, and came to the United States in the clipper "A. W. Townsend." Five weeks were spent aboard the ship, which arrived at Lewis' wharf, Boston, in September, 1850. Fall River was the objective point of the Whiteheads, who established their home in what was then Tiverton. Mr. Whitehead first went to a town school, and afterwards was enrolled in the

schools of Fall River. In 1855 the family removed to Taunton, where Mr. Whitehead helped to support himself by selling fruit out of a basket at the Wales street railroad station. In 1856 the Whiteheads came back to Fall River, and at the age of twelve young Whitehead found employment in the American Print Works, where he remained five years. After leaving the works he entered a meat market and for a short time drove a butcher cart through the towns in the vicinity of the city. For eight years he worked hard and mastered every detail of the business. He made so many friends and acquaintances that he concluded there was plenty of room for another market. Accordingly, Mr. Whitehead opened a store at 102

Edmund Whitehead

South Main street, in July, 1869. The location quickly became known as "Whitehead's corner," and the business was a success from the start. Mr. Whitehead owes it all to his personality and strict attention to business and a desire to please the public. In June, 1896, Mr. Whitehead moved to his present handsome market. Its splendid windows are a delight to the passer by at Nos. 18 and 20 South Main street. The Whitehead market is one of the attractions of the city, and hundreds admire the display of good things which are to be found nowhere else in the city. Mr. Whitehead responded to the call to patriotic duty which was issued in 1864, and was mustered into the army at Camp Meig, Readville, May 9, the same year. The Rebellion showed so many signs of coming to an end that there was no need of sending the recruits who were designated as "hundred day men," to the front, and on August 4, 1864, they were honorably discharged. Mr. Whitehead is a charter member of Narragansett Lodge of Masons, Fall River Royal Arch Chapter, Fall River Council of Royal and Select Masters, the Retail Merchants' Association, and Godfrey de Bouillon Commandery, Knights Templar. He was united in marriage to Sylvia L. Borden, March 26, 1868. The union has been blessed with six children—Andrew E., a young man of great promise, who died August 7, 1903; Edith S., S. Louis, Jennie L., Edgar B. and Elsie M. The family home was in this city until 1886, when the abode was changed to South Swansea, where Mr. Whitehead is charmingly situated and is active in the social affairs of the town. His son, Edgar B., is actively engaged in the business, and is a man of sterling character and with the qualifications that ensure success.

JOHN D. MUNROE was born in Prince Edward Island, February 6, 1854, and came to Fall River July 1, 1867. He was first employed in a cotton mill. A short time later he sought employment with Almy, Milne & Co., printers and publishers of the Fall River "Daily News," as errand boy and paper carrier, taking advantage of any spare time that was his, he learned to set type and was later employed in the office as an apprentice to the printers' trade. In January, 1872, at the age of eighteen years, he entered into a partnership in the job printing business, and in September, 1885, he bought the sole control of the business, which has since grown and prospered under his management. When the Fall River Daily Herald Publishing Company was reorganized in 1895, Mr. Munroe became president of the new corporation, serving in that capacity until 1904, when he resigned. A year later he was elected treasurer and manager of the corporation, which position he now holds. He is a trustee of the Union Savings Bank and is identified in many ways with the business interests of the city. Mr. Munroe has long been interested in the Massachusetts volunteer militia, and has given many years of his life to the service. When the First Regiment was organized in 1879, he enlisted as one of the original members in

John D. Munroe

Company M, now Twelfth Company, Corps Coast Artillery, afterwards serving in the grades of corporal, sergeant, second lieutenant and first lieutenant until 1892, when he was invited to take command of a company of the Naval Brigade, which was being organized at that time. He accepted the commission of commanding officer of F Company and served for two years, when he resigned his commission and was retired at his own request, his earnest efforts in behalf of the brigade having been recognized by the award of the advanced rank of lieutenant commander in retirement. When the call was issued for volunteers to take the place of the State Militia which had enlisted for the war with Spain, in 1898, Mr. Munroe was prompt in organizing the 13th (Thirteenth) Company of the Provisional Militia, ready for service at the front in case of need, and was commissioned captain of the company, retaining the commission until the company was disbanded at the close of the war. Mr. Munroe is a member of the Masonic order, having attained the high office of Grand Captain General of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

RUDOLF F. HAFFENREFFER, JR.—Eleven years ago a stranger to most of the people of Fall River, now one of the best known and most important factors in the business parts of the city, is the remarkable record to the credit of Rudolf F. Haffenreffer, Jr., treasurer and general manager of the Old Colony Brewing Company. He is a native of Boston, and thirty-two years of age. His preliminary studies were such as were taught in the Chauncey Hall School, in Boston. Next he became a student in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, taking the full course. The technical instruction there acquired was supplemented by enrollment in a leading institution in Stuttgart, Germany. On his return to the United States, Mr. Haffenreffer came to this city and arranged to establish a brewery. Business men were led readily to co-operate, and the Old Colony Brewing Company came into existence, with Quinlan Leary, as president; Lawrence S. Holden, vice-president; Cornelius Sullivan, secretary, and Mr. Haffenreffer, treasurer and general manager. It was organized under the laws of West Virginia, February 8, 1896, with a capital of $250,000, and occupies a building 104 feet long and 45 feet wide and six stories in height. The brewery was opened December 9 of the same year. It was fitted with the latest machines for brewing ale, lager, porter and malt extract, and an ice plant was installed which has a capacity of fifty tons daily. It was the second venture of the kind undertaken in Fall River, but it was under auspices and with a management much different from that

Old Colony Brewery

governing the undertaking, which resulted in failure for its promoters. At first, production was small, in keeping with the conservative ideas of the manager. It was not long, however, before the quality of Old Colony brews became generally known, and consumption of them increased heavily. How business has developed appears from the fact that the output of the brewery is 100,000 barrels yearly, and that the service of fifty men and forty horses is required to distribute the product. The highest wages are paid and the best materials used, while the expert knowledge and skill of the manager are always employed. So great a success has the company become that no stock is obtainable, for it has paid a large dividend yearly almost from the beginning. Besides giving close attention to the company, Mr. Haffenreffer is a director of the Metacomet National Bank, a trustee of the Burkhardt Brewing Company of Boston, and treasurer of the International Electric Company of this city. His club membership extends to the Quequechan and Fall River Golf clubs, Fall River Yacht Club and the Taunton Yacht Club. On January 29, 1902, Miss Maude Monroe became his wife. They have one child and a delightful home. In summer the family is quartered in a fine cottage on one of the islands around Portsmouth.

RICHARD HARTLEY COOK.—The well known Park Commissioner is a native of England. He was born in Bolton, March 18, 1850, and received his early education in the place of his birth. At an early age he learned to spin cotton in the famous mill of Houldsworth & Co., Reddish, near Stockport, England. In 1883 he came to America and went to Newark, N. J., and started the first mill and thread manufactory in this country for the Clark Mile End Thread Manufacturing Company and became assistant superintendent, remaining four years. In 1887 he came to Fall River as superintendent of the Kerr Thread Company and began the manufacture of thread as it had never been done before in this country. When the American Thread Company was formed in 1898, Mr. Cook was made general superintendent of the company's mills in America. Mr. Cook was appointed by Mayor Grime Commissioner of Parks and Cemeteries, and has served on the commission since organization. How well and faithfully he has performed the duties of his office the records of the department testify. Socially, Mr. Cook is prominent and belongs to the Quequechan Club, the most exclusive in Fall River. He organized the Fall River Bowling Green Club and became its first president. He is also a member of the Fall River Yacht and Golf clubs. On February 20, 1875, he was united in marriage to Miss Betsy Dean, of Reddish, near Stockport, England. Two daughters have blessed their union, Mary and Ellen Cook. The family reside in a beautiful residence at 2267 Pleasant street, Fall River. Mr. Cook has been in the cotton manufacturing business all his life, and many of the new inventions which have improved and developed the cotton manufacturing trade are the creatures of his active and creative brain.

Richard Hartley Cook

JAMES DANIEL CROSSON.—Uninterrupted occupancy of the office of City Messenger for twenty years is the record as a public servant of James D. Crosson. Changes in the personnel of the city government are constant, but that circumstance has not affected the status of Mr. Crosson, who has managed to emerge a victor from every contest for the chair which he has filled to the general satisfaction. His strength lies in minding his own business and attending faithfully to the duties devolving on him as messenger. Mr. Crosson is a Fall River boy. His first birthday was June 25, 1853. He engaged in the livery stable business after

leaving school and was a success at it. Although entirely without experience in political ways, he sought the post of messenger in 1886, and was chosen by the city government over a strong rival. Every year since he has been re-elected, acting also as superintendent of the city hall by appointment of the Mayor. Power boating and long walking are the only diversions of the messenger. His home is in Bay street, within a stone's throw of the river, on which he spends his leisure in summer in a handsome launch. His wife was Miss Margaret T. McDermott, to whom he was married September 27, 1877. George F. A., Gertrude M. M., Mary H. W., James D. V. and Joseph H. Crosson are their

James Daniel Crosson

children. Mr. Crosson belongs to no organization but the Fall River Yacht Club. The family worships in St. Patrick's Church.

MICHAEL REAGAN is Mayor Coughlin's private secretary. He was born in Somerset, June 11, 1861, his parents being Jeremiah and Julia Reagan. He graduated from the high school in 1879, and became a compositor, a trade he had learned during his spare hours. A couple of years later he was engaged as a reporter on the "Herald," which paper he had served as a newsboy from his twelfth year. In 1888, Mr. Reagan was made managing editor, and occupied the post eight years, retiring with the sale of the paper and a change in the editorial policy, to take the editorial chair in the office of the "New Bedford Journal." He was a member of the staff of the "Fall River Globe"

Michael Reagan

when selected for the secretaryship. Mr. Reagan married Philomena T. Byrne, a teacher, in 1887, and has one son, Leon J., aged eighteen.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM DURFEE will long be remembered here as the pioneer in the ice business, with which he was connected for sixty-three years, and which he saw grow from the small dimensions when he began cutting in 1838 to a business of 60,000 tons when he sold it in 1901. He was born on the site of the present Durfee block February 27, 1811, the son of William Durfee, a sea captain, and Hannah Westgate, and the descendant of a family of able men. His father died when he was ten months old, and early in life he went to sea on a whaler, carrying a Government "protection" against impressment which is still preserved in the family. He also entered the fishing business with vessels which he chartered, and employed, among others, members of the Church family, of Tiverton, who have since become famous in menhaden fishing. In 1838, in company with Robert Cook, he started the first ice business here, in a small stone building, still standing on Pleasant street, near the Narrows. At first it required a whole year to sell what could be stored here, but as the business grew other

Captain William Durfee

buildings were erected till fifteen large houses were occupied at New Boston and ten at Assonet. The early method of loading the ice into wagons at the pond, carting it to the houses and there unloading it, had been replaced by five endless chains, and the plant was probably the best equipped in New England for the rapid handling of ice. A large wholesale and retail business was carried on here and at Newport. Mr. Cook was associated with him for more than forty years, and on his retirement Mr. Durfee carried it on alone. When together, they had passed to the Arctic Ice and Cold Storage Company. He died in his ninetieth year in 1901. Mr. Durfee was of kindly disposition and a rugged, uncompromising honesty that led him to meet every obligation in exact accordance with his agreement, whatever others might be disposed to do. His wife was Ann C. Durfee, by whom he had one son, William Durfee, a progressive business man, who has shown his ability in the handling of his father's business and in the improvement of the real estate, as well as making possible the erection, in 1905, of a new

John Francis Quinn (Deceased)

bought the Richardson House, on North Main street, and the Thurston House, on Central street, both of which fell to Mr. Durfee in the division of interests, and with his other holdings made him one of the largest owners of real estate here. The Durfee block, in which he made his home, had been erected by him in 1876, on a site bought from Mary Borden by his father in 1802 for $200, then considered an enormous price. He retained the ice business till December 10, 1901, when he sold it to Arthur Freeston, of Philadelphia, from whom it theatre, the Savoy, which is the leading amusement house in the city.

JOHN FRANCIS QUINN.—One man who contributed as much as anybody in New England to the development of the industrial branch of life insurance was John F. Quinn, of this city. He was one of the first superintendents of this district, the most important in southeast Massachusetts. Mr. Quinn was born in Enfield, Meath County, Ireland, June 24, 1853. Eight years afterwards the family removed to Stockport,

England, and the boy secured work in a print works, getting his schooling at night. In 1860 the Quinns came to America and settled in Fall River. Mr. Quinn's first employment was in the American Print Works. Next he became an operative in a cotton mill. He was full of ambition, and he appreciated the value of opportunity. He seized it and became successively a loom fixer and second overseer in the Fall River manufactory, known then as the "White Mill." The opening of an agency by the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company led to the offer of the superintendency to Mr. Quinn, and he accepted July 21, 1884. That was the turning point of his life. In addition to popularizing the industrial system until the business attained extraordinary dimensions, the superintendent established agencies in Taunton and New Bedford, which he managed in connection with his supervision of the branches here and in Newport. There was no decrease anywhere up to 1904, when every industry was almost paralyzed by a strike in the Fall River factories which lasted six months, and when sickness obliged him to relinquish his unceasing watchfulness. His incapacity was the cause of the work of superintending devolving on others, and the absence of the master mind was noticed in the amount and character of the business. Mr. Quinn's record in the insurance business was exceptional. All claims against the company on policies issued by his agents were settled promptly and satisfactorily. He pointed with pride to the indisputable fact that no beneficiary ever appealed to the law to secure redress, or even threatened legal proceedings to induce payment of the amount of a policy. Furthermore, he was instrumental in obtaining many concessions for the people of Fall River who were insured with the company he represented when strikes, sickness or depressions rendered difficult or impossible the collection of premiums. Many things in use by the company are due to the superintendent, whose judgment was invariably deferred to, for it was recognized that he was as keenly alive to the interest of his employers as he was in conserving the well-being of the insured. It was his suggestion that resulted in the issuance of a policy for $250, which is the feature of the industrial system. Until his business became too engrossing, Mr. Quinn was deeply interested in fraternities. Passive membership did not comport with his idea of the administration of the affairs of a brotherhood, and on that account he set the example of activity in furtherance of the work of the Foresters of America, the Knights of Sherwood Forest, Knights of the Mystic Chain, Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He always had a special taste for theatricals, and took leading parts in plays presented under the auspices of the Kemble Dramatic Club, in behalf of a religious or benevolent purpose. By his marriage January 11, 1877, to Miss Ellen Whalon, he had one daughter, Lottie E., who is the wife of Joseph T. Healy. Mrs. Quinn died on August 7, 1883, Mr. Quinn took Miss Sarah A. Hoar daughter of Charles P., a member of the police department for many years and a veteran of the Civil War, and Sarah Hoar, for his second wife. A son, William H. Quinn, was born of that marriage. For nearly a year before the death of Mr. Quinn, February 12, 1905, he was more or less indisposed. His will power was strong, however, and he held out against the gradual but certain undermining of his health for six months, when he was obliged to relinquish the close supervision of the insurance responsibility he had fostered so sedulously. The respect in which the citizen was held was made clear by the gathering around his bier the morning of the obsequies. After services in St. Patrick's Church the body was borne to North Burial Ground for its eternal rest.

JAMES LANGFORD.—In a message of sympathy and condolence to Mrs. James Langford for the death of her husband, Mayor Coughlin said: "I feel that the city is deprived of an upright, honest and public-spirited citizen, who discharged faithfully every public trust, and whose beneficence to the weak and lowly was a household word in the community." This tribute was paid to the memory of a man who was a man among men. Friends were bound to him by the silken cords of affection as strongly as though by bands of steel; and what they lost the whole city experienced in a way. Mr. Langford's birthplace was Heywood, Lancashire, England. After the finish of his school days he entered a cotton mill in his native land and learned how to spin. At the age of twenty-two he married Emma A. Warburton and decided to try his fortune in America. Employment was obtained in the spinning room of the Mechanics' Mill. When

a strike forced Mr. Langford into idleness, he went to Bridgeport, Conn., where he learned the making of sewing machines. Four years later he resumed his residence in Fall River and his work as a spinner. He believed in unionism and served three years as president of the union of his craft and two years as its treasurer. His prominence as a labor man led to his nomination and election to the great and general court by the Democratic party in 1880. The life of a lawmaker did not appeal to the new member, and his first term was his last. Mr. Langford next secured an agency for the sale of sewing machines and pianos. Through a large acquaintance he obtained a very successful patronage, which was added to by

James Langford (Deceased)

his methods. Promotion from the position of assistant chief of the fire department, which he held for twelve years, from 1885, to the command of the force, in 1898, caused him to dispose of his business interests. On his relinquishment of the official relation to the department, Mr. Langford established the Langford House. It became a noted hostelry, not especially on account of the urbanity of the proprietor, but more particularly by reason of the excellence of the cuisine. That received close attention, and the effect upon patronage was marked. Mr. Langford was an enthusiastic member of the Fall River Cricket Club, and derived a great deal of satisfaction from its successes on the field, though not actively participating in the game in several years. His name appeared also on the rosters of the U. S. Grant Lodge of the Sons of St. George, Unity Lodge of Odd Fellows, Puritan Lodge of Knights of Pythias, and the Fall River Firemen's Relief Association. At the time of his death, January 17, 1906, the family comprised Mrs. Langford; Stephen E. Langford, a son, who is a member of the fire department; Mrs. Frederick Booth, of this city; Mrs. James A. Smith, of Shreveport, La., and Miss Alice G. Langford, a student in the Smith College, Northampton. Death resulted from complications arising from a boil on the neck, and it was entirely unexpected, owing to the fine physique of Mr. Langford. The obsequies were notable for the size and character of the pageant, and the number of floral testimonials. Public recognition of the loss felt by the citizens was attested furthermore by the tolling of the fire bells the hour of the funeral, a tribute rarely shown a deceased citizen.

ARTHUR BORDEN BRAYTON.—Arthur Borden Brayton, City Clerk of Fall River, was born at Fall River on November 4, 1864, and is the son of Israel and Abby A. (Manchester) Brayton, who were also born in Fall River. His paternal and maternal ancestors, for more than two hundred years, lived in the territory between Newport, Rhode Island and Freetown, Massachusetts. Both of his paternal great-grandfathers, Borden Brayton and Pardon Lake, fought in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Brayton was educated in the public schools of Fall River, including the high school, and afterwards in a private academy in Providence, Rhode Island. Upon his return to Fall River he secured a position in the Massasoit National Bank, which he left after a few months of work, temporarily, in the office of the City Auditor, and after the completion of certain special work he returned to the said bank, which he again left, soon after, for a better opening as an accountant for a contractor and builder; but in less than six months he was induced to return to the office of the City Auditor, and take a position on more favorable terms than he received at the time of his former employment in that office. A few months later, on January 5, 1885, he was appointed as Assistant City Clerk, and as Clerk of Committees. Owing to the rapid growth in population which increased his duties as Assistant City Clerk to a great ex-

tent, he resigned the office of Clerk of Committees, on December 2, 1895, but continued as Assistant City Clerk until he became City Clerk. He was elected as City Clerk on June 27, 1898, and assumed the duties of that office on July 18, 1898. It is an indication of the ambition and energy he possesses when it is considered that he, as a stranger and without any influence, entered the City Hall in the lowest clerical position in the building, and rose to a position which is as high in importance as any, and by many considered the most important. As is well known, the duties of a City Clerk are manifold, and he is, by law, the custodian of all records and papers of the City Council. Among his many duties might be mentioned that he is the clerk of the City Council and of the Board of Aldermen; is the Registrar of births, marriages and deaths; is the custodian of the city seal; has charge of the records of personal property; issues all licenses granted by the Board of Aldermen; has charge of the election matters, printing ballots, providing polling places, apparatus and supplies for the holding of elections by the people; keeps the respective departments posted in relation to such orders of the City Council that may affect them, and in general devotes much time and thought in helping to keep the affairs of the city running smoothly. It might be well to mention here, as a matter of record for the information of interested inquirers in the future, that the fire of March 19, 1886, which destroyed the interior of the City Hall, did not destroy a particle of the records of the City Clerk's office, as the records were all in a fire-proof vault, and by request of the City Clerk, the chief engineer of the fire department caused several streams of water to be played continuously on the vault to keep the same sufficiently cool to prevent any damage to its contents. On October 10, 1888, he was married to Annie Evelyn Wilbur, of Fall River, daughter of Philip H. and Sarah E. (Winslow) Wilbur. Mrs. Brayton is a direct descendant of Kenelm Winslow, who was a brother of Edward Winslow, of the "Mayflower." Their children are Hazel A., born August 23, 1890; Stanley B., born March 17, 1893, died December 1, 1896; Abbie E., born

Arthur Borden Brayton

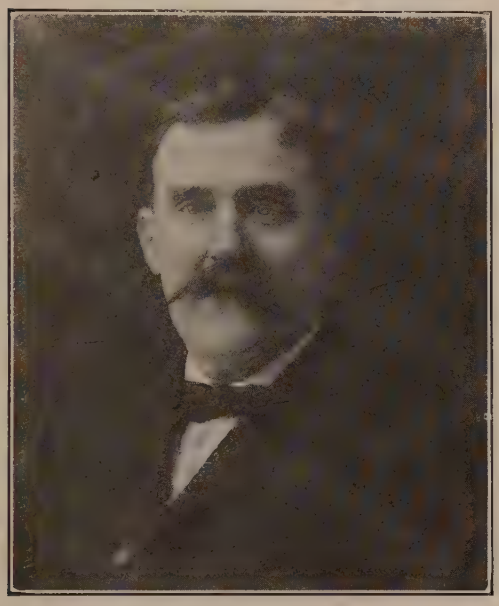
September 16, 1895, died December 4, 1896; Whitney W., born April 14, 1898, and Rodney V., born September 14, 1901. Mr. Brayton and his family are attendants of the First Congregational Church. He is a director of the Lafayette Co-Operative Bank; is a director in eight Rhode Island corporations, being president of one and secretary of the other seven, and is the vice-president and a director of The Pianola Company, a New York corporation manufacturing self-playing pianos. Besides belonging to various associations and clubs, he is a member of the Royal Arcanum, Knights of Pythias, King Philip Lodge of Free Masons of Fall River, Fall River Royal Arch Chapter, Fall River Council Royal and Select Masters, Godfrey de Bouillon Commandery Knights Templar, and Aleppo Temple A. A. O. Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

JOSEPH A. BARRE, M. D.—Among the physicians and surgeons of Fall River the name at the head of this sketch is prominent among the French residents. He was born April 2, 1868, at Sherrington, province of Quebec, Canada, and came to the United States in 1880 with his parents, settling in what is known as the French colony, in the eastern section of this city, popularly called the "Flint Village." After arriving here with his parents he went to the French parochial and public schools, after which he entered the drug store of Dr. J. B. Chagnon, and remained there about one year, when he went to work for his brother, who kept a drug store, and was famous in that line. The young man soon mastered every detail of the profession and after another year's work was registered by the State Board of Pharmacy as a druggist. He was not content in the drug business, however, and decided to study hard and become a physician, entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Maryland, where he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1892. After graduation he returned to Fall River and began the practice of his profession. He has been very successful and is highly esteemed and respected by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. In September, 1895, he was married to Miss Herminie Langevin, of New Hampshire, a very attractive and handsome young woman. The union has been blessed with four children, namely: H. Alban, Oscar, Germaine and Ferdinand, who died in 1902. Dr. Barre is very charitable and kind to the poor, and gives a great deal of money and valuable time to increase their happiness. He has given his services free of charge to St. Joseph's Orphan Home ever since he began practice, and no worthy case is ever turned from his door without aid. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Medical Union of Fall River, the American Medical Society and the Fall River Bowling Green Club. The doctor is on the staff of the Union Hospital and Ste. Anne's Hospital. He is a Republican in politics, but in local matters votes for who he thinks is the best man for the place. He resides at 1555 Pleasant street, where he also has his office.

Joseph A. Barre, M. D.

MICHAEL McNALLY.—It is not possible to divorce the name of Matthew C. D. Borden from the story of the creation and operation of the immense plant of the Fall River Iron Works Company, which is a lasting monument to his confidence in the city of his birth and the breadth of his enterprise. As a helper in the great undertaking Mr. Borden found in Michael McNally a capable and reliable man, whose assistance in the work of construction and installation was invaluable. Mr. McNally was born a mechanic as well as an Englishman. Glossup is his native place, and September 14, 1860, is his birthday. After some years of residence in Providence the family settled in this city in 1872. Here the youth learned

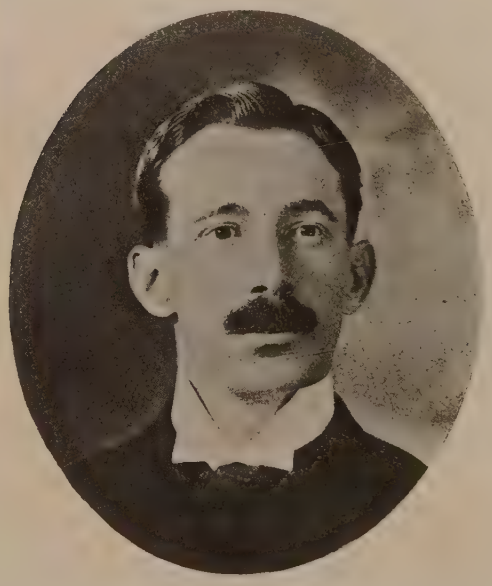
the trades of bricklaying and stone-masonry. He was skilled at both and full of ambition, and in 1898 set up for himself as a contractor. It was then that the attention of Mr. Borden was drawn to Mr. McNally, and confidential relations developed that resulted in the subject of this sketch taking entire charge of the building operations ordered by the manufacturer. Although vast sums of money were placed at his disposal and a



Michael McNally

weighty responsibility was devolved on him, there was a rigid accounting for every dollar, and the ideas of the employer were carried out to the letter and to his satisfaction. One of the first appointments made by Mayor John T. Coughlin when his term began in 1905, was that of Michael McNally for member of the Board of Fire Commissioners. It was the only office of a public character that the appointee ever had filled. He attended to the duties with the zeal and intelligence that have distinguished him in his business, and became chairman of the commission the second year. Efficiency and discipline without severity, but by obtaining the confidence of the men, his way in dealing with workmen, were what he sought, and the standing of the fire department is proof of the good results of the policy when applied to servants of the people. The Commissioner seeks improvement, and nothing satisfies him but the best. He has a fine home at 629 Highland avenue. The mother of his four children—Anna G., Agnes, Alice and Elizabeth (deceased)—was Alice O'Mara at the time of her marriage in 1889. Mr. McNally attends St. Joseph's Catholic Church, and belongs to the Fall River Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

JOHN E. TORPHY was born in the city of Lawrence, Mass., November 16, 1872. He came to Fall River with his parents and was educated in the public schools, after which time he began life like many another young man, in the cotton mills, where he worked for three years. Being ambitious and desiring to better his condition he secured a position as clerk in the well known grocery house of James Keenan, where he soon acquired a knowledge of the grocery business. For fourteen years he remained with Mr. Keenan in a confidential capacity, and in 1899 went into the grocery business for himself at 72 North Court street, where he now is. Mr. Torphy is a Democrat in politics and believes in the principles of Democracy



John E. Torphy

as laid down by Thomas Jefferson. On May 1, 1905, Mayor John T. Coughlin appointed him Commissioner of Parks and Cemeteries, a position which was coveted by many party men. Commissioner Torphy was united in marriage November 6, 1895, to Miss Mary G. Collins, of Newburyport, Mass. Six children have blessed their union. Their names are: John E., Jr., William, Marian, Frederick, James and Heloise. The last two

mentioned are deceased. The family resides in a comfortable home at 746 June street. The Commissioner is a member of the A. O. H. Society and belongs to St. Joseph's Holy Name. The family attend St. Joseph's Catholic Church. John E. Torphy is an example of what perseverance, hard work and honesty of purpose will accomplish. He is courteous and kind to those who come in contact with him, and is always ready to help any movement for the advancement of the city of Fall River.

THOMAS EDMUND MALONEY, V. S.—The first regularly graduated veterinary surgeon to locate here and begin the practice of veterinary medicine and surgeon was Dr.

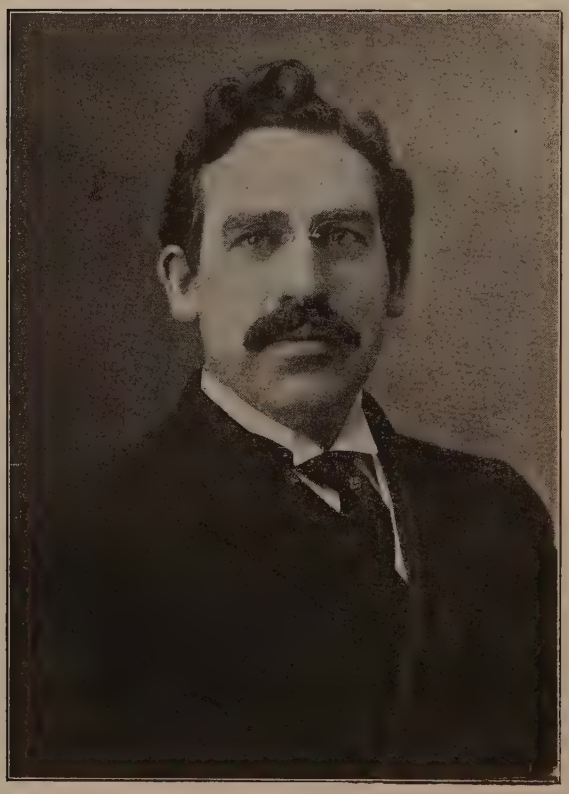
Thomas Edmund Maloney, V. S.

Thomas E. Maloney. He was born in Georgiaville, R. I., July 20, 1865. His parents were Michael, for many years trial justice of the justice court for the town of Smithfield, R. I., and Mary Maloney, both of whom were natives of Ireland. After receiving his degree from the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons on March 13, 1889, he came to this city and began the practice of his profession, opening his office March 17, 1889. In 1892 the office of Inspector of Animals and Provisions was created by act of the Legislature. The first appointment under the law in Fall River was that of Dr. Maloney, whose nomination was sent to the Aldermen in April by Mayor John W. Coughlin. The term was three years. The board of registration in veterinary medicine, composed of five members, was established by the Legislature in 1903 for the regulation of the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery. Dr. Maloney was appointed for one year by Governor John L. Bates. The following year the Governor reappointed him for five years. In 1905, Mayor John T. Coughlin named the doctor for his old office of Inspector of Animals, and in 1906 renominated him. In the spring of 1903 the first veterinary hospital to be instituted here was opened as a private venture by Dr. Maloney, in the rear of his residence, 592 North Main street, and was a success. In June, 1890, the doctor was married to Margaret Maria Connelly, a native of Woburn, in the church of St. Francis Xavier, New York City. Four children have been born to them—Leo, deceased; Geraldine, Leona and Margaret Mary. He is a member of the Roman Catholic parish of the Sacred Heart and of the following societies: American-Irish Historical Society, Fall River Trade and Industry Association, Fall River Driving Club, Fall River Yacht Club, Massachusetts Veterinary Association, New York-American Veterinary Alumni Association and the University Club of Fall River.

EVERETT BROWNELL DURFEE.—The rare honor of becoming superintendent of the public schools of his native city belongs to Everett Brownell Durfee, son of Oscar F. and Abby S. Durfee. He was born June 22, 1862, and with the exception of the time spent at college, and a year teaching elsewhere, he has always been a resident of Fall River. Mr. Durfee went through all the grades of the city schools, finishing at the high school as a member of the class of 1880. In the fall of the same year he entered Brown University, Providence, and graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1884. The additional honor of master of arts was acquired from the university in 1887. Teaching was adopted by him as a profession. There was a vacancy in the principalship of the Falls grammar school at Attleboro Falls, and, notwithstanding that the young graduate was without experience, the town committee readily selected him for the place. Aptitude was apparent in the manner and methods of the new principal, and results convinced the members of the committee that a wise choice had been made by them in filling the position. After the

year's duties were completed, Mr. Durfee felt that his home city offered a better field for educational work and professional advancement than the pretty town in which he started his career, and when he was appointed by the committee to take charge of the Tucker street school he put himself at the service of that body. Because of the large number of pupils enrolled for the high school in 1876, the building in June street was deemed insufficient. A room was opened in the Davenport school, where the subject of this sketch attended during his first year at the high school. Subsequently three rooms were opened to accommodate the whole class that entered the high school, and after one year's service in the Tucker street building Mr. Durfee was put in charge of one of the rooms. When the B. M. C. Durfee High School Building was opened in 1887, he was transferred to this building. Seventeen years in the day schools, and as principal of the advanced evening school fifteen years, of patient and zealous effort and unflinching interest on the part of the teacher, and profitable instruction to hundreds of boys and girls to whom he was a friend and guide, followed the utilization of the magnificent gift of Mrs. Mary Brayton Young to the city. The instructor never lost sight of his boyhood and youth, and made himself a helper indeed to the student in need in any of the branches which presented difficulties. The relationship was more like that of a devoted and earnest parent and a docile and anxious son or daughter than of teacher and pupil. After Mr. George F. Pope was promoted to principal of the high school, Mr. Durfee was made his successor as vice-principal. He held that responsibility but a year—1904 to 1905—when there was a vacancy in the office of superintendent. Mr. William C. Bates resigned to become head of the department in Cambridge. Although many candidates were considered by the committee, public opinion was overwhelming in declaring that a citizen should be preferred, in view of the admitted attainments of the residents who were candidates. The effect of the close identification of Mr. Durfee with the interests of the pupils he instructed at the high school manifested itself in a remarkable demonstration in favor of his election. Deference was shown the sentiment, and Everett B. Durfee was elected superintendent in 1905. That trust he is discharging with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the community. Through his marriage with Miss Carrie Joella Bean, November 21, 1887, three children have been born. They are Everett Willard, Wentworth and Abby Frances Durfee. The superintendent is a Republican, but he eschews politics more than the exercise of the franchise as a voter. He has been treasurer of the Fall River Teachers' Association since its organization in 1891, and trustee of the Teachers' Annuity Guild since 1896. His other offices are president of the B. M. C. Durfee High School Athletic Association, Superintendent of the Third Baptist Sunday School and Director of the Bradford Durfee Textile School. He belongs to the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club, the Massachusetts Superintendents' Association, the New England Association of Superintendents, Bristol County Teachers' Association and the Sons of Brown University of Fall River. His love of athletics began when a schoolboy, was continued when at college, and characterized his whole career as a teacher, his doctrine being that a healthy boy or girl makes the better scholar, and therefore the better man or woman. Mr. Durfee is a graceful and easy speaker, and is much in demand on public occasions.

JAMES SINCLAIR.—The second citizen to be honored by his colleagues by election to the presidency of the Board of Aldermen, as fashioned by the charter adopted by popular vote in the election of 1902, was James Sinclair. The action of the board may be termed a logical choice, for the gentleman thus singled out for distinction had occupied the vice-presidency in the government of 1903 and exhibited qualifications for the leadership which appealed to the wisdom of the citizens occupying seats in the reorganized board, and influenced their decision as they looked among themselves for a worthy occupant of the presidential chair. Mr. Sinclair is a native neither of Fall River nor of the United States, still he possesses those traits which have marked the successful careers of many thousands of adopted sons who have figured in the business, professional and public life of our country. Glasgow, Scotland, is the birthplace of Mr. Sinclair, and the date of his birth is January 31, 1870. His schooling was obtained in the rugged land of the thistle, and at the age of fourteen he came to Fall River. In time he became a bookkeeper, and his first employment of importance and responsibility began when he entered the office of the



Hon. James Sinclair, President Board of Aldermen 1905—6

Wampanoag Mill. There he has continued, making himself valuable to his superior by care and interest. Mr. Sinclair believed in making his citizenship practical, and secured membership in the Common Council in 1901. He was re-elected, and his satisfied constituents rewarded him for his service by choosing him a member of the first Board of Aldermen following the discarding of the organic document which had served the municipality as a charter since its incorporation as a city in 1854. The Alderman had occupied a seat in the single branch continuously to the present (1906). In politics he is a Republican of the broad-minded sort. Mr. Sinclair chose for his life partner Miss May L. Lindsey, the marriage taking place October 6, 1897. The father of the bride was William D. Lindsey, who was a leading manufacturer of this city.

JOSEPH NAPOLEON LANDRY, M. D.—Among the sons of the dominion of Canada who have become residents of this city, and

Joseph Napoleon Landry, M. D.

identified themselves with its best interests, Dr. Joseph N. Landry must be numbered. Although less than three years in practice here, his professional standing is in the front rank. Carleton, Bonaventure County, Province of Quebec, is Dr. Landry's birthplace. He was born August 1, 1872. His preliminary education was secured in the seminary of Quebec, which has been the educational nursery for some of the great men who have figured, or are still figuring, in the public, professional and clerical life of Canada. Training in the rudiments was substantial in character, and the mental, moral and physical development that succeeded rested on a solid foundation. Dr. Landry enrolled later as a student in the seminary of Rimouski, and remained until he had completed the course. In pursuance of his desire to be a doctor, he placed himself under the distinguished professors of the Laval Institution, in Montreal, the diplomas of which are earned only by assiduous effort. In 1901 the degree of doctor of medicine was bestowed on the student, and the same year a license to practice in the province of Quebec was issued. Two years afterwards Dr. Landry passed the severe examination which is conducted by the board of examiners in Massachusetts, and he opened an office in Fall River, at 73 Avon street, where he has his home, as a physician and surgeon. Skill and interest in patients won for the young practitioner a large and lucrative patronage. He added to his reputation by opening a private hospital for general diseases and surgery, which has been an unqualified success. Dr. Landry is one of the leading members of the Fall River Medical Union, and serves the Independent Order of Foresters as examiner. He belongs to the society of St. John Baptist and Manitou Tribe of Red Men. His marriage with Maria Cartier took place April 16, 1895. There are three children—George Henry, Joseph Hector Gaston and Mary Jane—in whose education and entertainment he finds his principal diversion.

J. ARTHUR ARCHAMBAULT, M. D.—Among the younger members of the medical profession the name of Dr. Archambault is coming rapidly to the front as a skilful practitioner. He was born on October 11, 1875, in St. Paul L'Emerte, County of L'Assumption, Province of Quebec, Canada, and received his early education and training from private tutors and at preparatory schools. In 1888 he entered the College of L'Assumption and was graduated therefrom in 1894. During the year 1896 he began the study of science, and in 1897 tok up the study of medicine at the Laval University of Montreal, and was graduated with high honors, receiving the degree of M. D. on June 10, 1901. After graduating, the young doctor came to Fall River and began the practice of his profession, in the meantime studying

hard and acquiring all the knowledge possible in hospitals and in private work. Among the French residents of this city Dr. Archambault has built up a splendid practice and stands high in the estimation of his brother practitioners. His office and residence is located at 704 South Main street. The doctor was married on July 30, 1901, to Miss Marie Claire Belanger, of Montreal, Canada. They have one son, a bright

J. Arthur Archambault, M. D.

little fellow, who is named Maurille. Dr. Archambault is medical examiner for the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association of Fall River, Branch No. 599. He is also physician to Court Cartemanche, Independent Order of Foresters of Fall River, No. 658, and physician to Ste. Anne's Hospital. Dr. Archambault is a close student, hard worker and cautious operator. He is an expert diagnostician and possesses a most retentive memory and a great faculty of comprehensive observation. The doctor devotes considerable time to surgery and the diseases of women and children. He experiences the greatest satisfaction in maintaining what he considers principles of right in spite of difficulties. He has a host of friends among the French and American residents and believes in the future of Fall River.

NELSON BORDEN DURFEE.—"God, home and native land," has been the life motto of Nelson Borden Durfee. His has not been lip service, but an earnest endeavor toward loyalty and devotion to the three great causes in the order named. It is the testimony of those who know him that his conduct bears out his pretensions; that nothing savoring of the pharisaical may be adduced in detraction. Mr. Durfee was born in Tiverton January 28, 1870, his parents being Joshua T. and Amanda M. (Crandall) Durfee. He was educated in the town schools and in Fall River, and made so good use of his time that in his youth he became a teacher in Tiverton. In his seventeenth year Mr. Durfee shipped on the whaler "Mermaid," from New Bedford. After two years of such life he was discharged in St. Helena and entered the merchant marine service for a short period. Then he became a carpenter. In April, 1900, he bought the planing and finishing business that Samuel F. Stewart had established in 1886. There was not work enough for two men steadily, but the energy of Mr. Durfee resulted in a large

Nelson Borden Durfee

increase in business. In March, 1904, he formed a partnership with Wilbur C. Hartt, which continued until the fall of the same year, when William G. Smith entered the firm, the title of which is Nelson B. Durfee & Company. It has an extensive plant at 870 South Main street, where Mr. Stewart started. An advanced step was taken in the spring of 1905 by the installation of a dry-kiln for the preparation of wood for the

highest grade of interior finish and cabinet work. The firm had the contracts for the finish of the Fall River "Daily Globe" building, the Ste. Anne's Church and Hospital, private residences and structures in Providence, Taunton and other cities. The members are believers in the progress of Fall River, are hard and earnest workers, and have had the pleasure of seeing their efforts develop the largest business of the kind in this section of New England. Mr. Hartt excels as a moulding man, and that branch of the business has increased rapidly under his management. Mr. Smith is noted for his honest methods and square dealing. Mr. Durfee became a professed Christian in his youth, and was received into the membership of the Baptist Temple. All branches of church work appeal to him. In 1900 and 1901 he was president of the United Societies of Christian Endeavor of Fall River and vicinity, at the same time being an active worker with the Young Men's Christian Association. In 1903, Mr. Durfee was elected superintendent of the Sunday school connected with the Foster Street Baptist Mission, and his interest contributed materially to the creation of the mission into the Trinity Baptist Church. As a member of Battery M, heavy artillery, he enrolled for active service in the war with Spain in 1898, and was stationed at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor. The occasion did not arise for participation in the hostilities and Mr. Durfee was honorably discharged. His marriage to Jeanie M. Williamson, of this city, took place March 22, 1893. Four children have been born—Myrtle May, who died March 28, 1896; Inez Morrison, Beatrice Plasket and Joshua Crandall. The activity which has marked his business and religious life has distinguished his connection with Narragansett Lodge of Masons, which he joined in 1900.

ALFRED STANISLAS LETOURNEAU.—Fall River has, among the younger generation of its business men, many energetic, enterprising and public-spirited adopted sons. Among these stands the subject of this sketch, Alfred Stanislas Letourneau. He was born April 22, 1864, in St. Sebastien, Canada; he attended the common schools of his native place, and subsequently took the classical course in St. Hyacinthe College. He studied pharmacy in Montreal, where he passed the provincial board of examination in 1885. The following year he became a resident of Fall River, following his profession as a druggist. In 1888 he obtained a certificate from the Massachusetts Board of Pharmacy after a successful examination. He has been identified with the French societies and naturalization movements in Fall River, and always contributed generously towards matters of public welfare. Mr. Letourneau first acted as clerk in the drug store of Dr. A. A. Collet & Co., located at the corner of South Main and Borden streets; subsequently he went into partnership with his father-in-law, William Corneau, and had charge of the drug store corner of Pleasant and Corneau streets. After a while he dissolved the partnership and started a store on his own account in March, 1894, at 105 Pleasant street, in the Jennings

Alfred Stanislas Letourneau

building, where he has been successful in establishing a profitable business. He is noted as a steady, reliable and progressive business man. Many seek his advice, and find in him a man of excellent judgment, liberal and well informed on current events, as well as in history and literature generally. He was elected president and vice-president respectively of two social clubs, Lamartine and La Boucane; a director in the Lafayette Co-operative Bank and treasurer of the Twenty-five Associates. In 1892 Mr. Letourneau was married to Annie L. Corneau. Four children were born of this marriage, one boy named Darche and three girls, Clarice, Mariette and Adrienne. In March

he was appointed a trustee of the public library by Mayor John T. Coughlin. While he never held any other office and has devoted his time to his business, yet he never failed to be interested and to take part in all events of a public character. He belongs to the Massachusetts Druggists' Association, and while he makes a specialty of pharmacy and belongs to the forefront of his profession, he does not neglect other intellectual fields. He is a great reader and a worthy citizen, and is thoroughly loyal to his adopted country.

JOHN ISHERWOOD.—The name of John Isherwood has been associated with the gro-

John Isherwood

cery and provision trade of the city for so many years that a history of Fall River would not be accurate which made no mention of his connection with it. Very few of the early storekeepers are living, or still pursuing the vocation. Mr. Isherwood is old neither in looks nor in action, and in feelings he is a comparatively young man. Close application to business has been almost without noticeable effect on his spirits or physique. Mr. Isherwood bears the name of his father; the maiden name of his mother was Margaret Holden. The parents lived in Ramsbottom, Lancashire, England, when he was born, July 28, 1838. Family necessities pressed so hard that at an early age, before he had much of an opportunity to taste the sweets of knowledge as dispensed at school, Mr. Isherwood was put to work. In 1851, the Isherwoods became residents of this city. The son found employment in the Globe Print Works at fifty cents a day. He was ambitious, and in 1859 became an apprentice in the blacksmith shop of James M. Osborn, which stood on the site of the present postoffice. When he mastered the trade he was engaged by Marvel & Davol, machinists. In 1865, the Fall River Workingmen's Co-operative Association was organized by Mr. Isherwood and six others, for the conduct of a grocery and provision store. That changed the current of his life. He became an employee of the association, and remained as such for four years and a half. Meanwhile, two brothers had located in Jackson County, Minnesota, and the reports they sent east led Mr. Isherwood to think that he would like to live in the West. Accordingly, he bought a farm and settled on it with his family. One winter's experience, however, was enough for the emigrants, and at the end of eighteen months they were back in Fall River. After a year in the machine shop of the Weetamoe Mill, Mr. Isherwood was engaged to work in the grocery of Thomas Fantom, whom he served four years. Four years of association with John Frost followed, and then he started in business at his present location at 2175 South Main street. Up to five years ago he confined himself to retail interests. Then he became a wholesaler in addition, operating both branches with marked success. The wedding of Mr. Isherwood and Sarah Hamlett, of this city, took place here June 18, 1862. Seven children were born—Joseph Henry, Charles Lincoln, Samuel James, deceased; Sarah Elizabeth, Thomas, deceased; Alice Ann, deceased; John William Isherwood. Mr. Isherwood is a member of Mt. Hope Lodge of Masons, and he and his family discharge their religious duties at St. John's Episcopal Church. His political convictions made him a supporter of the Republican party when he cast his first vote, and in that faith he has continued, though not caring to be an active partisan.

REGINALD ASHTON FOULDS.—Of the men in business in this city whose fathers went to the front in the days of the Rebellion, none is more imbued with civic spirit and has greater faith in the present and the future of Fall River than Reginald Ashton Foulds. Mr. Foulds is the son of John E.

Foulds, a native of Taunton, many of whose characteristics he inherited, and Mary Kershaw, who was born in Rochdale, England. They were married in Newton Upper Falls by Rev. J. Minot Bailey, September 7, 1866, and settled in this city in 1867. On September 14, 1869, their only child was born. The father was in several engagements in the Civil War, having served in Company C, Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment, for two years, and re-enlisted in the Second Massachusetts Light Artillery. He was an Alderman in 1885, 1886 and 1889, and held the chairmanship of the Republican City Committee. At the time of his death, November 28, 1903, J. E. Foulds was in the employ

Reginald Ashton Foulds

of the State as an Inspector of Buildings. Reginald A. Foulds reached the eighth grade in the public schools, and then turned to to help his parents. He was ambitious to get an education and attended a night school conducted by Edward Gray, so as to qualify for the course at the evening sessions at the high school. An opportunity to obtain the preparation for a business life afforded by a commercial college in Providence was embraced, and in 1888 Mr. Foulds received a diploma. His instruction at that institution he supplemented by attendance at a shorthand school in this city. After a short time spent as a bookkeeper he embarked in business as dealer in pianos. There had been no degree of failure in his preceding career, and success marked the venture. The liking the father had for politics was transmitted to the son, and Mr. Foulds was elected to represent the First Ward as Alderman. His acts satisfied the constituency, and the following year he was in the same seat. September 11, 1901, Miss Cora Gertrude Collins became the wife of Mr. Foulds. There are three children of the marriage, two boys and a girl. Mildred Alice is the oldest, Edgar Reginald next, and the baby of the family is John Herbert. Mr. Foulds has connections with the Republican Club of Massachusetts, the Central Republican Club of Fall River, Mt. Hope Lodge of Odd Fellows, the Fall River Trade and Industry Association, and the Fall River Retail Merchants' Association. If there is one hobby which he may be said to have it is the promotion of the welfare of the city. That is the object of the Trade and Industry Association, and Mr. Foulds has worked unceasingly and given of his means in its furtherance. He does not share the pessimism with which certain citizens are afflicted regarding the possibilities for a bigger and better Fall River; discouragements to-day serve as a stimulus for activity and hope the day following, with an eye single to the common good. That was the trait of the elder Foulds, and it is the happy possession of the subject of this sketch.

FRANK ANTHONY THURSTON.—Representatives of three generations in one family holding the office of Superintendent of Streets, almost in succession, is the unique record to which Frank Anthony Thurston, the incumbent of the position, is able to point. The first Thurston to be so honored by his fellow citizens was Edward Thurston. That was before the incorporation of Fall River as a city. He was elected by the town in 1850, 1851 and 1852 as Surveyor of Highways. When Danforth Horton was appointed head of the Street Department, he looked about for a man to act as assistant who was familiar with masonry and construction work in general. He found such a man in Anthony Thurston, a son of Edward, and engaged him in 1868. The selection was a fortunate one for the superintendent, and it was quite natural that the City Council, in considering the succession to Mr. Horton, should promote the capable deputy. This was done in 1878. Frank A. Thurston, his son, became his successor,

thereby establishing the record for family representation. Frank Anthony Thurston is the first-born of Anthony and Ann M. (Whipple) Thurston. The family then lived at Steep Brook, and the birth took place March 15, 1864. A course in the local schools was followed by training in the English and classical school in Providence, which was finished in 1884. Although his father occupied the lucrative post of Superintendent of Streets, Mr. Thurston was made to realize that he had to make his way in the world by his own efforts like other members of the family for generations. As he chose to follow in the footsteps of his paternal relative, he was placed on the payroll of the Street Department as a laborer,

Frank Anthony Thurston

and set to work at screening sand. Three years of employment as a sort of utility man—painter, assistant clerk and bricklayer—preceded promotion to fill a vacancy as foreman. No favors were shown the young man by his parent, who seemed to require more from him than was demanded from other workmen. Especially in the matter of discipline was there unbending rigidity toward the son. When sickness incapacitated the superintendent, the management of the department devolved largely on F. A. Thurston. His severe and versatile training in the details showed itself under the weight of the new responsibility. Affairs ran smoothly, and the footsteps of the parent were adhered to closely. Anthony Thurston died September 6, 1894, and he was laid to rest in Oak Grove Cemetery. Those were rather strenuous days in municipal government. Partisanship was intense. There was a division among the Aldermen as respected the authority and acts of the Mayor. The leaders of the dominant faction endeavored to imbue city officials with the prejudices that animated them, and it was sought to make the condition of election to offices filled by the City Council a declaration of sympathy with the opponents of the executive. Although Mr. Thurston refused peremptorily to give any pledge other than a promise to fill the position of superintendent to the best of his ability and to try to satisfy the citizens, his frankness appealed to the City Council, and he was elected November 5, 1894. The confidence reposed in the father was transmitted to the son, and every year since his first election down to the present (1906) the superintendent has had the support of the government as an aspirant for re-election. Politics does not interest Mr. Thurston save doing his duty as a voter. He has time for nothing but his home, his work and an occasional meeting of the fraternities with which he is connected—King Philip Lodge of Masons, Fall River Lodge of Odd Fellows and Pocasset Lodge of Pythians. He has been married twice. His first wife, Daisy E. Bowles, with whom he entered into marriage September 17, 1889, died April 30, 1898. The present Mrs. Thurston was M. Estella Adams, the union beginning June 9, 1904.

JAMES H. HOLDEN.—Among the native-born business men and manufacturers of Fall River, James H. Holden deserves a place simply because he has earned it. Men who work hard and build up a successful enterprise add to the city's progress and development. Mr. Holden was born in this city May 2, 1869, and received his education in the public schools. His father, James Holden, was born in Blackburn, England, and came to the United States in 1852, landing in New York City. Soon after setting foot on American soil he secured employment at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and learned how to make rope, where he worked for three years, coming to Fall River in 1856. Mr. Holden did not remain idle very long, for he learned to spin cotton in the land of his birth, and it stood him in good stead when he arrived in this city. Help was not as

plentiful then as it is now, and young Holden had no trouble in securing employment in the spinning room of the Metacomet Mill where he worked for two years. Being ambitious, and desiring to go into business on his own account, he rented a small building

James H. Holden

on Hope street, in 1859, and began to make cotton rope and mill banding. He was the first to start that industry in Fall River, and soon built up a successful business. For nine years he remained in the Hope street building, and then moved to 559 Ridge street, which at that time was known as 8 Dyson street. The business grew and prospered and new buildings were added from time to time to make room for new machinery and other improvements. Mr. Holden was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Hendry, of Fall River, in 1867. One son was born to them, James H. Holden, the name at the head of this biographical sketch, and the present head of the business. Mr. Holden, Sr., died in 1874, and his widow continued the manufacturing business until her son reached the age when he could assume the responsibility of managing the establishment, which occurred in 1891. Mrs. Holden retired and her son became the active head. Since James H. Holden took charge of the business it has grown to be one of the best known establishments of the kind in the New England States. He manufactures cotton rope and all kinds of mill banding, and his trade extends all over the country. James H. Holden was married to Miss Rose Rourke, of Fall River. Three children have blessed their union—Grace, Ruth and George Holden. The family reside at 559 Ridge street. Mr. Holden is an independent voter and votes for the men whom he thinks will make the best officials and give the best administration to the people. He belongs to the Fall River Bowling Green Club, and for twenty years has been an honored member of the Y. M. I. A. C. T. A. B. Society of this city. The family attend St. Patrick's Church, on South Main street.

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